

District Court, Weld County, State of Colorado Court Address: 901 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Greeley, CO 80631 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2038, Greeley, CO 80632-2038	DATE FILED June 2, 2025 10:28 AM
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2025-01</b>	<b>▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲</b>  Case Number: <b>2025 CV 01</b> Division 1
<b>ORDER REGARDING COURT PROCEDURE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES          IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	

**AUTHORIZATION FOR TRESTLE, INC.**

The Nineteenth Judicial District approves the following activities by Trestle, Inc. in conjunction with their duties as administrative office (f/k/a fiscal agent) for the Colorado Youth Detention Continuum (CYDC) for the Nineteenth Judicial District (19JD CYDC) provided such activities are consistent with Administrative Order 23-09: 1) Employment and human resource functions for; contracting for and by; budgeting, accounting, and financial management for; and other administrative, employment and management functions as a fiscal agent for the 19<sup>th</sup> CYDC; 2) Administration of any screening tests or interviews, including application of the detention screening criteria adopted by the Nineteenth Judicial District in formulating detain or release options; 3) communication of the screening results and detain-or-release options to stakeholders of the detention process in accordance with Administrative Order 23-09; and 4) preparation and execution of the necessary documents to effect the detention of a juvenile or release of a juvenile in accordance with Administrative Order 23-09.

**PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS IN THE COURTROOM**

The safety and well-being of every individual involved in the juvenile justice process is of paramount concern for the court. Since 2015 (and now-rescinded AO 15-08), and consistent with best practices statewide, the Nineteenth Judicial District has had a general policy of not restraining juveniles inside the courtroom. That policy has also allowed the Weld County Sheriff to transport, restrain, and manage juveniles outside of the courtroom in accordance with their own policies and procedures. The policies in the Nineteenth Judicial District have generally worked well with very few incidents requiring that a juvenile be restrained inside the courtroom.

For purposes of this administrative order, “physical restraints” and “physically restrained” means the use of handcuffs, shackles, leg cuffs, chains, restraint belts, and any other mechanical device placed on the juvenile that restricts freedom of movement of the juvenile within the courtroom. This administrative order in no way limits or prohibits the Weld County Sheriff’s Office, transportation staff, or any other law enforcement agency from using physical restraints when transporting juveniles to and from the courtroom. The decision whether physical restraints are used outside of the courtroom falls within the exclusive province of the Weld County Sheriff’s Office or its designee.

A rebuttable presumption shall exist that a juvenile will not be physically restrained in the courtroom. That presumption may be deemed rebutted if any one or more of the following criteria exist:

- a. The juvenile demonstrates or has previously demonstrated assaultive or combative behavior;
- b. The juvenile has threatened law enforcement personnel, court staff, staff at the Weld County Jail, staff at any DYS detention facility, or other persons who are present in the courtroom during the juvenile's court appearance;
- c. The juvenile is charged with disarming or attempting to disarm a peace officer;
- d. The juvenile has made a credible threat of harm to him/herself within the past six months;
- e. Credible information exists of an imminent plan or risk of escape; or
- f. The juvenile specifically and expressly requests that they remain in restraints inside the courtroom.

Law enforcement or transportation staff shall determine whether any one or more of the criteria set forth above exist from all information available, and may physically restrain the juvenile in the courtroom if any one or more rebuttals exist. Law enforcement shall notify the judicial officer presiding over the delinquency docket of the decision to use physical restraints and the reasons supporting such decision, prior to bringing the juvenile into the courtroom. The judicial officer retains the authority and discretion to override the determination made by law enforcement to use physical restraints on the juvenile. The judicial officer shall set forth verbally or in writing the reason(s) for overriding the decision of law enforcement, which shall be included in the case file or on the record. If law enforcement or transportation staff determines that a juvenile does not meet any of the rebuttal criteria set forth above, but nevertheless poses a risk to others or is an escape risk, they shall notify the judicial officer in writing of their concerns prior to the hearing and the judicial officer shall determine whether the juvenile should be restrained. The judicial officer may make this determination without a hearing, but shall indicate in writing or verbally the reason(s) why physical restraints are necessary. The written or verbal findings of the judicial officer shall be included in the file or made part of the record and shall be disclosed to the parties. The judicial officer presiding over the juvenile proceeding retains the authority and discretion at all times to determine, on their own motion, whether the juvenile should be physically restrained while in the courtroom. It is within the judicial officer's discretion to decide what information the judicial officer will consider when making this decision. A juvenile who is not initially restrained in the courtroom may be physically restrained during the hearing, if law enforcement personnel or the judicial officer observe any disruptive, threatening, violent, or combative behavior by the juvenile.

## COUNTY COURT JUDGES

State law requires that a judicial officer will be available 24 hours a day 7 days a week to review and authorize arrest warrants, including warrants for juveniles. State law requires that detention hearings be conducted within a limited period of time after a juvenile is arrested or detained. Administrative Order 23-09 and Article 2.5 of Title 19 reference the court, judge, district judge, juvenile judge, or magistrate. Occasionally a district court judge or magistrate is not assigned, or not available, to review and approve warrants or to preside over detention hearings. Pursuant to Chief Justice Directive 95-01(4)(a)(iii) all Weld County county court judges are assigned as district court judicial officers to review and approve arrest or detention warrants for juveniles, and to preside over juvenile detention hearings and issue all appropriate orders related to a detention hearing when a district

court judge or magistrate is not assigned or unavailable to do so.

RESCINDING PRIOR AO's

With the adoption of this administrative order the following administrative orders are no longer necessary, out-of-date, or no longer applicable and are hereby rescinded: 15-08 (re: juvenile restraints); 21-02 (re: Trestle Inc.); 15-01 (re: assignment of county court judges); and 06-11 (re: permanency planning hearings – out of date and no longer necessary)

Dated: June 2, 2025

BY THE COURT:



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Julie C. Hoskins  
Chief Judge, 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial District