

District Court, Weld County, State of Colorado Court Address: 901 9 th Avenue Greeley, CO. 80631 Mailing Address: PO Box 2038, Greeley, CO 80632-2038	DATE FILED: November 2, 2020 2:50 PM
<p style="text-align: center;">AMENDED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 2016-03 (Revised November 2, 2020)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ COURT USE ONLY ↑</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Case Number: 2016 CV 01 Division: 1</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPOSING CONDITIONS OF RELEASE BY THE COURT AND SUPERVISION OF THE JUVENILE WHILE ON RELEASE</p>	

Good cause appearing, IT IS ORDERED that the following criteria and considerations are adopted for the setting of conditions of release imposed by the court and supervision of the juvenile on release.

After a juvenile is initially detained, in accordance with the criteria established in Administrative Order 2016-02, when considering whether the juvenile will remain detained or released, the court must balance the best interest of juvenile, the substantial risk of serious harm to others, and the substantial risk of flight from prosecution *See generally* C.R.S. §§ 19-2-102 19-2-507.5, and 19-2-508(3). As part of the detention determination, the juvenile would have already been assessed and screened under the criteria set forth in Administrative Order 2016-02. Only those juveniles meeting the criteria set forth in C.R.S. §19-2-212 and §19-2-508 may be considered for detention. *See* §19-2-302. A copy of Colorado’s current criteria is attached to this Administrative Order as Appendix 1.¹

In certain cases involving weapons and certain enumerated felony crimes of violence, the Colorado General Assembly has declared that a rebuttable presumption exists that the juvenile is a substantial risk of serious harm to others and therefore the juvenile is to be detained unless the court finds the presumption has been rebutted. C.R.S. §§19-2-508(3)(V)(A)-(C). When the court determines that a juvenile may be released, the court is empowered to fashion appropriate conditions of release. C.R.S. §§19-2-508(3)(a)(VII), 19-2-509, 19-2-302, and 19-2-212, and See, Appendix 1. It is incumbent on the court to meet the purposes and intent of the bonding statutes when imposing bond conditions. §§19-2-508(3)(a)(VII), 19-2-509, and 16-4-103.

The established pre-adjudication service program in the 19th Judicial District is known as the Colorado Youth Detention Continuum (CYDC) (formerly known as “Senate Bill 94” or “SB 94”, which is a reference to Senate Bill 91-94, enacted by the Colorado General Assembly in 1991). Releasing or continuing the release of a juvenile after a detention hearing with a court

¹ Colorado state government and the judicial branch are currently operating under various emergency orders due to COVID-19. The state’s criteria for detention are temporarily altered by a series of Governor’s Executive Orders that suspend various regulatory statutes applying to juvenile justice and the detention of juveniles. At the time of this Order those are, but are not limited to, Governor Polis’ Executive Orders D2020-034, -060, -094, -126, -153, -177, and -206. Governor Polis may amend and/or extend his orders. Judicial officers should consider the statutory provisions, Executive Orders, and any other legal authority in place at the time they act or issue an order.

order requiring that the juvenile participate in the CYDC program is one of the options available to the court. When a juvenile is ordered or directed to comply with CYDC the program may use established supervision methods including releasing the juvenile without formal supervision and/or any one or more of the following: (a) periodic telephone communications with the juvenile; (b) periodic office visits by the juvenile to the pre-adjudication service agency; (c) periodic visits to the juvenile's home; (d) under specific conditions, periodic drug testing of the juvenile or mental health or substance use treatment for the juvenile which treatment may include residential treatment; (e) periodic visits to the juvenile's school; (f) domestic violence or child abuse counseling for the juvenile, if applicable; (g) electronic or global position monitoring of the juvenile; (h) work release for the juvenile, if school attendance is not applicable or appropriate under the circumstances; or (i) juvenile day reporting and day treatment programs. C.R.S. §19-2-302(4). The Colorado Supreme Court has determined that the trial court cannot delegate its authority completely to another person or agency for determining bond or release conditions. *See People v. Rickman*, 178 P.3d 1202 (Colo. 2008) (interpreting the authority of adult pre-trial services as found in sections 16-4-103 and 16-4-105, C.R.S.). However, SB19-108's amendments to C.R.S. §§19-2-507, 507.5 and 508 allow a law enforcement officer to release a juvenile to the care of a parent, guardian, kin or other responsible adult before the screening process is administered. The amendments also allow the screening team of CYDC to refuse a juvenile into a detention facility unless certain criteria are met. *See* C.R.S. §19-2-507(2)(a)-(f) and Appendix 1. In appropriate circumstances and based on the screening team's assessment, the screening team may authorize the juvenile to return home with limited supervision, or refer the juvenile to a pre-adjudication alternative to detention or service program, provided that the juvenile is also directed to appear at the next detention hearing.

The general assembly has declared that the placement of children in a detention facility exacts a negative impact on the mental and physical well-being of the child and such detention may make it more likely that the child will reoffend. Children who are detained are more likely to become more enmeshed in the juvenile justice system than similar children who are not detained, and community-based alternatives to detention should be based on the principle of using the least-restrictive setting possible and returning a child to his or her home, family, or other responsible adult whenever possible consistent with public safety. The general assembly's intent is to limit the use of detention to only those children who pose a substantial risk of serious harm to others or present a flight risk from prosecution. *See* C.R.S. §19-2-211.5.

Since the passage of Senate Bill 91-94, the Colorado Sex Offender Management Board has adopted certain standards and guidelines for juvenile sex offenders. *See, Standards and Guidelines for the Evaluation, Assessment, Treatment, and Supervision of Juveniles Who Have Committed Sex Offenses* <https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/edo/Juvenile-Standards-FINAL-5-2019.pdf>. The Juvenile Standards and Guidelines are supported by research and evidence. *Id.* at Appendix P. These standards and guidelines apply to juveniles who have admitted and been found guilty of a sexual offense. *See* §§16-11.7-102(3) and 16-11.7-105, C.R.S. Certain of the standards and guidelines are considered best practices for pre-adjudicated juveniles. *See* SOMB Standards Introduction and Standard 11.000 Informed Supervision Protocol. The SOMB Juvenile Informed Supervision Protocol, the attendant appendices, and concepts included within the protocol, including school supervision plans and limits on internet or phone use, are established supervision methods for juveniles accused of sexual offenses.

Lockdown or home detention requires the juvenile to stay at home (or wherever the court or CYDC or the screening team directs), except when the juvenile is authorized to leave home to attend school, approved professional appointments, or approved pro-social activities. Lockdown or home detention may be used in combination with electronic home monitoring (EHM) or any other method referenced in C.R.S. §19-2-302. Lockdown or home detention may also be used in combination with a levels system. A levels system involves increasingly more-restrictive or less-restrictive limits on a juvenile as part of lockdown or home detention, based on the juvenile's conduct while released. Consistent with any screening or assessment of the juvenile's needs and risks, a levels system may require the juvenile to perform to a higher, more-restrictive, level of accountability before being allowed to perform at a lower, or incrementally less-restrictive, level of accountability. For example, depending on the juvenile's needs or risks, a levels system may call for more-restrictive or less-restrictive circumstances in the following fashion: (a) when first ordered to CYDC a juvenile may be required to remain on lockdown for a fixed period of time and have limits on phone, electronics, or internet use; (b) thereafter, a juvenile may be allowed some hours of free time each week and expanded phone, electronic device, or internet use for a fixed period of time; (c) as time passes, the juvenile may be allowed more hours of free time and further expanded privileges each week for a fixed period of time; d) Ultimately, the juvenile may be removed from lockdown altogether and only be accountable to CYDC by reporting his or her location at all times, and the juvenile would be allowed limited or unlimited phone, electronic device, or internet use. Under a levels system, CYDC may move a juvenile to and from any level based on the needs of the juvenile. Demonstrating positive performance may indicate a lower need and allow movement of the juvenile to a less-restrictive level, while poor or negative performance by the juvenile may indicate a higher supervision need and require movement to a more-restrictive level. Use of lockdown, including the use of a levels system with lockdown, is an established and effective supervision method.

At the conclusion of a detention hearing, a hearing to revoke or modify bond security or conditions, or a hearing where the juvenile is appearing on summons having not posted bond, the court, when presented with sufficient information to determine the juvenile poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others or a substantial risk of flight from prosecution, may take the following actions (among others):

- Detain the juvenile in accordance with §19-2-508 and consistent with §19-2-212, C.R.S.;
- Release the juvenile on bail and bond with appropriate conditions that are in the juvenile's best interest and in accordance with §§19-2-508 and 19-2-509, C.R.S., and such conditions may include participating in a pre-adjudication services program; or
- Release a juvenile without bond or in lieu of bond and order the juvenile to participate in a pre-adjudication services program.

When the juvenile court orders a juvenile to participate in the CYDC program (with or without posting bail or bond), the Weld CYDC program will continue to screen and assess the juvenile to determine the appropriate level of supervision or restrictions. *See*, 19th Judicial District Administrative Order 15-09. CYDC shall provide a written explanation of its policies, procedures, and expectations to all juveniles ordered to CYDC. Consistent with any ongoing

screening or assessment, and subject to any limitations set forth below, CYDC may utilize any of the following supervision methods pursuant to this administrative order:

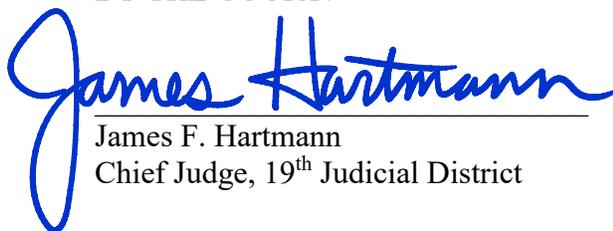
- Any of the methods authorized under C.R.S. §19-2-302(4). Unless specifically limited by the court as a condition of bond, the use of the methods authorized in C.R.S. §19-2-302(4) shall be at the discretion of CYDC;
- Because it is an established supervision method, CYDC may use a levels system;
- Because it is an established supervision method, CYDC may use lockdown or home detention for up to 45 days consistent with any screening or assessment. The authorization for detention for up to 45 days need not be a contiguous or chronological 45 days. CYDC may impose lockdown, release from lockdown, require the juvenile return to lockdown, and use lockdown in combination with a levels system as described in this Administrative Order. In the event CYDC seeks to use lockdown or home detention in excess of a total of 45 days, CYDC shall notify the court and parties in writing prior to the forty-fifth day of lockdown or home detention and make appropriate recommendations;
- For juveniles accused of sexual offenses and when consistent with any screening or assessment, CYDC may use SOMB best practice recommendations concerning informed supervision; juvenile supervision plans (safety plans); school safety plans; and limit or restrict the juvenile's internet, social media, and/or telephone usage. These are established supervision methods for juveniles charged with a sexual offense.

Although this Administrative Order authorizes the use of certain established supervision methods for juveniles, the juvenile court retains the authority to amend, expand, restrict, enhance, vacate, define or clarify any bond or release order and/or conditions for any juvenile at any time. The juvenile court may do so on its own motion or on the motion or request of any party, subject to the Colorado's Victim's Rights Amendment, statutes, court rules, and other legal authority.

Any bond authorized by the court for a juvenile will be substantially similar to the example attached to this Administrative Order as Appendix 2. The bond form may be amended, modified, or adjusted at any time to suit the unique needs of a juvenile without the necessity to amend this Administrative Order.

DATED: November 2, 2020.

BY THE COURT:


James F. Hartmann
Chief Judge, 19th Judicial District

**CRITERIA FOR PLACEMENT IN JUVENILE DETENTION
PURSUANT TO §19-2-212, C.R.S.
Reviewed and Approved 11/15/2019**

PURPOSE OF CRITERIA [§19-2-212(1)(a), C.R.S.]: To promote a more uniform system of determining which juveniles are appropriate for placement in the physical custody (secure detention) of the Division of Youth Services (DYS) or contracted staff secure detention so that decisions for placement are made based on a uniform set of criteria throughout the state.

These criteria should also reduce the reliance on DYS's secure detention facilities through the use of least restrictive placement options, while maintaining community safety, best serving the child, and administering appropriate sanctions. These criteria are not intended to interfere with law enforcement's authority to hold or discretion to release a juvenile taken into custody, or the court's ability to place a child in detention or impose appropriate sanctions. Building on these criteria, judicial districts may develop additional local criteria that include more stringent restrictions on the use of secure detention resources.

Statutory intent is that these criteria will be utilized by the "screening team" as defined in §19-1-103(94.5), C.R.S., in carrying out the screening function outlined in §19-2-507(2), C.R.S., and in following Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 3.7.

Transportation of youth for placement in detention, to court proceedings or another secure or staff secure detention center shall be the responsibility of local law enforcement. If a youth is placed in detention based on a warrant from another jurisdiction, law enforcement from the judicial district that initiated the warrant must pick up the youth and transport him/her to the county of jurisdiction in accordance with the timeframes established by the court at the initial detention hearing.

THESE CRITERIA COVER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

- I. JUVENILES WHO CANNOT BE PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION**
- II. DETENTION UPON ARREST (TAKEN INTO CUSTODY)**
 - A. Arrests for New Offenses
 - B. Arrests Based on Warrants or other Court Orders, including Probation Detainers
- III. DETENTION BASED ON COURT SANCTIONS FOLLOWING ADJUDICATION**
 - A. Sentence to Detention for Delinquent Adjudication (§19-2-911, C.R.S.) May Not Exceed 45 Days.
 - B. Contempt Sanction Sentence to Detention (Civil Sanction for Contempt of Court)

I. JUVENILES WHO CANNOT BE PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION

- A. JUVENILES IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION:**
 - 1. Any youth age 10-12 unless the youth has been charged or adjudicated for a felony, if committed by an adult, or any of the following misdemeanor weapons charges pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106 or 18-12-108.5.
 - 2. Who have not committed, or have not been accused of committing, a delinquent act. Exceptions are 24-hour protective holds issued by a judge prior to a dependency and neglect hearing and contempt sentences as set forth in Criterion III, B, below.

3. Who have been placed in the legal custody of a county department of social/human services pursuant to a petition in dependency and neglect and are solely waiting out of home placement.
4. Who have been placed in the legal custody of a county department of social/human services pursuant to delinquency adjudication and are solely waiting out of home placement. Exception can be made by court order if the delinquent poses a serious safety risk.
5. Who are committed to the legal custody of the Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services, and are solely awaiting a DYS placement (§19-2-1204, C.R.S.).
6. Who are presented to detention solely as a temporary corrective or punitive measure including “time out” placement.
7. Who, at admission, require medical care, are intoxicated, or under the influence of drugs, to an extent that is beyond the scope of the detention facility’s medical service capacity. In these cases, medical clearance must be obtained prior to admission.
8. Who are solely assessed as suicidal or exhibit behavior placing them at imminent risk of suicide.
9. Who have not committed a delinquent act but present a danger to themselves as a result of a mental disturbance or developmental disability. They shall be referred for appropriate screening per §27-10-105, and/or §27-10-106, C.R.S. or as provided in §10.5 of Title 27 C.R.S.

Additionally, youth SHALL NOT be placed in detention solely:

- a. **Due to a lack of supervision alternatives, service options, or more appropriate facilities,**
- b. **Due to the communities inability to provide treatment or services,**
- c. **Due to a lack of supervision in the home or community,**
- d. **In order to allow a parent, guardian, or legal custodian, to avoid his or her legal responsibility,**
- e. **Due to a risk of the juvenile’s self harm,**
- f. **In order to attempt to punish, treat, or rehabilitate the juvenile,**
- g. **Due to a request by a victim, law enforcement, or the community,**
- h. **In order to permit more convenient administrative access to the juvenile,**
- i. **In order to facilitate further interrogation of investigation, or**
- j. **As a response to technical violations of probation unless the results of a detention screening instrument indicate that the juvenile poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others or if the applicable graduated responses system adopted pursuant to section 19-2-925 allows for such a placement.**

II. CRITERION FOR DETENTION UPON ARREST (TAKEN INTO CUSTODY)

A. ARRESTS FOR NEW OFFENSES

1. If a juvenile is presented for screening for placement in detention for allegedly committing any one of the following offenses, the juvenile shall be placed in detention pending a detention hearing. §19-2-508(3)(a)(III), C.R.S.
 - a. A felony enumerated as a crime of violence in §18-1.3-406(2), C.R.S.
 - b. Any felony offense against a person, as described in Title 18, Article 3, C.R.S., with the use of, or possession and threatened use of, a firearm.
 - c. Possession of a dangerous or illegal weapon (§18-12-102, C.R.S.), possession of a defaced firearm (§18-12-103, C.R.S.); unlawfully carrying a concealed weapon (§18-12-105, C.R.S.), unlawfully carrying a concealed weapon on school, college, or university grounds (§18-12-105.5, C.R.S.), prohibited use of weapons (§18-12-106, C.R.S.), illegal discharge of a firearm (§18-12-107.5, C.R.S.) or illegal possession of a handgun (§18-12-108.5, C.R.S.).
 - d. A delinquent act of escape from custody or confinement in a secure Division of **Youth** Services facility or contracted staff-secure facility (§18-8-208(10) and §18-8-210.1, C.R.S.)
2. If law enforcement or the court determines that a juvenile taken into custody for a delinquent offense other than those listed above is an immediate danger to himself or herself or the community, a detention screening must be administered to determine the most appropriate level of placement. [§19-2-507(2) and §19-1-103(94.5), C.R.S., and Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 3.7.]

B. ARRESTS BASED ON WARRANTS OR OTHER COURT ORDERS, INCLUDING PROBATION DETAINERS

1. If a juvenile is arrested on a district court delinquency warrant (JD), the juvenile shall be placed in detention pending a detention hearing, a reconsideration hearing, or, if a judicial officer has set bond, the juvenile shall be held in detention pending the posting of bond UNLESS LOCAL POLICY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO ALLOW FOR OTHER LEVELS OF PLACEMENT FOR YOUTH UNDER WARRANTS.
2. If a Petition to Revoke or Modify Probation (PRMP) has been filed, a juvenile may be held in detention pending the revocation hearing which is to be held within 14 days from the date the juvenile comes into custody. If a Petition to Revoke or Modify Probation has not been filed, it must be filed within 72 hours of the detention hearing.

III. CRITERION FOR DETENTION BASED ON COURT SANCTIONS FOLLOWING ADJUDICATION

A. SENTENCE TO DETENTION FOR DELINQUENT ADJUDICATION (§19-2-911, C.R.S.) MAY NOT EXCEED 45 DAYS. Sentences imposed by the Court are final subject to appropriate motions for reconsideration wherein the Court may consider and is encouraged to consider other placement options.

1. Mandatory Sentences:

- a. For weapons offenses. In the case of a juvenile who has been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent for the commission of one of the offenses described in §19-2-508(3)(a)(III), C.R.S., the court shall sentence the juvenile to a minimum mandatory period of detention of not fewer than five days [§19-2-911(2), C.R.S.]
- b. Failure to register as a juvenile sex offender. §18-3-412.5(4)(a) & (b), C.R.S.
 - 1) Misdemeanor – 30-day minimum on first offense to fail to register; 45 day on second and subsequent
 - 2) Felony – 45-minimum on first; out of home for 1 year on second and subsequent

B. CONTEMPT SANCTION SENTENCE TO DETENTION (CIVIL SANCTION FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT)

1. Court orders sentencing a juvenile status offender to detention as a civil sanction for contempt of court must follow Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 3.8. To verify compliance with Federal Law, copies of Forms 1 and 2 and the written report verifying that all dispositions other than secure confinement have been exhausted or are clearly inappropriate, must accompany the juvenile when referred to a detention facility.
2. Any confinement of a **youth** for contempt of a municipal court order shall not exceed 48 hours. (§13-10-113(4), C.R.S.)
3. **Any confinement of a child for contempt of court for violating a valid court order in a truancy proceeding shall not exceed 48 hours.**

4. If a Juvenile is arrested on district court D&N warrant (JV), the Juvenile may be held in detention prior to a detention hearing, however, that detention hearing must occur within 24 hours of admission to detention, excluding weekends and legal holidays, and the Juvenile must then be released within 24 hours of the detention hearing, excluding weekends and holidays. Weekends begin at 5 p.m. on Friday and end at 8 a.m. on Monday.
5. **If the Juvenile is arrested on a warrant in a truancy proceeding, the warrant must provide for the release of the juvenile from temporary custody on an unsecured personal recognizance bond that is cosigned by the juvenile's parent or legal guardian or by a representative of the local Department of Human Services if the juvenile is in the custody of the Department of Human Services. The warrant may also direct that the juvenile only be arrested while court is in session and that he or she be taken directly to court for an appearance rather than booked into secure confinement.**

JUVENILE DETENTION PLACEMENT GUIDELINES FOR COMPLYING WITH DETENTION BED ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO § 19-2-1202(d), C.R.S.

PURPOSE OF THE PLACEMENT GUIDELINES: To serve as a guide for each judicial district in developing a plan to manage the limit on the number of juvenile detention beds assigned to the judicial district in accordance with §19-2-1202(1)(a) and (b). Continuous intake management and monitoring of detention bed use based on the *Criteria for Placement in Juvenile Detention (Revised 10/07)*, developed pursuant to §19-2-212, C.R.S., can help decrease the need to implement Emergency Release Procedures.

The *Mandatory Emergency Release Guidelines for Managing State Funded Detention Beds (10/07)* also address the ongoing need to manage bed use and should be used with these Guidelines and the *Criteria for Placement in Juvenile Detention (Revised 8/03)* in developing the local management plan.

OVERARCHING GUIDELINES IN MANAGING BED USE:

Mandatory administration of the *Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide (JDSAG)* and *Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) Pre-screen* to maintain current data for detention bed use management, all juveniles presented for detention placement must have:

- The *Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide (JDSAG)* administered and the data entered in the Colorado Trails database.
- The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) Pre-Screen shall also be administered and the data entered in the Colorado Trails database. The CJRA will provide level of risk classification for each juvenile in detention and enable the use of a current and ongoing prioritization for consideration of release or other placement option based on public safety.

In determining appropriate placement for youth, the use of the least restrictive placement option, while maintaining community safety, is encouraged.

Guidelines below pertain to each criterion in the *Criteria for Placement in Juvenile Detention*

I. JUVENILES WHO CANNOT BE PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLYING WITH BED ALLOCATIONS:

EXCEPTION FOR SENTENCED DELINQUENTS POSING A SERIOUS SAFETY RISK:

Delinquents sentenced to an out-of-home placement who pose a serious safety risk may be sentenced to detention if an appropriate placement by the county department of social/human services cannot be immediately arranged. These juveniles should be reviewed by the entity responsible for detention management at least weekly to determine the status of the out-of-home placement. The period of detention awaiting placement should not exceed 45 days. If circumstances change to merit consideration of a less restrictive, appropriate placement, the entity should follow local procedures to inform the court.

II. CRITERION FOR DETENTION UPON ARREST (TAKEN INTO CUSTODY)

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLYING WITH BED ALLOCATIONS:

A detention screening and assessment must be administered on all juveniles admitted to detention based on district, county and municipal warrants and court orders to establish a current priority list if Emergency Release procedures must be activated. These assessments should be updated periodically by the management entity. If circumstances change to merit consideration of a less restrictive, appropriate placement, the entity should follow local procedures to inform the court.

Juveniles placed in detention following the detention hearing should be reviewed periodically by the management entity to assess the appropriateness of placement in a pre-adjudication service program (SECTION 19-2-302, C.R.S.). If circumstances change to merit this placement, the entity should follow local procedures to inform the court.

III. DETENTION BASED ON COURT SANCTIONS FOLLOWING ADJUDICATION

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLYING WITH BED ALLOCATIONS:

All optional, appropriate sanctions should have been considered prior to the imposition of a secure detention sentence (victim/offender mediation, restitution, community service, electronic monitoring, tracking, offense-specific treatment, etc.).

In imposing a discretionary sentence to detention consistent with §19-2-911, C.R.S., the court is encouraged to consider periods of time less than the maximum of 45 days.

District Court, Weld County, State of Colorado
Court Address: 901 9th Avenue, Greeley, CO 80631
Mail Address: P.O. Box 2038, Greeley, CO 80632
Phone Number : (970)475-2400

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO IN THE INTEREST OF,

COURT USE ONLY

Case Number(s):
DIV. 14

APPEARANCE BOND (JUVENILE)

BOND TYPE: Cash/Property/Surety Cash only PR/Self PR/RSP Parent/Guardian

This is a Bond Authorization. When signed by the juvenile and/or parent this form constitutes the bond.

NAME OF PARTY BOND POSTED FOR: (*print or type*)

First Middle Last DOB

The juvenile, as principal, and (*print or type*) as surety, acknowledges

to be jointly and severally liable to the People of the State of Colorado, in the amount of \$ One Thousand DOLLARS (\$1,000) DOLLARS, if there is a default upon the primary condition of this bond.

The primary condition of this bond is that the Party shall personally appear at **Weld County/District Court - Division 14 (Court's West), 910 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colorado** on _____ at (*time*) _____ A.M./P.M. and at each place, and upon each date, to which this proceedings is transferred or continued, until entry of an order for sentencing (unless the written consent of the sureties is filed of record), to answer charges of: _____ Bond remains in effect until sentencing or further order of the Court.

CONDITIONS AFTER JUVENILE POSTS BOND

Party and Surety to comply with all orders of the Court; Party shall have no further violations of the law; Party acknowledges the existence of a mandatory restraining order under C.R.S. §19-2-707; Party shall immediately notify the Court of any change of mailing address, residence or telephone number; Surety to use reasonable efforts to insure compliance with terms and conditions of bond.

Juvenile to report immediately upon release and comply with all requirements of any supervision to probation parole

Juvenile to report immediately to, and be supervised by, pretrial services; 970-673-8073, 710 11th Ave., Ste. 104 Greeley CO 80631 **ANY ORDER TO PRE-TRIAL SERVICES ALLOWS PRE-TRIAL SERVICES TO USE ANY ESTABLISHED SUPERVISION METHOD AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE, AND ANY ESTABLISHED SUPERVISION METHOD APPROVED BY 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 16-03.**

If 18, report immediately to adult pretrial services at 901 10th Ave, Greeley, CO 970.336.7227 If juvenile turns 18 while on bond, juvenile is to report within 24 hours of turning 18 to adult pretrial services

24 hour accountability to parents/guardian & comply with all rules of home or placement at probation's discretion

With adult supervision at all times at probation discretion

EHM with any or all of: D.James probation juvenile pretrial services adult pretrial services upon turning 18 at probation discretion.

Alcohol and/or drug monitoring including urinalysis, breathalyzer, or electronically

Lockdown at home with release for professional appointments and school work _____ at probation's discretion.

Comply with mental health treatment as recommended medications taken as prescribed

Comply with DHS placement/programming

Juvenile to be released to Weld _____ DHS custody only when and if appropriate placement is found; if placed, no leaving placement without permission;

Until further order of the Court juvenile to remain at _____ (name of party)

Juvenile will not leave the State of Colorado without permission of the Court, consent of surety, and without providing a written waiver of extradition and acknowledge that s/he will not be admitted to bail in any other state pending extradition to this state.

Other (release regardless; juv/parent must comply AFTER release):

No demonstration of gang association or affiliation in any manner No use of alcohol or controlled substances without prescription

If the Party fails to comply with any of the conditions of this bond, the Court may revoke the Party's release on bail, increase the amount of bail or modify bond conditions. This bond will be forfeited if the Party does not appear as required by the primary bond condition.

PARTY (*Signature*) _____ Address (*City, State, & Zip Code*) _____ Telephone No. _____

SURETY OTHER THAN BONDING AGENT** (*Signature*) _____ Address (*City, State & Zip Code*) _____ Telephone No. _____

***BONDING AGENT CERTIFICATION:** Agent, by executing this bond, warrants and representation the Court, under oath, and under penalty of perjury: (1) that agent is not currently in default in payment of any final judgment upon any bail bond forfeited in any Colorado jurisdiction; (2) that agent is duly licensed by the State of Colorado to execute this bond; and (3) that agent, if a non-cash agent, is currently appointed by the corporate surety whose power of attorney accompanies this bond.

****SURETY CASH DEPOSIT:** (1) Cash deposited may may not be used to satisfy any fines, costs, etc. (*check one*)

(2) Cash deposited may may not be returned to Respondent Juvenile (*check one*)

CASH SURETY (*Signature*) _____

EXECUTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED by the above-named in the presence of the undersigned at _____

(*name of court or facility where bond written*).

BY: _____
Deputy Clerk/Sheriff (*As to Surety/Bonding Agent*)

By: _____
Deputy Clerk/Sheriff (*As to Party*)

(*date*) _____ (*time*) _____

(*date*) _____ (*time*) _____