



ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 2025-02

For the 9th Judicial District of Colorado

GARFIELD COUNTY – PITKIN COUNTY – RIO BLANCO COUNTY

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER REGARDING THE OPERATION OF THE COLORADO YOUTH DETENTION CONTINUUM (CYDC) IN THE 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Effective: August 8, 2025

PURPOSE:

The following authorizes the Colorado Youth Detention Continuum (CYDC) to operate in the 9th Judicial District. This Order covers screening, pre-adjudication services, use of detention beds, and oversight by the Juvenile Services Planning Committee (JSPC). Based on the adoption of this Administrative Order, the Court rescinds and vacates the following Administrative Orders: 13-05, 08-06. The subject matter of each of these Orders is contained within this Order.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES:

Rule 3.7 of the Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure (C.R.J.P.) requires the Chief Judge of each Judicial District to designate one or more qualified persons or agencies to act as a Screening Team with authority to determine whether a juvenile taken into custody should be released to a parent, guardian, or a responsible adult approved by the parent/guardian, or admitted to a detention or shelter facility pending notification to the court and a detention hearing.

Each decision will prioritize public safety and consider the best interests of the juvenile, the victim, and the community pursuant to section 19-2.5-101, C.R.S., as well as the general assembly's intent to "limit the use of detention to only those children who pose a substantial risk of serious harm to others or that are a flight risk from prosecution" by enacting the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, in which it adopted section 19-2.5-304 and amended sections 19-2.5-303, 19-2.5-305, and 19-2.5-1404, C.R.S.

"Any law enforcement officer, employee of the division of youth services, or another person acting under the direction of the court who in good faith transports any juvenile, releases any juvenile from custody pursuant to a written policy of a court, releases any juvenile pursuant to any written criteria established pursuant to this title 19, or detains any juvenile pursuant to court order or written policy or criteria established pursuant to this title 19 is immune from civil or criminal liability that might

otherwise result by reason of such act. For the purposes of any proceedings, civil or criminal, the good faith of any such person shall be presumed. § 19-2.5-305(7), C.R.S.

This Order is to be read together with all identified appendices.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED:

I. AUTHORIZATION FOR 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT JUVENILE SERVICES PLANNING COMMITTEE (JSPC)

The 9th Judicial District Juvenile Services Planning Committee (JSPC) is authorized to implement the detention screening guidelines and placement guidelines in the 9th Judicial District. The JSPC is authorized to contract with another agency or provider approved by the JSPC and Administrative Office to administer services. Members shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the 9th Judicial District at their discretion following consultation with the Board of County Commissioners. The Committee shall develop a plan for the allocation of resources for local juvenile services within the district for the fiscal year, and the Committee is strongly encouraged to consider programs with restorative justice components when developing the plan. § 19-2.5-302, C.R.S. For mandatory members who represent a specific agency or office identified in section 19-2.5-302, C.R.S., individuals shall be nominated by their specific agency or office.

II. AUTHORIZATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE (F/K/A FISCAL AGENT)

The 9th Judicial District approves the following activities by the legal entity (currently YouthZone) in conjunction with their duties as the Administrative Office for the Colorado Youth Detention Continuum (CYDC) for the 9th Judicial District (9th JD CYDC):

- A. Employment and human resource functions, contracting, budgeting, accounting, financial management, and other administrative, employment and management functions necessary for the operation of the 9th JD CYDC.
- B. Administration of any screening tests or interviews, including but not limited to the “Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide” and/or the determined instrument for screening and assessing juveniles for detention.
- C. Application of the detention screening criteria adopted by the 9th Judicial District in formulating detain-or-release options.
- D. Communication of the screening results and detain-or-release options to stakeholders of the detention process including the Juvenile Court of the 9th Judicial District.
- E. Preparation and execution of the necessary documents to detain a juvenile (including detention on electronic home monitor); release a juvenile to placement; and/or release a juvenile to home or otherwise with or without supervision conditions.

In exercising its authority pursuant to this Order, the Administrative Office shall comply with sections 19-1-103(94.5), 19-2.5-301, 19-2.5-302, 19-2.5-303, 19-2.5-304, 19-2.5-1404, C.R.S. and C.R.J.P. Rule 3.7.

