# First Regular Session Sixty-ninth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

# **INTRODUCED**

LLS NO. 13-0227.01 Brita Darling x2241

**HOUSE BILL 13-1259** 

## **HOUSE SPONSORSHIP**

McCann,

# SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Newell,

# **House Committees**

### **Senate Committees**

Public Health Care & Human Services

	A BILL FOR AN ACT
101	CONCERNING CIVIL ACTIONS, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,
102	PROCEDURES FOR ALLOCATING PARENTAL RIGHTS AND
103	RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD IN
104	CASES INVOLVING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND DOMESTIC
105	VIOLENCE; PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARENTING TIME ORDERS;
106	PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARENTING TIME EVALUATIONS AND
107	REPORTS; AND AMENDING AND RELOCATING PROVISIONS
108	RELATING TO CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS.

# **Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.)

The bill makes amendments to various provisions of law relating to civil actions and orders.

**Sections 1 through 4** of the bill amend provisions of article 10 of title 14, Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as follows:

- ! Includes additional rights of children with respect to the determination of parenting time in section 14-10-123.4, C.R.S.;
- ! In the determination of the best interests of a child with respect to the allocation of parental rights and responsibilities pursuant to section 14-10-124, C.R.S.:
  - Requires a court to follow certain procedures in actions where a claim of child abuse or neglect or domestic violence has been made to the court or when the court has reason to believe that a party has committed child abuse or neglect or domestic violence;
  - ! In contested hearings on final orders, requires the court to make findings on the record concerning the factors the court considered and the reasons for the allocation of rights and responsibilities;
  - ! Permits the court to allocate mutual decision-making for a child in a case that involves domestic violence, over objections, if the court makes certain findings;
  - ! Requires the court to consider the current statutory factors concerning the best interests of the child in light of any finding of child abuse or neglect or domestic violence;
  - ! Includes certain factors that the court may consider when formulating or approving a parenting plan in cases where one of the parties has committed child abuse or neglect or domestic violence;
  - ! Permits the court to order a domestic violence evaluation and subsequent evaluations and to require a party to participate in domestic violence treatment; and
  - ! Includes general procedures that may be included in parenting plans;
- Provides that a court is not required to order a parenting time evaluation pursuant to section 14-10-127, C.R.S., and includes a list of factors that the court shall consider in determining whether to order an evaluation; and

! In section 14-10-129, C.R.S., expands language relating to domestic violence and increases from 7 days to 14 days the time within which the court must hear and rule on an emergency motion to restrict parenting time.

**Sections 5 through 16** of the bill amend, repeal, and relocate the provisions of part 1 of article 14 of title 13 relating to civil protection orders, as follows:

- ! Moves the legislative declaration currently contained in section 13-14-102 (1), C.R.S., to a new section and adds additional language to the legislative declaration;
- ! Amends section 13-14-101, C.R.S., containing definitions for article 14 to include a new definition for "contact" and "sexual assault or abuse", and amends existing definitions for "domestic abuse", "protection order", and "stalking";
- ! Repeals section 14-13-102, C.R.S., and relocates provisions of that section, with amendments, to other sections in article 14;
- ! Adds additional behaviors to the list of behaviors for which a court may enter an emergency protection order;
- ! Repeals section 13-14-104, C.R.S., relating to foreign protection orders and relocates those provisions, with amendments, to the new section 13-14-110, C.R.S.;
- ! Creates a new section 13-14-104.5, C.R.S., that includes provisions relating to temporary civil protection orders that are relocated from 13-14-102, C.R.S., with amendments, that:
  - ! Adds to the list of behaviors for which a temporary civil protection order may be entered;
  - ! Clarifies that a petitioner is not required to show that: he or she has reported the act that is the subject of the complaint to law enforcement, that charges have been filed, or that he or she is participating in the prosecution of the criminal matter; and
  - ! An order awarding temporary care and control of the child may be extended for not more than one year;
- ! Creates a new section 13-14-105, C.R.S., that contains provisions that are relocated from section 13-14-102, C.R.S., with amendments, and adding additional provisions that a court may include as part of a civil protection order;
- ! Creates a new section 13-14-106, C.R.S., that contains provisions that are relocated from section 13-14-102, C.R.S., with amendments, relating to procedures for permanent civil protection orders and clarifies that the court need not find that the petitioner is in imminent danger

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in order to grant a permanent civil protection order; and that the court may continue a temporary civil protection order and the show cause hearing for one year for good cause:

- ! Creates a new section 13-14-107, C.R.S., that contains provisions that are relocated from section 13-14-102, C.R.S., with amendments, relating to enforcement of protection orders and duties of peace officers;
- ! Creates a new section 13-14-108, C.R.S., that contains provisions that are relocated from section 13-14-102, C.R.S., with amendments, relating to the modification and termination of civil protection orders that:
  - ! Allows a restrained party to file for modification or dismissal of a permanent civil protection order 2 years after the order was entered or after the disposition of a prior motion; and
  - ! Permits the court to consider whether the protection order has been successful in preventing harm to the protected person as grounds to deny the modification or dismissal of a permanent civil protection order;
- ! Creates a new section 13-14-109, C.R.S., that contains provisions that are relocated from section 13-14-102, C.R.S., with amendments, relating to civil protection orders fees and costs; and
- ! Creates a new section 13-14-110, C.R.S., that contains provisions that are relocated from section 13-14-104, C.R.S., with amendments, relating to foreign protection orders.

Sections 17 through 21 of the bill contain conforming amendments.

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

2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 14-10-123.4

3 as follows:

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4 14-10-123.4. Rights of children in matters relating to parental

5 **responsibilities.** (1) The general assembly hereby declares that children

have certain rights in the determination of matters relating to parental

7 responsibilities, including:

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1	(a) The right to have such determinations based upon the best
2	interests of the child;
3	(b) THE RIGHT TO BE EMOTIONALLY, MENTALLY, AND PHYSICALLY
4	SAFE WHEN IN THE CARE OF EITHER PARENT; AND
5	(c) THE RIGHT TO RESIDE IN AND VISIT IN HOMES THAT ARE FREE
6	OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT.
7	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 14-10-124, amend
8	(1), (1.5) introductory portion, (1.5) (a) introductory portion, (1.5) (a)
9	(VI), (1.5) (b) introductory portion, (4), and (7); repeal (1.5) (a) (IX),
10	(1.5) (a) (X), (1.5) (b) (IV), and (1.5) (b) (V); and <b>add</b> (1.7) as follows:
11	14-10-124. Best interests of child. (1) Legislative declaration.
12	WHILE CO-PARENTING IS NOT APPROPRIATE IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES
13	FOLLOWING DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE OR LEGAL SEPARATION, the
14	general assembly finds and declares that, IN MOST CIRCUMSTANCES, it is
15	in the best interest of all parties to encourage frequent and continuing
16	contact between each parent and the minor children of the marriage after
17	the parents have separated or dissolved their marriage. In order to
18	effectuate this goal WHEN APPROPRIATE, the general assembly urges
19	parents to share the rights and responsibilities of child-rearing and to
20	encourage the love, affection, and contact between the children and the
21	parents.
22	(1.5) Allocation of parental responsibilities. The court shall
23	determine the allocation of parental responsibilities, including parenting
24	time and decision-making responsibilities, in accordance with the best
25	interests of the child giving paramount consideration to the CHILD'S
26	SAFETY AND THE physical, mental, and emotional conditions and needs of
27	the child as follows:

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(a) <b>Determination of parenting time.</b> The court, upon the motion
of either party or upon its own motion, may make provisions for parenting
time that the court finds are in the child's best interests unless the court
finds, after a hearing, that parenting time by the party would endanger the
child's physical health or significantly impair the child's emotional
development. When a claim of child abuse or neglect or domestic
VIOLENCE HAS BEEN MADE TO THE COURT, OR THE COURT HAS REASON TO
BELIEVE THAT A PARTY HAS COMMITTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PRIOR TO DETERMINING PARENTING TIME, THE
COURT SHALL FOLLOW THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS
SECTION. In determining the best interests of the child for purposes of
parenting time, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including:
(VI) The ability of the parties to encourage the sharing of love,
affection, and contact between the child and the other party; EXCEPT
THAT, IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT A PARTY IS ACTING TO PROTECT
THE CHILD FROM WITNESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR FROM BEING A
VICTIM OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE
PARTY'S PROTECTIVE ACTIONS SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED WITH RESPECT
TO THIS FACTOR;

- (IX) Whether one of the parties has been a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect under section 18-6-401, C.R.S., or under the law of any state, which factor shall be supported by credible evidence;
- (X) Whether one of the parties has been a perpetrator of domestic violence, which factor shall be supported by a preponderance of the evidence;
- (b) Allocation of decision-making responsibility. The court, upon the motion of either party or its own motion, shall allocate the

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decision-making responsibilities between the parties based upon the best interests of the child. In determining decision-making responsibility, the court may allocate the decision-making responsibility with respect to each issue affecting the child mutually between both parties or individually to one or the other party or any combination thereof. WHEN A CLAIM OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAS BEEN MADE TO THE COURT, OR THE COURT HAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A PARTY HAS COMMITTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PRIOR TO ALLOCATING DECISION-MAKING RESPONSIBILITY, THE COURT SHALL FOLLOW THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION. In determining the best interests of the child for purposes of allocating decision-making responsibilities, the court shall consider, in addition to the factors set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1.5), all relevant factors including:

(IV) Whether one of the parties has been a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect under section 18-6-401, C.R.S., or under the law of any state, which factor shall be supported by credible evidence. If the court makes a finding of fact that one of the parties has been a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect, then it shall not be in the best interests of the child to allocate mutual decision-making with respect to any issue over the objection of the other party or the legal representative of the child.

(V) Whether one of the parties has been a perpetrator of domestic violence, which factor shall be supported by a preponderance of the evidence. If the court makes a finding of fact that one of the parties has been a perpetrator of domestic violence, then it shall not be in the best interests of the child to allocate mutual decision-making responsibility over the objection of the other party or the legal representative of the

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child, unless the court finds that the parties are able to make shared decisions about their children without physical confrontation and in a place and manner that is not a danger to the abused party or the child.

- (1.7) PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-10-123.4, CHILDREN HAVE THE RIGHT TO HAVE THE DETERMINATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES BASED UPON THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. IN CONTESTED HEARINGS ON FINAL ORDERS REGARDING THE ALLOCATION OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES, THE COURT SHALL MAKE FINDINGS ON THE RECORD CONCERNING THE FACTORS THE COURT CONSIDERED AND THE REASONS WHY THE ALLOCATION OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.
- (4) (a) WHEN A CLAIM OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAS BEEN MADE TO THE COURT, OR THE COURT HAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A PARTY HAS COMMITTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PRIOR TO ALLOCATING PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES, INCLUDING PARENTING TIME AND DECISION-MAKING RESPONSIBILITY, AND PRIOR TO CONSIDERING THE FACTORS SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPHS (a) AND (b) OF SUBSECTION (1.5) OF THIS SECTION, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:
- (I) [Similar to 14-10-124 (1.5) (b) (IV).] WHETHER ONE OF THE PARTIES HAS COMMITTED AN ACT OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT AS DEFINED IN SECTION 18-6-401, C.R.S., OR AS DEFINED UNDER THE LAW OF ANY STATE, WHICH FACTOR MUST BE SUPPORTED BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE. IF THE COURT FINDS THAT ONE OF THE PARTIES HAS COMMITTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, THEN IT SHALL NOT BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD TO ALLOCATE MUTUAL DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO ANY ISSUE OVER THE OBJECTION OF THE OTHER PARTY OR THE

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I	LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHILD.
2	(II) [Similar to 14-10-124 (1.5) (b) (V).] Whether one of the
3	PARTIES HAS COMMITTED AN ACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HAS ENGAGED
4	IN A PATTERN OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OR HAS A HISTORY OF DOMESTIC
5	VIOLENCE, WHICH FACTOR MUST BE SUPPORTED BY A PREPONDERANCE OF
6	THE EVIDENCE. IF THE COURT FINDS BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE
7	EVIDENCE THAT ONE OF THE PARTIES HAS COMMITTED DOMESTIC
8	VIOLENCE:
9	(A) IT SHALL NOT BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD TO
10	ALLOCATE MUTUAL DECISION-MAKING RESPONSIBILITY OVER THE
11	OBJECTION OF THE OTHER PARTY OR THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
12	CHILD, UNLESS THE COURT FINDS THAT THERE IS CREDIBLE EVIDENCE OF
13	THE ABILITY OF THE PARTIES TO MAKE DECISIONS COOPERATIVELY IN THE
14	BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD IN A MANNER THAT IS SAFE FOR THE ABUSED
15	PARTY AND THE CHILD; AND
16	(B) THE COURT SHALL NOT APPOINT A PARENTING COORDINATOR
17	SOLELY TO ENSURE THAT MUTUAL DECISION-MAKING CAN BE
18	ACCOMPLISHED.
19	(b) THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER THE ADDITIONAL FACTORS SET
20	FORTH IN PARAGRAPHS (a) AND (b) OF SUBSECTION (1.5) OF THIS SECTION
21	IN LIGHT OF ANY FINDING OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC
22	VIOLENCE PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4).
23	(c) If a party is absent or leaves home because of an act or
24	threatened act of domestic violence committed by the other party, such
25	absence or leaving shall not be a factor in determining the best interests
26	of the child.
27	(d) When the court finds by a preponderance of the

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1	EVIDENCE THAT ONE OF THE PARTIES HAS COMMITTED CHILD ABUSE OR
2	NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER, AS THE
3	PRIMARY CONCERN, THE SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF THE CHILD AND THE
4	ABUSED PARTY.
5	(e) When the court finds by a preponderance of the
6	EVIDENCE THAT ONE OF THE PARTIES HAS COMMITTED CHILD ABUSE OR
7	NEGLECT OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, IN FORMULATING OR APPROVING A
8	PARENTING PLAN, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER CONDITIONS ON PARENTING
9	TIME THAT ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE CHILD AND OF THE ABUSED PARTY.
10	In addition to any provisions set forth in subsection (7) of this
11	SECTION THAT ARE APPROPRIATE, THE PARENTING PLAN IN THESE CASES
12	MAY INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:
13	(I) AN ORDER LIMITING CONTACT BETWEEN THE PARTIES TO
14	CONTACT THAT THE COURT DEEMS IS SAFE AND THAT MINIMIZES
15	UNNECESSARY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES;
16	(II) AN ORDER THAT REQUIRES THE EXCHANGE OF THE CHILD FOR
17	PARENTING TIME TO OCCUR IN A PROTECTED SETTING DETERMINED BY THE
18	COURT;
19	(III) AN ORDER FOR SUPERVISED PARENTING TIME;
20	(IV) AN ORDER RESTRICTING OVERNIGHT PARENTING TIME;
21	(V) AN ORDER THAT RESTRICTS THE PARTY WHO HAS COMMITTED
22	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT FROM POSSESSING OR
23	CONSUMING ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES DURING PARENTING
24	TIME OR FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF
25	PARENTING TIME;
26	(VI) AN ORDER DIRECTING THAT THE ADDRESS OF THE CHILD OR
27	OF ANY PARTY REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL; AND

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(VII) AN ORDER THAT IMPOSES ANY OTHER CONDITION ON ONE OR MORE PARTIES THAT THE COURT DETERMINES IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE CHILD, ANOTHER PARTY, OR ANY OTHER FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF A PARTY.

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(f) When the court finds by a preponderance of the EVIDENCE THAT ONE OF THE PARTIES HAS COMMITTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE COURT MAY ORDER THE PARTY TO SUBMIT TO A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EVALUATION. IF THE COURT DETERMINES, BASED UPON THE RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION, THAT TREATMENT IS APPROPRIATE, THE COURT MAY ORDER THE PARTY TO PARTICIPATE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TREATMENT. AT ANY TIME, THE COURT MAY REQUIRE A SUBSEQUENT EVALUATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER ADDITIONAL TREATMENT IS NECESSARY. IF THE COURT AWARDS PARENTING TIME TO A PARTY WHO HAS BEEN ORDERED TO PARTICIPATE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TREATMENT, THE COURT MAY ORDER THE PARTY TO OBTAIN A REPORT FROM THE TREATMENT PROVIDER CONCERNING THE PARTY'S PROGRESS IN TREATMENT AND ADDRESSING ANY ONGOING SAFETY CONCERNS REGARDING THE PARTY'S PARENTING TIME. THE COURT MAY ORDER THE PARTY WHO HAS COMMITTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TO PAY THE COSTS OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EVALUATIONS AND TREATMENT.

(7) In order to implement an order allocating parental responsibilities, both parties may submit a parenting plan or plans for the court's approval that shall address both parenting time and the allocation of decision-making responsibilities. If no parenting plan is submitted or if the court does not approve a submitted parenting plan, the court, on its own motion, shall formulate a parenting plan that shall address parenting time and the allocation of decision-making responsibilities. WHENISSUES

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1	RELATING TO PARENTING TIME ARE CONTESTED, AND IN OTHER CASES
2	WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE PARENTING PLAN MUST BE AS SPECIFIC AS
3	POSSIBLE TO CLEARLY ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF THE FAMILY AS WELL AS
4	THE CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS OF THE AGING CHILD. IN GENERAL, THE
5	PARENTING PLAN MAY INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING
6	PROVISIONS:
7	(a) A DESIGNATION OF THE TYPE OF DECISION-MAKING AWARDED;
8	(b) A PRACTICAL SCHEDULE OF PARENTING TIME FOR THE CHILD,
9	INCLUDING HOLIDAYS AND SCHOOL VACATIONS;
10	(c) A PROCEDURE FOR THE EXCHANGES OF THE CHILD FOR
11	PARENTING TIME, INCLUDING THE LOCATION OF THE EXCHANGES AND THE
12	PARTY OR PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD'S TRANSPORTATION;
13	(d) A PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNICATING WITH EACH OTHER ABOUT
14	THE CHILD, INCLUDING METHODS FOR COMMUNICATING AND FREQUENCY
15	OF COMMUNICATION;
16	(e) A PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN A PARENT AND
17	THE CHILD OUTSIDE OF THAT PARENT'S PARENTING TIME, INCLUDING
18	METHODS FOR COMMUNICATING AND FREQUENCY OF COMMUNICATION;
19	AND
20	(f) ANY OTHER ORDERS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.
21	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 14-10-127, amend
22	(1) (a) (I); and <b>add</b> (1) (a) (I.3) as follows:
23	14-10-127. Evaluation and reports - disclosure. (1) (a) (I) In all
24	proceedings concerning the allocation of parental responsibilities with
25	respect to a child, the court shall MAY, upon motion of either party or
26	upon its own motion, order the court probation department, any county or
27	district social services department, or a licensed mental health

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professional qualified pursuant to subsection (4) of this section to perform an evaluation and file a written report concerning the disputed issues relating to the allocation of parental responsibilities for the child, unless such motion by either party is made for the purpose of delaying the proceedings. Any court or social services department personnel appointed by the court to do such evaluation shall be qualified pursuant to subsection (4) of this section. When a mental health professional performs the evaluation, the court shall appoint or approve the selection of the mental health professional. Within seven days after the appointment, the evaluator shall comply with the disclosure provisions of subsection (1.2) of this section. The court shall, at the time of the appointment of the evaluator, order one or more of the parties to deposit a reasonable sum with the court to pay the cost of the evaluation. The court may order the reasonable charge for such evaluation and report to be assessed as costs between the parties at the time the evaluation is completed.

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- (I.3) IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO ORDER AN EVALUATION PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THE COURT DEEMS RELEVANT, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER:
- (A) WHETHER AN INVESTIGATION BY A CHILD AND FAMILY INVESTIGATOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-10-116.5 WOULD BE SUFFICIENT OR APPROPRIATE GIVEN THE SCOPE OR NATURE OF THE DISPUTED ISSUES RELATING TO THE ALLOCATION OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CHILD;
  - (B) WHETHER AN EVALUATION PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION IS NECESSARY TO ASSIST THE COURT IN DETERMINING THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD; AND

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1	(C) WHETHER INVOLVING THE CHILD IN AN EVALUATION
2	PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.
3	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 14-10-129, amend
4	(2) (c) introductory portion and (4) as follows:
5	<b>14-10-129.</b> Modification of parenting time. (2) The court shall
6	not modify a prior order concerning parenting time that substantially
7	changes the parenting time as well as changes the party with whom the
8	child resides a majority of the time unless it finds, upon the basis of facts
9	that have arisen since the prior decree or that were unknown to the court
10	at the time of the prior decree, that a change has occurred in the
11	circumstances of the child or the party with whom the child resides the
12	majority of the time and that the modification is necessary to serve the
13	best interests of the child. In applying these standards, the court shall
14	retain the parenting time schedule established in the prior decree unless:
15	(c) The party with whom the child resides a majority of the time
16	is intending to relocate with the child to a residence that substantially
17	changes the geographical ties between the child and the other party. A
18	court hearing on any modification of parenting time due to an intent to
19	relocate shall be given a priority on the court's docket. In determining
20	whether the modification of parenting time is in the best interests of the
21	child, the court shall take into account all relevant factors, including
22	whether a party has been a perpetrator COMMITTED AN ACT of domestic
23	violence, HAS ENGAGED IN A PATTERN OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OR HAS A
24	HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, as that term is defined in section
25	14-10-124 (1.3), which factor shall be supported by a preponderance of
26	the evidence, whether AND SHALL CONSIDER such domestic violence
27	WHETHER IT occurred before or after the prior decree, and all other factors

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enumerated in section	14-10-124	(1.5) (a) and:
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(4) A motion to restrict parenting time or parental contact with a
parent which alleges that the child is in imminent physical or emotional
danger due to the parenting time or contact by the parent shall be heard
and ruled upon by the court not later than seven FOURTEEN days after the
day of the filing of the motion. Any parenting time which occurs during
such seven-day FOURTEEN-DAY period after the filing of such a motion
shall be supervised by an unrelated third party deemed suitable by the
court or by a licensed mental health professional, as defined in section
14-10-127 (1) (b). This subsection (4) shall not apply to any motion
which is filed pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

**SECTION 5.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add with relocated provisions**, 13-14-100.2 as follows:

# 13-14-100.2. Legislative declaration. [Formerly 13-14-102 (1).] (1) (a) The general assembly hereby finds that the issuance and enforcement of protection orders are of paramount importance in the state of Colorado because protection orders promote safety, reduce violence AND OTHER TYPES OF ABUSE, and prevent serious harm and death. In order to improve the public's access to protection orders and to ensure careful judicial consideration of requests and effective law enforcement, there shall be two processes for obtaining protection orders within the state of

(b) The general assembly further finds and declares that:

Colorado, a simplified civil process and a mandatory criminal process.

(I) Domestic violence is not limited to physical threats of violence and harm but includes financial control, document control, property control, and other types of control that make a victim more likely to return to an abuser due to fear of retaliation or inability to meet basic needs;

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1	(II) Victims of domestic violence in many cases are unable to
2	access resources to seek lasting safety options;
3	(III) These victims need the assistance of additional court orders
4	to meet their immediate needs for food, shelter, transportation, medical
5	care, and child care at the time they go to court for a civil protection
6	order; and
7	(IV) These additional court orders are needed not only in cases
8	that end in dissolution of marriage but also in cases in which
9	reconciliation is appropriate, as well as in other cases.
10	(2) [Similar to 13-14-102 (1) (b)] THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
11	FURTHER FINDS AND DECLARES THAT DOMESTIC ABUSE IS NOT LIMITED TO
12	PHYSICAL THREATS OF VIOLENCE AND HARM BUT ALSO INCLUDES
13	FINANCIAL CONTROL, DOCUMENT CONTROL, PROPERTY CONTROL, AND
14	OTHER TYPES OF CONTROL THAT MAKE A VICTIM MORE LIKELY TO RETURN
15	TO AN ABUSER DUE TO FEAR OF RETALIATION OR INABILITY TO MEET BASIC
16	NEEDS. MANY VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE ARE UNABLE TO ACCESS THE
17	RESOURCES NECESSARY TO SEEK LASTING SAFETY OPTIONS. VICTIMS NEED
18	ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS IN PROTECTION ORDERS SO THAT THEY CAN MEET
19	THEIR IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF FOOD, SHELTER, TRANSPORTATION, MEDICAL
20	CARE, AND CHILDCARE FOR THEIR APPEARANCE AT PROTECTION ORDER
21	HEARINGS. THESE NEEDS MAY EXIST NOT ONLY IN CASES THAT MAY END
22	IN DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE BUT ALSO IN OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES,
23	INCLUDING CASES IN WHICH RECONCILIATION MAY OCCUR.
24	(3) ADDITIONALLY, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINDS AND DECLARES
25	THAT SEXUAL ASSAULT AFFECTS COLORADANS OF ALL AGES,
26	BACKGROUNDS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES AND IS ONE OF THE MOST

UNDER-REPORTED OF ALL CRIMES. SEXUAL VIOLENCE MAY OCCUR IN ANY

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1	TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP; HOWEVER, THE MAJORITY OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IS
2	PERPETRATED BY SOMEONE WHOM THE VICTIM KNOWS. VICTIMS OF
3	SEXUAL ASSAULT WHO DO NOT REPORT THE CRIME, AS WELL AS VICTIMS
4	WHO DO REPORT BUT WHOSE CASE IS NOT PROSECUTED, STILL NEED AND
5	DESERVE PROTECTION FROM FUTURE INTERACTIONS WITH THE
6	PERPETRATOR, AS MANY VICTIMS EXPERIENCE LONG-LASTING PHYSICAL
7	AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA FROM UNWANTED CONTACT WITH THE
8	PERPETRATOR.
9	(4) FINALLY, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINDS AND DECLARES THAT
10	STALKING IS A DANGEROUS, HIGH-RISK CRIME THAT FREQUENTLY
11	ESCALATES OVER TIME AND THAT SOMETIMES LEADS, TRAGICALLY, TO
12	SEXUAL ASSAULT OR HOMICIDE. COUNTLESS YOUTH AND ADULTS IN
13	COLORADO HAVE FACED THE FEAR, ISOLATION, AND DANGER OF BEING
14	VICTIMS OF STALKING, AND MANY OF THESE INCIDENTS GO UNREPORTED
15	AND ARE NOT PROSECUTED. WHILE STALKING BEHAVIORS MAY APPEAR
16	INNOCUOUS TO OUTSIDE OBSERVERS, THE VICTIMS OFTEN ENDURE INTENSE
17	PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL DISTRESS THAT AFFECTS ALL ASPECTS OF THEIR
18	LIVES AND ARE MORE LIKELY THAN OTHERS TO EXPRESS ANXIETY,
19	DEPRESSION, AND SOCIAL DYSFUNCTION.
20	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-14-101, amend
21	(2), (2.4) (a) introductory portion, (2.4) (a) (IV), (2.4) (b), and (3); and
22	<b>add</b> (1.7) and (2.9) as follows:
23	13-14-101. Definitions. For purposes of this article, unless the
24	context otherwise requires:
25	(1.7) "CONTACT" OR "CONTACTING" MEANS ANY INTERACTION OR
26	COMMUNICATION WITH ANOTHER PERSON, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY
27	THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, AND ELECTRONIC AND DIGITAL FORMS OF

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COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INTERACTION OR COMMUNICATION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA.

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- 3 "Domestic abuse" means any act, ATTEMPTED ACT, or 4 threatened act of violence, STALKING, HARASSMENT, OR COERCION that is 5 committed by any person against another person to whom the actor is 6 currently or was formerly related, or with whom the actor is living or has 7 lived in the same domicile, or with whom the actor is involved or has 8 been involved in an intimate relationship. A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP MAY 9 BE AN INDICATOR OF AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BUT IS NEVER A 10 NECESSARY CONDITION FOR FINDING AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP. FOR 11 PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (2), "COERCION" INCLUDES COMPELLING A 12 PERSON BY FORCE, THREAT OF FORCE, OR INTIMIDATION TO ENGAGE IN 13 CONDUCT FROM WHICH THE PERSON HAS THE RIGHT OR PRIVILEGE TO 14 ABSTAIN, OR TO ABSTAIN FROM CONDUCT IN WHICH THE PERSON HAS A 15 RIGHT OR PRIVILEGE TO ENGAGE. "Domestic abuse" may also include any 16 act, ATTEMPTED ACT, or threatened act of violence against:
  - (a) The minor children of either of the parties; or
  - (b) An animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either of the parties or by a minor child of either of the parties, which threat, ACT, or ATTEMPTED act is intended to coerce, control, punish, intimidate, or exact revenge upon either of the parties or a minor child of either of the parties.
  - (2.4) (a) "Protection order" means any order that prohibits the restrained person from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, molesting, threatening, or touching, STALKING, OR SEXUALLY ASSAULTING OR ABUSING any protected person OR FROM ENTERING OR REMAINING ON PREMISES, OR FROM COMING WITHIN A SPECIFIED DISTANCE OF A

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PROTECTED PERSON OR PREMISES, or from threatening, taking, transferring, concealing, harming, or disposing of OR THREATENING HARM TO an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by a protected person, or from entering or remaining on premises, or from coming within a specified distance of a protected person or premises or any other provision to protect the protected person from imminent danger to life or health that is issued by a court of this state or a municipal court and that is issued pursuant to:

- (IV) Any other order of a court that prohibits a person from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, molesting, threatening, or touching, STALKING, OR SEXUALLY ASSAULTING OR ABUSING a person, OR FROM ENTERING OR REMAINING ON PREMISES, OR FROM COMING WITHIN A SPECIFIED DISTANCE OF A PROTECTED PERSON OR PREMISES, or from threatening, taking, transferring, concealing, harming, or disposing of OR THREATENING TO HARM an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by a person, or from entering or remaining on premises, or from coming within a specified distance of a protected person or premises.
- (b) For purposes of this article only, "protection order" includes any order that amends, modifies, supplements, or supersedes the initial protection order. "Protection order" also includes any EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDER, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 13-14-103, ANY restraining order entered prior to July 1, 2003, and any foreign protection order as defined in section 13-14-110.
- (2.9) "SEXUAL ASSAULT OR ABUSE" MEANS ANY ACT, ATTEMPTED ACT, OR THREATENED ACT OF UNLAWFUL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-11.7-102 (3), C.R.S., BY ANY PERSON AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON REGARDLESS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE

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1	ACTOR AND THE PETITIONER.
2	(3) "Stalking" means the crime ANY ACT, ATTEMPTED ACT, OR
3	THREATENED ACT of stalking as described in section 18-3-602, C.R.S.
4	<b>SECTION 7.</b> In Colorado Revised Statutes, <b>repeal</b> 13-14-102.
5	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-14-103, amend
6	(1) (b) (I), (1) (b) (V), (1) (e), (1) (f), (5), and (8) as follows:
7	13-14-103. Emergency protection orders. (1) (b) An emergency
8	protection order issued pursuant to this subsection (1) may include:
9	(I) Restraining a party from CONTACTING, HARASSING, INJURING,
10	INTIMIDATING, threatening, molesting, injuring or contacting TOUCHING,
11	STALKING, SEXUALLY ASSAULTING OR ABUSING any other party, a minor
12	child of either of the parties, or a minor child who is in danger in the
13	reasonably foreseeable future of being a victim of an unlawful sexual
14	offense or domestic abuse;
15	(V) Restraining a party from threatening, molesting, injuring,
16	killing, taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, or disposing of OR
17	THREATENING HARM TO an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held
18	by any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or an elderly or
19	at-risk adult; or
20	(e) When the county, district, and juvenile courts are unavailable
21	from the close of business at the end of the day or week to the resumption
22	of business at the beginning of the day or week and a peace officer asserts
23	reasonable grounds to believe that an adult is in immediate and present
24	danger of domestic abuse, based upon an allegation of a recent incident
25	of actual domestic abuse or threat of domestic abuse ASSAULT, STALKING,
26	SEXUAL ASSAULT OR ABUSE, or that a minor child is in immediate and
27	present danger of an unlawful sexual offense, as defined in section

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18-3-411 (1), C.R.S., or of domestic abuse, as defined in section 13-14-101 (2), a judge made available pursuant to paragraph (d) of this subsection (1) may issue a written or verbal ex parte emergency protection order. Any written emergency protection order issued pursuant to this subsection (1) shall be on a standardized form prescribed by the judicial department and a copy shall be provided to the protected person.

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- An emergency protection order issued pursuant to this subsection (1) shall expire not later than the close of judicial business on the next day of judicial business following the day of issue, unless otherwise continued by the court. The court may continue an emergency protection order filed to prevent domestic abuse pursuant to this subsection (1) only if the judge is unable to set a hearing on plaintiff's request for a temporary protection order on the day the complaint was filed pursuant to section <del>13-14-102</del> 13-14-104.5; except that this limitation on a court's power to continue an emergency protection order shall not apply to an emergency protection order filed to protect a minor child from an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse. For any emergency protection order continued pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph (f), following two days' notice to the party who obtained the emergency protection order or on such shorter notice to said party as the court may prescribe, the adverse party may appear and move its dissolution or modification. The motion to dissolve or modify the emergency protection order shall be set down for hearing at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence over all matters except older matters of the same character, and the court shall determine such motions as expeditiously as the ends of justice require.
  - (5) Venue for filing a complaint pursuant to this section is proper

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1	in any county where the acts constituting unlawful sexual assault or
2	domestic abuse that are the subject of the complaint occur, in any county
3	where one of the parties resides, or in any county where one of the parties
4	is employed. This requirement for venue does not prohibit the change of
5	venue to any other county appropriate under applicable law.
6	(8) The availability of an emergency protection order shall not be
7	affected by the subject of domestic abuse PERSON SEEKING PROTECTION
8	leaving his or her residence to avoid such abuse HARM.
9	<b>SECTION 9.</b> In Colorado Revised Statutes, <b>repeal</b> 13-14-104.
10	SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add with relocated
11	<b>provisions,</b> 13-14-104.5 as follows:
12	13-14-104.5. [Formerly 13-14-102 (1.5) to (8).] Procedure for
13	<b>temporary civil protection order.</b> $(1.5)$ (1) (a) Any municipal court of
14	record, if authorized by the municipal governing body; any county court;
15	and any district, probate, or juvenile court shall have original concurrent
16	jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent civil protection order
17	against an adult or against a juvenile who is ten years of age or older for
18	any of the following purposes:
19	(a) (I) To prevent assaults and threatened bodily harm;
20	(b) (II) To prevent domestic abuse;
21	(c) (III) To prevent emotional abuse of the elderly or of an at-risk
22	adult;
23	(IV) TO PREVENT SEXUAL ASSAULT OR ABUSE; AND
24	(d) (V) To prevent stalking.
25	(b) To be eligible for a protection order, the petitioner
26	DOES NOT NEED TO SHOW THAT HE OR SHE HAS REPORTED THE ACT THAT
27	IS THE SUBJECT OF THE COMPLAINT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. THAT CHARGES

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1	HAVE BEEN FILED, OR THAT THE PETITIONER IS PARTICIPATING IN THE
2	PROSECUTION OF A CRIMINAL MATTER.
3	(2) Any civil protection order issued pursuant to this section shall
4	be issued using the standardized set of forms developed by the state court
5	administrator pursuant to section 13-1-136.
6	(2.5) (3) Venue for filing a motion or complaint pursuant to this
7	section is proper in any county where the acts that are the subject of the
8	motion or complaint occur, in any county where one of the parties resides,
9	or in any county where one of the parties is employed. This requirement
10	for venue does not prohibit the change of venue to any other county
11	appropriate under applicable law.
12	(3) (4) A motion for a temporary civil protection order shall be set
13	for hearing AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME, which hearing may be ex
14	parte, at the earliest possible time, and shall take precedence over all
15	matters, except those matters of the same character that have been on the
16	court docket for a longer period of time. The court shall hear all such
17	motions as expeditiously as possible.
18	(3.3) (5) Any district court, in an action commenced under the
19	"Uniform Dissolution of Marriage Act", article 10 of title 14, C.R.S.,
20	shall have authority to issue temporary and permanent protection orders
21	pursuant to the provisions of subsection $(1.5)$ (1) of this section. Such
22	protection order may be as a part of a motion for a protection order
23	accompanied by an affidavit filed in an action brought under article 10 of
24	title 14, C.R.S. Either party may request the court to issue a protection
25	order consistent with any other provision of this article.
26	(3.7) (6) At the time a protection order is requested pursuant to
27	this section, the court shall inquire about, and the requesting party and

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such party's attorney shall have an independent duty to disclose, knowledge such party and such party's attorney may have concerning the existence of any prior protection or restraining order of any court addressing in whole or in part the subject matter of the requested protection order. In the event there are conflicting restraining or protection orders, the court shall consider, as its first priority, issues of public safety. An order that prevents assaults, threats of assault, or other harm shall be given precedence over an order that deals with the disposition of property or other tangible assets. Every effort shall be made by judicial officers to clarify conflicting orders.

(4) (a) (7) (a) A temporary civil protection order may be issued if the issuing judge or magistrate finds that an imminent danger exists to the person or persons seeking protection under the civil protection order. In determining whether an imminent danger exists to the life or health of one or more persons, the court shall consider when the most recent incident of abuse or threat of harm occurred as well as all other relevant evidence concerning the safety and protection of the persons seeking the protection order. However, the court shall not deny a petitioner the relief requested solely because of a lapse of time between an act of abuse or threat of harm and filing of the petition for a protection order ALL RELEVANT EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF THE PERSONS SEEKING THE PROTECTION ORDER. THE COURT SHALL NOT CONSIDER THE LENGTH OF TIME BETWEEN AN ACT OF ABUSE OR THREAT OF HARM AND THE FILING OF THE PETITION FOR A PROTECTION ORDER.

(b) If the judge or magistrate finds that an imminent danger exists to the employees of a business entity, he or she may issue a civil protection order in the name of the business for the protection of the

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employees. An employer is not be liable for failing to obtain a civil protection order in the name of the business for the protection of the employees and patrons.

(5) (8) Upon the filing of a complaint duly verified, alleging that the defendant RESPONDENT has committed acts that would constitute grounds for a civil protection order, any judge or magistrate, after hearing the evidence and being fully satisfied therein that sufficient cause exists, may issue a temporary civil protection order to prevent the actions complained of and a citation directed to the defendant RESPONDENT commanding the defendant RESPONDENT to appear before the court at a specific time and date and to show cause, if any, why said temporary civil protection order should not be made permanent. In addition, the court may order any other relief that the court deems appropriate. Complaints may be filed by persons seeking protection for themselves or for others as provided in section 26-3.1-102 (1) (b) and (1) (c), C.R.S.

(6) (9) A copy of the complaint, together with a copy of the temporary civil protection order, and a copy of the citation shall MUST be served upon the defendant RESPONDENT and upon the person to be protected, if the complaint was filed by another person, in accordance with the rules for service of process as provided in rule 304 of the rules of county court civil procedure or rule 4 of the Colorado rules of civil procedure. The citation shall MUST inform the defendant RESPONDENT that, if the defendant RESPONDENT fails to appear in court in accordance with the terms of the citation, a bench warrant may be issued for the arrest of the defendant RESPONDENT, and the temporary protection order previously entered by the court made permanent without further notice or service upon the defendant RESPONDENT.

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(7) (10) The return date of the citation must be set not more than fourteen days after the issuance of the temporary civil protection order and citation. If the petitioner is unable to serve the defendant RESPONDENT in that period, the court shall extend the temporary protection order previously issued, continue the show of cause hearing, and issue an alias citation stating the date and time to which the hearing is continued. The petitioner may thereafter request, and the court may grant, additional continuances as needed if the petitioner has still been unable to serve the defendant RESPONDENT.

(8) (a) (11) (a) Any person against whom a temporary protection order is issued pursuant to this section, which temporary protection order excludes the person from a shared residence, shall be IS permitted to return to such THE shared residence one time to obtain sufficient undisputed personal effects as are necessary for such THE person to maintain a normal standard of living during any period prior to a hearing concerning the order. Such THE person against whom a temporary protection order is issued shall be IS permitted to return to such THE shared residence only if such THE person is accompanied at all times BY A PEACE OFFICER while the person is at or in such THE shared residence. by a peace officer.

(b) When any person is served with a temporary protection order issued against such THE person excluding such THE person from a shared residence, such THE temporary protection order shall MUST contain a notification in writing to such THE person of such THE person's ability to return to such THE shared residence pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (8) (11). Such THE written notification shall be in bold print and conspicuously placed in such THE temporary protection order. No A

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judge, magistrate, or other judicial officer shall NOT issue a temporary protection order that does not comply with this section.

(c) Any person against whom a temporary protection order is issued pursuant to this section, which temporary protection order excludes such THE person from a shared residence, shall be entitled to MAY avail himself or herself of the forcible entry and detainer remedies available pursuant to article 40 of this title. However, such person is not be entitled to return to the residence until such time as a valid writ of restitution is executed AND filed with the court issuing the protection order and, if necessary, the protection order is modified accordingly. A landlord whose lessee has been excluded from a residence pursuant to the terms of a protection order is also entitled to MAY ALSO avail himself or herself of the remedies available pursuant to article 40 of this title.

**SECTION 11.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add with relocated provisions** 13-14-105 as follows:

13-14-105. [Formerly 13-14-102 (15) and (16).] Provisions relating to civil protection orders. (15) (1) A municipal court of record that is authorized by its municipal governing body to issue protection or restraining orders and any county court, in connection with issuing a civil protection order, shall have HAS original concurrent jurisdiction with the district court to issue such additional orders as the INCLUDE ANY PROVISIONS IN THE ORDER THAT THE municipal or county court deems necessary for the protection of persons, Such additional orders may include, but are not limited to, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ORDERS:

- (a) Restraining a party from threatening, molesting, or injuring any other party or the minor child of either of the parties;
  - (b) Restraining a party from contacting any other party or the

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minor child of either of the parties;

- (c) Excluding a party from the family home upon a showing that
   physical or emotional harm would otherwise result;
  - (d) Excluding a party from the home of another party upon a showing that physical or emotional harm would otherwise result;
  - (e) (I) Awarding temporary care and control of any minor children of either party involved for a period of not more than <del>one hundred twenty days</del> ONE YEAR.
  - (II) If temporary care and control is awarded, the order may include parenting time rights for the other party involved and any conditions of such parenting time, including the supervision of such parenting time by a third party who agrees on the record to the terms of the supervised parenting time and any costs associated with supervised parenting time, if necessary. If the restrained party is unable to pay the ordered costs, the court shall not place such responsibility with publicly funded agencies. If the court finds that the safety of any child or the protected party cannot be ensured with any form of parenting time reasonably available, the court may deny parenting time.
  - (H.5) (III) The court may award interim decision-making responsibility of a child to a person entitled to bring an action for the allocation of parental responsibilities under section 14-10-123, C.R.S., when such award is reasonably related to preventing domestic abuse as defined in section 13-14-101 (2), or preventing the child from witnessing domestic abuse.
  - (III) (IV) The standard for the award of Temporary care and control or interim decision-making responsibility shall MUST be DETERMINED in accordance with THE STANDARD CONTAINED IN section

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1	14-10-124, C.R.S
2	(f) Such o
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- (f) Such other relief as the court deems appropriate RESTRAINING
  A PARTY FROM INTERFERING WITH A PROTECTED PERSON AT THE PERSON'S
  PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR PLACE OF EDUCATION OR FROM ENGAGING IN
  CONDUCT THAT IMPAIRS THE PROTECTED PERSON'S EMPLOYMENT,
- 6 EDUCATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, OR ENVIRONMENT;
  - (f.2) (g) Restraining a party from threatening molesting, injuring, killing, taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, or disposing of OR THREATENING HARM TO an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by any other party or a minor child of any other party; or an elderly or at-risk adult;
    - (f.4) (h) Specifying arrangements for possession and care of an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by any other party or a minor child of any other party; or an elderly or at-risk adult;
    - (i) Granting such other relief as the court deems appropriate;
    - (g) (I) (j) (I) A temporary injunction that may be issued by the court that, upon personal service or upon waiver and acceptance of service by the defendant, is to be in effect against the defendant for a period determined to be appropriate by the court and restrains the defendant from ceasing to make payments for mortgage or rent, insurance, utilities or related services, transportation, medical care, or child care when the defendant has a prior existing duty or legal obligation or from transferring, encumbering, concealing, or in any way disposing of personal effects or real property, except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life. The restrained party shall be required to account to the court for all extraordinary expenditures made after the