III. AUTHORIZATION FOR SCREENING TEAM

The 9th JD CYDC Administrative Office, or its designee, is hereby and authorized to act as the Screening Team for the 9th Judicial District. In delegating the temporary custody screening authority to the Administrative Office, or its designee, it is further directed that all screeners employed by or contracted with the Administrative Office, or its designee, shall comply with the screening criteria approved by the court.

Prior to any detention hearing conducted pursuant to section 19-2.5-305, C.R.S., any juvenile detained by law enforcement officers for the commission of an offense shall be screened for detention, pursuant to the criteria set forth below, using a screening instrument tool approved for use pursuant to section 19-2.5-1404, C.R.S. The current screening tool is the Colorado Youth Detention Screen Instrument (CYDSI), attached hereto as Appendix A. This screening shall occur as soon as possible after the juvenile is taken into custody.

IV. LOCAL PROCESS

- A. Upon arrest of a juvenile *for one of the reasons listed below*, a detention screening is mandatory. Law enforcement shall notify the juvenile's parent/guardian that the juvenile is in custody and being held at a law enforcement agency for a detention screening. A parent/guardian shall be directed to be present for the screening. If law enforcement is unable to locate a parent/guardian or know that a parent/guardian is unavailable, the screener will conduct the screening without a parent/guardian present. The screener will attempt to contact a parent/guardian before recommending a placement for the juvenile. The juvenile will remain in custody of law enforcement until the juvenile's placement is determined.
 - 1. Crime of violence, including domestic violence
 - 2. Weapons offenses
 - 3. Any district court warrant
 - 4. Out of state runaways
- B. Law enforcement may request that the Screening Team conduct a discretionary screening for any juvenile alleged to have committed a delinquent act if there is reason to believe that the juvenile may pose a substantial risk of harm to others or a substantial risk of flight from prosecution and community-based alternatives to detention are insufficient to reasonably mitigate risk.
- C. Law enforcement officers within Garfield, Pitkin, and Rio Blanco Counties shall contact an on-call screener in their county to inform them when a juvenile is in custody and in need of a detention screen. Screeners will conduct intake screenings face to face at the police department where the juvenile is being held, unless law enforcement and the screener agree that the screening should be conducted elsewhere. Screens may be conducted virtually or by phone if necessary. If the screen is conducted virtually or by phone, the screener will follow up with the juvenile in person within forty-eight (48) hours. Law enforcement officers do not

need to be present during the detention screening unless requested by the screener for safety reasons.

- D. All screeners are authorized to make detention determinations and shall electronically notify the assigned judge or magistrate, court clerk, district attorney, public defender, and guardian *ad litem* of the disposition of every juvenile who is screened prior to the detention hearing, which shall be within forty-eight (48) hours, excluding weekends and holidays. In accordance with section 19-2.5-305, C.R.S. and C.R.J.P. Rule 3.7(b), the Court shall maintain control over the admission, length of stay, and release of all juveniles placed in shelter or detention, except the initial admission into detention as set forth in this Administrative Order.
- E. District Attorney Notification: Following a detention screen for one of the reasons listed below, the screener shall notify the district attorney from the appropriate county and solicit their opinion prior to making a placement recommendation.
 - 1. Crime of violence, including domestic violence.
 - 2. Weapons offense where a dangerous or illegal weapon is possessed during the incident. A “dangerous or illegal weapon” includes guns, blackjacks, metallic knuckles, gravity knives, switchblades, etc. *See* § 18-12-102, C.R.S.
- F. Detention screens will not be conducted for municipal warrants, county court warrants, or status offenses.
- G. Medical or Mental Health Clearance: If the juvenile being screened by the Screening Team requires medical or psychological clearance prior to being transported to a detention or shelter facility, local law enforcement is directed to provide this transportation to and from the medical facility providing the clearance.
- H. Juveniles who may be released according to the detention screening instrument and this Order shall be issued a Juvenile Appearance Bond in court for the next available juvenile delinquency docket following arrest. Any bond will be substantially in the form attached to this Administrative Order as Appendix E.
- I. If a screener recommends detention or placement based on an Override (see section V.C.2. below), the screener will contact the CYDC Coordinator or detention bed manager for approval before making the placement.

V. SCREENING AND DETENTION POLICY

A. Definitions:

Screening Team. “Screening Team” means the person(s) designated to make recommendations to the juvenile court concerning whether a juvenile taken into temporary custody should be released or admitted to a detention or shelter facility pursuant to section 19-2.5-305, C.R.S. The Screening Team shall be responsible for detention screening and placement and shall have the specific responsibilities contained herein. In making detention, placement, or release decisions, the Screening Team shall be guided by the Children’s Code,

sections 19-1-101 to 19-7-315, C.R.S., section 19-2.5-303, C.R.S., and the criteria developed pursuant to section 19-2.5-1404, C.R.S.

Detention. “Detention” means the temporary care of a child who requires secure custody in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition or an execution of a court order for placement or commitment. § 19-1-303(55), C.R.S.

B. Screening Levels:

1. Limitations on Level 1 Detention - § 19-2.5-304, C.R.S.

a. Level 1 Detention **IS NOT PERMITTED for the following - § 19-2.5-304(1), C.R.S.**

- 1) Juveniles who have not committed, or have not been accused of committing, a delinquent act unless otherwise found in contempt of court;
- 2) Delinquent and nondelinquent juveniles who have been placed in the legal custody of a county department of human or social services pursuant to a petition in dependency or neglect and are solely awaiting out-of-home placement;
- 3) Juveniles who at admission require medical care, are intoxicated, or are under the influence of drugs, to an extent that custody of the juvenile is beyond the scope of the detention facility’s medical service capacity.
- 4) Juveniles who are solely assessed as suicidal or exhibit behavior placing them at imminent risk of suicide;
- 5) Juveniles who have not committed a delinquent act but present an imminent danger to self or others or appear to be gravely disabled because of a mental health condition or an intellectual and developmental disability;
- 6) Juveniles who have been taken into custody for an alleged violation of a game and fish ordinance or a title 42 violation (unless the violation is a felony); and
- 7) Juveniles who have been taken into custody for new alleged violation of municipal or county ordinance.

b. Juveniles **SHALL NOT be placed in Level 1 Detention solely - § 19-2.5-304(3), C.R.S.**

- 1) Due to a lack of supervision alternatives, service options, or more appropriate facilities;
- 2) Due to the community’s inability to provide treatment or services;
- 3) Due to a lack of supervision in the home or community;
- 4) To allow a parent, guardian, or legal custodian to avoid his or her legal responsibility;
- 5) Due to a risk of the juvenile’s self-harm;
- 6) To attempt to punish, treat, or rehabilitate the juvenile;
- 7) Due to a request by a victim, law enforcement, or the community;
- 8) To permit more convenient administrative access to the juvenile;
- 9) To facilitate further interrogation or investigation;
- 10) 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 19-2.5-1108, C.R.S. allows for such a placement.

2. (Mandatory) Level 1 Secure Detention and not released prior to detention hearing.

Juveniles in the following circumstances shall be held in Level 1 secure detention and not released prior to a detention hearing:

- a. Arrested for an offense enumerated in section 19-2.5-305(3)(a)(V)(A)-(C), C.R.S. (rebuttable presumption that the juvenile poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others).
- b. Escaped from a secure Department of Human Services facility.
- c. Outstanding bench warrant or court order from a District Court where the judge orders on the arrest warrant that the juvenile is to be held in detention pending their next appearance in court.
- d. Out-of-state runaway with an outstanding warrant for delinquent or criminal activity (but see Overrides).

3. (Discretionary) Level 1 Secure Detention and not released prior to detention hearing, pending information. Juveniles in the following circumstances may be held in Level 1 secure detention and not released prior to a detention hearing, pending information that the juvenile is a substantial risk of serious harm to others, such that community-based alternatives are insufficient to mitigate that risk if the juvenile is taken into custody for:

- a. Violation of restraining/protection order;
- b. Domestic violence enhancer; or
- c. Committing a credible threat against a school, school faculty or staff member(s), or student(s), and investigation into the threat continues, and community safety is not yet assured.

C. Overrides/Exceptions to Level 1 Detention Policies in sections (1)-(2) above:

- 1. Out-of-state runaway.** Juveniles with an out-of-state runaway warrant may be held at Grand Mesa Youth Services Center and not detained if all the following criteria are met:
 - a. The warrant is only for an out-of-state runaway; and
 - b. The juvenile is not considered a flight risk; and
 - c. The parent/guardian can pick up the juvenile within twenty-four (24) hours.
- 2. Override: INTO Level 1 detention (without scoring into Level 1).** Juveniles who do not score into Level 1, via the Colorado Youth Detention Screen Instrument (CYDSI) or criteria above, may receive an override into detention, based on following criteria and approval from a judicial officer.
 - a. Substantial risk of flight from prosecution and community-based alternatives to detention are insufficient to reasonably mitigate that risk. Flight from prosecution is distinguished from simple failure to appear and must generally be evidenced by a demonstrated record of repeated recent failures to appear at a scheduled court appearances;

- b. Currently being supervised on CYDC pre-trial supervision, diversion, or probation;
- c. Victim resides within the same residence and no appropriate kinship care is available;
- d. Prior criminal history; or
- e. Taken into custody for 1st degree aggravated motor vehicle theft used in the commission of a felony offense.

3. Override: OUT of Level 1 detention (after scoring into Level 1). Juveniles who do score into Level 1 secure detention, via CYDSI or criteria above, may receive an override out of Level 1 secure detention, based on following criteria and approval of a judicial officer.

- a. Juvenile is between ten (10) and twelve (12) years old;
- b. The 9th JD CYDC has reached detention bed capacity, and it has been determined that the juvenile being screened poses less risk to the community than the juvenile who would be released through the Emergency Release process;
- c. Juvenile is screened into detention primarily based on history and has significant protective factors;
- d. The arresting officer believes detention inappropriate for the juvenile;
- e. Juvenile is identified as a high-risk victim, and they have appropriate supervision.

D. Placement Based on Screening: Based upon the screening assessment and subject to the provisions of section (B) above, the Screening Team shall have the authority prior to detention, to place/refer a juvenile as set forth below.

If the Juvenile is screened to:

1. Level 1. Secure Detention:

- a. The Screening Team shall authorize placement of the juvenile at either Grand Mesa Youth Services Center or an authorized and approved Temporary Holding facility.

2. Level 2. Staff Secure Shelter:

- a. If available, the Screening Team may place juvenile in staff secure facility under contract with 9th Judicial District.
- b. If unavailable, the Screening Team may authorize a less restrictive placement.
- c. When unsure, contact Supervisor and/or 9th JD CYDC Coordinator.

3. Level 3. Shelter:

- a. If available, the Screening Team may place the juvenile in shelter under contract with 9th Judicial District.
- b. If unavailable, the Screening Team may authorize a less restrictive placement.
- c. When unsure, contact Supervisor and/or 9th JD CYDC Coordinator.

- d. The Screening Team may contact the appropriate department of human services and make a referral to that department to determine the eligibility and availability of a shelter placement.

4. Level 4. Home Detention Program:

- a. The Screening Team may release the juvenile to a parent/guardian (or a responsible adult with parent/guardian approval), under the condition of signing a home detention contract and signing a promise to appear in court on the next juvenile delinquency docket.
- b. A juvenile placed on a home detention contract shall sign a PR bond, with a parent/guardian serving as surety and co-signer, as a condition of the contract. The Administrative Office, or its designee, is authorized to issue PR bonds in the 9th Judicial District to allow release of a juvenile on a home detention contract. The PR bond shall be in the amount of zero dollars.
- c. The home detention contract is approved as an alternative to detention. All provisions in the home detention contract shall be treated as court orders.
- d. In cases that involve allegations of domestic violence, the home detention contract and PR bond shall include a provision prohibiting contact with the victim. If a protection order is in place, the home detention contract and PR bond shall include a provision requiring the juvenile to comply with the protection order.

5. Level 5. Release to Parent/Legal Guardian (or a responsible adult with parent/guardian approval):

- a. Juvenile may be released pending the filing of a Petition in Delinquency by the District Attorney.
- b. If deemed necessary, the Screening Team may refer the family for services.
- c. Guidelines for release to parent/legal guardian:
 - If a juvenile's parent(s) are available, the juvenile shall be released to such parent(s). The law enforcement agency shall issue a written Promise to Appear to the juvenile to appear in person at the juvenile delinquency docket no less than three weeks after the juvenile's arrest. The Promise to Appear shall be signed by the juvenile and the juvenile's parent/guardian.
 - If a juvenile's parent(s) are available but refuse to take the juvenile, the juvenile shall be released to the Department of Human Services. The Department may thereafter, without further order of the court, release the juvenile to a parent, relative or other responsible adult.
 - If a juvenile's parent(s) are not available, the child may be released to another responsible adult, or if none is available, to the Department of Human Services.

The Department may thereafter, without further order of the court, release the juvenile to a parent, relative, or other responsible adult.

- “Responsible adult” means a person who, at the officer’s discretion:
 - Is at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
 - Is not under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 - Has no outstanding warrants;
 - Is mentally competent to accept responsibility for the juvenile; and
 - Is able and willing to accept financial responsibility and to provide suitable shelter and supervision for the juvenile.

E. Release Following Detention Hearing: Where the court is presented with sufficient information to determine that the juvenile poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others or a substantial risk of flight from prosecution, the court may take the following actions (among others):

1. Detain the juvenile in accordance with sections 19-2.5-304 and 305, C.R.S.;
2. Release the juvenile on an unsecured personal recognizance bond with appropriate conditions that are in the juvenile’s best interest and such conditions may include participating in a pre-adjudication services program; or
3. Release a juvenile without bond or in lieu of bond and order the juvenile to participate in a pre-adjudication services program.
4. Unless the District Attorney consents, a juvenile may not be released in lieu of bond if that juvenile has been accused of having committed a delinquent act that constitutes a felony or class one (1) misdemeanor and,
 - a. The juvenile has been found guilty of a delinquent act constituting a felony or class one (1) misdemeanor one (1) year prior to the juvenile detention;
 - b. The juvenile is currently at liberty on another bond of any type; or
 - c. The juvenile has a delinquency petition pending in any district or juvenile court for which probable cause has been established.

F. Other:

1. **Unavailable Placement.** If placement is not available at the assessed level, the Screening Team shall determine next appropriate level.
2. **Circumstances/assessment level changes** (if circumstances change or a further assessment requires a change in the level of detention):
 - a. Authority to Move Without Hearing: prior to detention, the Screening Team has authority to make necessary changes in placement. The Screening Team must notify the juvenile’s Parent/Guardian of any change in placement.

- b. Forthwith Hearing Required: if the court orders services at levels 2, 3, or 4 and circumstances subsequently change or further assessment indicates that a different level of placement or supervision is appropriate, CYDC shall request a forthwith hearing and notify all parties of the hearing and ensure that the juvenile is present for the hearing.

3. Municipal Court:

- a. A municipal court can order a child thirteen (13) years of age and older but less than eighteen (18) years of age to secure detention for failure to comply with any lawful order of the court.
 - b. Limitation on Detention: Any such confinement of a child for contempt of municipal court shall not exceed forty-eight (48) hours. In calculating time for this subsection, Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays are included.
 - c. Alternatives Preferred: It is in general the policy of the 9th Judicial District to locate and identify alternative community and family resources to avoid placement in a detention facility.
- 4. Children over ten (10) years of age and younger than thirteen (13):** may not be placed or sentenced to secure detention (including failure to comply (FTC) and Failure to appear (FTA) warrants) unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or misdemeanor weapons charge that is listed in section 19-2.5-305(3)(a)(V), C.R.S.
- 5. County Court:** The use of secure detention for juveniles with county court cases is limited to the following circumstances:
- a. County Court Judge is clear on the arrest warrant that the juvenile is to be held in detention pending next appearance in county court; or
 - b. County Court Judge sentences a juvenile to secure detention.

Each decision will take into consideration community safety and the best interest of the juvenile pursuant to section 19-2.5-101, C.R.S., as well as the general assembly's intent to "limit the use of detention to only those children who pose a substantial risk of serious harm to others or that are a flight risk from prosecution" pursuant to section 19-2.5-301, C.R.S.

VI. AUTHORIZATION FOR PRE-ADJUDICATION RELEASE SERVICES PURSUANT TO SECTION 19-2.5-606, C.R.S.

- A. When a juvenile is ordered or directed to comply with the CYDC pre-adjudication services program, the Court authorizes that CYDC may use established supervision methods. The supervision methods defined in statute include releasing the juvenile without formal supervision and/or any one (1) or more of the following:
 - 1. periodic telephone communications with the juvenile.
 - 2. periodic office visits by the juvenile to the pre-adjudication service agency.
 - 3. periodic visits to the juvenile's home.

4. under specific conditions, periodic drug testing of the juvenile or mental health or substance use treatment for the juvenile which treatment may include residential or in-patient treatment.
 5. periodic visits to the juvenile's school.
 6. imposition of a curfew.
 7. domestic violence or child abuse counseling for the juvenile, if applicable.
 8. electronic or global position monitoring of the juvenile or lockdown.
 9. work release for the juvenile, if school attendance is not applicable or appropriate under the circumstances.
 10. juvenile day reporting and day treatment programs.
 11. SOMB established supervision methods for juveniles accused of sex offenses. See SOMB Standards Introduction and Standard 11.000 Informed Supervision Protocol. The SOMB Juvenile Informed Supervision, 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.
- B. When the court orders a juvenile to participate in the CYDC Pre-Adjudication Services Program, the CYDC program will continue to screen and assess the juvenile to determine the appropriate level of supervision or restrictions. The 9th Judicial District Pre-Adjudication Services Program shall provide a written explanation of its policies, procedures, and expectations to all juveniles ordered to CYDC.
- C. 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 Victim's Rights Act, statutes, court rules, and other legal authority.

VII. AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF ELECTRONIC OR GLOBAL POSITION MONITORING DATA

- A. Pursuant to section 19-2.5-606(4), C.R.S., electronic or global position monitoring of a juvenile is available as a supervision method as a condition of pre-adjudication release. The use of electronic or global position monitoring is intended to reduce pre-adjudication detentions without sacrificing the protection of the community from juveniles who may be a risk to the public. There is no expectation of privacy in the data generated through electronic or global position monitoring. *People v. Campbell*, 425 P.3d 1163 (Colo. App. 2018).
- B. Electronic or global position monitoring may be ordered by the court or implemented at a supervising agency's discretion as a term and condition of release.
- C. If law enforcement and/or the District Attorney's office request any electronic or global position monitoring data, the court ORDERS that the data be immediately produced upon request.

VIII. AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSPORT *See sections 19-2.5-1121, 19-2.5-1103, 19-2.5-1127, 30-10-514, 30-10-515, C.R.S.*

- A. The sheriff department within the county where the juvenile was taken into custody (Garfield, Pitkin, or Rio Blanco), or its designee, is directed to transport a juvenile following screening to a detention or shelter facility, if placement is required.
- B. Any juvenile in a detention or shelter facility who must appear in person in District Court within the 9th Judicial District will be transported to court by the sheriff department within the jurisdiction of the court where the juvenile must appear.
- C. The Court directs the sheriff department within the jurisdiction of the court presiding over the juvenile's case, or its designee, to transport any juvenile to or from a detention or shelter facility for any court-approved purpose, including medical, dental, and mental health treatment.
- D. Juveniles receiving Municipal Court sentences will be transported to the detention facility by their parent(s) unless the Municipal Judge orders transport of the juvenile by a municipal police department.
- E. Juveniles receiving County Court sentences will be transported to the detention facility by the sheriff's office for that county.

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APPENDICES:

A=CYDSI Colorado Statutory Detention Questionnaire and Screening Packet

B=Bed Management and Emergency Release Procedures

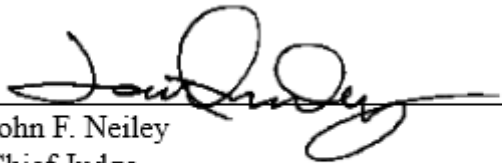
C=Presumptive Standard, C.R.S. § 19-2.5-305

D=Criteria for Placement in Juvenile Detention

E=Bond Form

Dated: August 8, 2025.

BY THE COURT:



John F. Neiley
Chief Judge
Ninth Judicial District