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1	injunction is in effect. Any injunction issued shall not exceed one hundred
2	twenty days after the issuance of the permanent civil protection order.
3	ENTERING A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE RESPONDENT
4	FROM CEASING TO MAKE PAYMENTS FOR MORTGAGE OR RENT, INSURANCE,
5	UTILITIES OR RELATED SERVICES, TRANSPORTATION, MEDICAL CARE, OR
6	CHILD CARE WHEN THE RESPONDENT HAS A PRIOR EXISTING DUTY OR
7	LEGAL OBLIGATION OR FROM TRANSFERRING, ENCUMBERING,
8	CONCEALING, OR IN ANY WAY DISPOSING OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OR REAL
9	PROPERTY, EXCEPT IN THE USUAL COURSE OF BUSINESS OR FOR THE
10	NECESSITIES OF LIFE AND REQUIRING THE RESTRAINED PARTY TO ACCOUNT
11	TO THE COURT FOR ALL EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES MADE AFTER THE
12	INJUNCTION IS IN EFFECT.
13	(II) ANY INJUNCTION ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH $(j)$ IS
14	EFFECTIVE UPON PERSONAL SERVICE OR UPON WAIVER AND ACCEPTANCE
15	OF SERVICE BY THE RESPONDENT FOR A PERIOD OF TIME DETERMINED
16	APPROPRIATE BY THE COURT NOT EXCEED ONE YEAR AFTER THE ISSUANCE
17	OF THE PERMANENT CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER.
18	(III) The provisions of the injunction shall MUST be printed on
19	the summons, and the petition and the injunction shall become an order
20	of the court upon fulfillment of the requirements of subparagraph (I) of
21	this paragraph (g) (j).
22	(III) (IV) Nothing in this paragraph (g) shall preclude (j)
23	PRECLUDES either party from applying to the district court for further
24	temporary orders, an expanded temporary injunction, or modification or
25	revocation. Any subsequent order issued by the district court as part of a
26	domestic matter involving the parties supersedes an injunction made
27	pursuant to this paragraph (g) (j).

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1	(16) (2) Any order for temporary care and control issued pursuant
2	to subsection $\frac{(15)}{(1)}$ of this section shall be IS governed by the "Uniform
3	Child-custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act", article 13 of title 14,
4	C.R.S.
5	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add with relocated
6	provisions 13-14-106 as follows:
7	13-14-106. [Formerly 13-14-102 (9), (10), and (18).] Procedure
8	for permanent civil protection orders. $(9)$ (a) (1) (a) On the return date
9	of the citation, or on the day to which the hearing has been continued, the
10	judge or magistrate shall examine the record and the evidence. If upon
11	such examination the judge or magistrate is of the opinion that the
12	defendant FINDS BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT THE
13	RESPONDENT has committed acts constituting grounds for issuance of a
14	civil protection order and that unless restrained will continue to commit
15	such acts or acts designed to intimidate or retaliate against the
16	PROTECTED PERSON, the judge or magistrate shall order the temporary
17	civil protection order to be made permanent or enter a permanent civil
18	protection order with different provisions DIFFERENT from the temporary
19	civil protection order. A FINDING OF IMMINENT DANGER TO THE
20	PROTECTED PERSON IS NOT A NECESSARY PREREQUISITE TO THE ISSUANCE
21	OF A PERMANENT CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER. The judge or magistrate shall
22	inform said defendant THE RESPONDENT that a violation of the civil
23	protection order shall constitute CONSTITUTES a criminal offense pursuant
24	to section 18-6-803.5, C.R.S., or shall constitute CONSTITUTES contempt
25	of court and subject the defendant SUBJECTS THE RESPONDENT to such
26	punishment as may be provided by law. If the defendant RESPONDENT
27	fails to appear before the court for the show cause hearing at the time and

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on the date identified in the citation issued by the court and the court finds that the defendant RESPONDENT was properly served with the temporary protection order and such citation, it shall not be IS NOT necessary to re-serve the defendant RESPONDENT to make the protection order permanent. However, if the court modifies the protection order on the motion of the protected party, the modified protection order must be served upon the defendant RESPONDENT.

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- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection (9) (1), the judge or magistrate, after examining the record and the evidence, for good cause shown, may continue the temporary protection order and the show cause hearing to a date certain not to exceed one hundred twenty days ONE YEAR after the date of the hearing if he or she determines such continuance would be in the best interests of the parties and if both parties are present at the hearing and agree to the continuance. In addition, each party may request one continuance for a period not to exceed fourteen days, which the judge or magistrate, after examining the record and the evidence, may grant upon a finding of good cause. The judge or magistrate shall inform the defendant RESPONDENT that a violation of the temporary civil protection order shall constitute CONSTITUTES a criminal offense pursuant to section 18-6-803.5, C.R.S., or shall constitute CONSTITUTES contempt of court and subject SUBJECTS the defendant RESPONDENT to such punishment as may be provided by law.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection (9) (1), for a protection order filed in a proceeding commenced under the "Uniform Dissolution of Marriage Act", article 10 of title 14, C.R.S., the court may, on the motion of either party if both parties agree

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1	to the continuance, continue the temporary protection order until the time
2	of the final decree or final disposition of the action.
3	(10) (2) The court shall electronically transfer into the central
4	registry of protection orders established pursuant to section 18-6-803.7,
5	C.R.S., a copy of any order issued pursuant to this section and shall
6	deliver a copy of such order to the protected party.
7	(18) (3) A court shall not grant a mutual protection order to
8	prevent domestic abuse for the protection of opposing parties unless each
9	party has met his or her burden of proof as described in subsection (4) of
10	this section 13-14-104.5 (7) and the court makes separate and sufficient
11	findings of fact to support the issuance of the mutual protection order to
12	prevent domestic abuse for the protection of opposing parties. A party
13	may not waive the requirements set forth in this subsection (18) (3).
14	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add with relocated
15	<b>provisions</b> 13-14-107 as follows:
16	13-14-107. [Formerly 13-14-102 (11), (12) and (13).]
17	Enforcement of protection order - duties of peace officer. $(13)$ (1) A
18	person failing to comply with any order of the court issued pursuant to
19	this section shall be found ARTICLE is in contempt of court or may be
20	prosecuted for violation of a civil protection order pursuant to section
21	18-6-803.5, C.R.S.
22	(12) (2) The duties of peace officers enforcing a civil protection
23	order shall be in accordance with section 18-6-803.5, C.R.S., and any
24	rules adopted by the Colorado supreme court pursuant to said THAT
25	section.
26	(11) If the order has not been personally served, the peace officer
27	responding to a call for assistance shall serve a copy of said order on the

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1	person named defendant therein and shan write the time, date, and
2	manner of service on the protected person's copy of such order and shall
3	sign such statement.
4	(3) [Similar to 13-14-102 (11).] If a respondent has not been
5	PERSONALLY SERVED WITH A PROTECTION ORDER, A PEACE OFFICER
6	RESPONDING TO A CALL FOR ASSISTANCE SHALL SERVE A COPY OF THE
7	PROTECTION ORDER ON THE RESPONDENT NAMED IN THE PROTECTION
8	ORDER, SHALL WRITE THE TIME, DATE, AND MANNER OF SERVICE ON THE
9	PROTECTED PERSON'S COPY OF THE ORDER, AND SHALL SIGN THE
10	STATEMENT.
11	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add with relocated
12	<b>provisions</b> 13-14-108 as follows:
13	13-14-108. [Formerly 13-14-102 (17) and (17.5).] Modification
14	and termination of civil protection orders. (17) (1) Any order granted
15	pursuant to paragraph (c) or (e) of subsection (15) of this section shall
16	SECTION 13-14-105 (1) (c) OR (1) (e) MUST terminate whenever a
17	subsequent order regarding the same subject matter is granted pursuant
18	to the "Uniform Dissolution of Marriage Act", article 10 of title 14,
19	C.R.S., or the "Uniform Child-custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement
20	Act", article 13 of title 14, C.R.S., or the "Colorado Children's Code", title
21	19, C.R.S.
22	(17.5) (a) (2) (a) Nothing in this section shall preclude ARTICLE
23	PRECLUDES the protected party from applying to the court at any time for
24	modification, including but not limited to a modification of the duration
25	of a protection order or dismissal of a temporary or permanent protection
26	order issued pursuant to this section.
27	(b) The restrained party may apply to the court for modification,

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including but not limited to a modification of the duration of the protection order or dismissal of a permanent protection order pursuant to this section. However, if a permanent protection order has been issued or if a motion for modification or dismissal of a permanent protection order has been filed by the restrained party, whether or not it was granted, no motion to modify or dismiss may be filed by the restrained party within four TWO years after issuance of the permanent order or after disposition of the prior motion.

(b) (I) (A) (3) (a) (I) Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (a) of this subsection (17.5) SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION to the contrary, after issuance of the permanent protection order, if the restrained party is HAS BEEN convicted of OR PLED GUILTY TO any misdemeanor OR ANY FELONY, other than the original misdemeanor OFFENSE, IF ANY, that formed the basis for the issuance of the protection order, the underlying factual basis of which has been found by a court on the record to include an act of domestic violence, as that term is defined in section 18-6-800.3 (1), C.R.S., or of any felony, then the protection order shall remain REMAINS permanent and shall MUST not be modified or dismissed by the court.

(B) (II) Notwithstanding the prohibition in sub-subparagraph (A) of this subparagraph (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH (a), a protection order may be modified or dismissed on the motion of the protected person, or the person's attorney, parent or legal guardian if a minor, or conservator of OR legal guardian if one has been appointed; except that this sub-subparagraph (B) shall PARAGRAPH (a) DOES not apply if the parent, legal guardian, or conservator is the restrained person.

(II) (b) A court shall not consider a motion to modify a protection

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order filed by a restrained party pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (17.5) (3) unless the court receives the results of a fingerprint-based criminal history record check of the restrained party that is conducted within ninety days prior to the filing of the motion. The fingerprint-based criminal history record check shall MUST include a review of the state and federal criminal history records maintained by the Colorado bureau of investigation and federal bureau of investigation. The restrained party shall be responsible for supplying fingerprints to the Colorado bureau of investigation and to the federal bureau of investigation and paying the costs of the record checks. The restrained party may be required by the court to provide certified copies of any criminal dispositions that are not reflected in the state or federal records and any other dispositions that are unknown.

(c) (4) Except as otherwise provided in this section ARTICLE, the issuing court shall retain RETAINS jurisdiction to enforce, modify, or dismiss a temporary or permanent protection order.

(d) (5) Any motion filed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (17.5) shall be heard by the court. THE COURT SHALL HEAR ANY MOTION FILED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION. The party moving for a modification or dismissal of a temporary or permanent protection order pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (17.5) SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION shall affect personal service on the other party with a copy of the motion and notice of the hearing on the motion, as provided by rule 4 (e) of the Colorado rules of civil procedure. The moving party shall bear the burden of proof to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the modification is appropriate or that a dismissal is appropriate because the protection order is no longer necessary. If the

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1	protected party has requested that his or her address be kept confidential,
2	the court shall not disclose such information to the restrained party or any
3	other person, except as otherwise authorized by law.
4	(e) (6) In considering whether to modify or dismiss a protection
5	order issued pursuant to this section, the court shall consider all relevant
6	factors, including but not limited to:
7	(1) (a) Whether the restrained party has complied with the terms
8	of the protection order;
9	(II) (b) Whether the restrained party has met the conditions
10	associated with the protection order, if any;
11	(III) (c) Whether the restrained party has been ordered to
12	participate in and complete HAS COMPLETED a domestic violence
13	OFFENDER treatment program provided by an entity approved pursuant to
14	section 16-11.8-103, (4) (a) (III) (C), C.R.S., and whether the restrained
15	party has completed the program OR HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A
16	SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM PROVIDED BY AN ENTITY APPROVED
17	PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-11.7-103, C.R.S.;
18	(IV) (d) Whether the restrained party has voluntarily participated
19	in any domestic violence Offender treatment program or other
20	counseling addressing domestic violence or anger management issues
21	PROVIDED BY AN ENTITY APPROVED PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-11.8-103,
22	C.R.S., OR ANY SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM PROVIDED BY AN
23	ENTITY APPROVED PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-11.7-103, C.R.S.;
24	(V) (e) The time that has lapsed since the protection order was
25	issued;
26	(VI) (f) When the last incident of abuse or threat of harm occurred
27	or other relevant information concerning the safety and protection of the

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1	protected person;
2	(VII) (g) Whether, since the issuance of the protection order, the
3	restrained person has been convicted of or pled guilty to a crime, the
4	underlying factual basis of which has been found by a court on the record
5	to include an act of domestic violence, as that term is defined in section
6	18-6-800.3 (1), C.R.S., other than the original offense, if any, that formed
7	the basis for the issuance of the protection order; ANY MISDEMEANOR OR
8	ANY FELONY, OTHER THAN THE ORIGINAL OFFENSE, IF ANY, THAT FORMED
9	THE BASIS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE PROTECTION ORDER;
10	(VIII) (h) Whether any other restraining orders, or protective
11	orders, or protection orders have been subsequently issued against the
12	restrained person pursuant to this section or any other law of this state or
13	any other state; <del>and</del>
14	(IX) (i) The circumstances of the parties, including the relative
15	proximity of the parties' residences and SCHOOLS OR work places and
16	whether the parties have minor children together; AND
17	(j) WHETHER THE PROTECTION ORDER SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE
18	BECAUSE COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE PROTECTION ORDER HAS
19	BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING FURTHER HARM TO THE PROTECTED
20	PERSON.
21	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add with relocated
22	<b>provisions</b> 13-14-109 as follows:
23	13-14-109. [Formerly 13-14-102 (21).] Fees and costs.
24	(21) (a) (1) The court may assess a filing fee against a petitioner seeking
25	relief under this section ARTICLE; except that the court may not assess a
26	filing fee against a petitioner if the court determines the petitioner is
27	seeking the protection order as a victim of domestic abuse, as defined by

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1	section 13-14-101 (2), domestic violence as defined in section 18-6-800.3
2	(1), C.R.S., stalking, as described in section 18-3-602, C.R.S.; sexual
3	assault as defined by section 18-3-402, C.R.S.; or unlawful sexual contact
4	as defined by section 18-3-404, C.R.S. Petitioners shall be provided the
5	necessary number of certified copies at no cost. OR SEXUAL ASSAULT OR
6	ABUSE. THE COURT SHALL PROVIDE THE NECESSARY NUMBER OF CERTIFIED
7	COPIES AT NO COST TO PETITIONERS.
8	(b) (2) Fees for service of process may not be assessed by a state
9	agency or public agency against petitioners seeking relief under this
10	section as a victim of conduct consistent with the following: Domestic
11	abuse as defined by section 13-14-101 (2); domestic violence as defined
12	by section 18-6-800.3 (1), C.R.S.; stalking as described in section
13	18-3-602, C.R.S.; sexual assault as defined by section 18-3-402, C.R.S.;
14	or unlawful sexual contact as defined by section 18-3-404, C.R.S. A
15	STATE OR PUBLIC AGENCY MAY NOT ASSESS FEES FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS
16	AGAINST A PETITIONER SEEKING RELIEF UNDER THIS ARTICLE AS A VICTIM
17	OF CONDUCT CONSISTENT WITH THE FOLLOWING: DOMESTIC ABUSE,
18	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS DEFINED IN SECTION 18-6-800.3 (1), C.R.S.,
19	STALKING, OR SEXUAL ASSAULT OR ABUSE.
20	(c) (3) At the permanent protection order hearing, the court may
21	require the respondent to pay the filing fee and service-of-process fees,
22	as established by the state agency, political subdivision, or public agency
23	pursuant to a fee schedule, and to reimburse the petitioner for costs
24	incurred in bringing the action.
25	SECTION 16. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add with relocated
26	<b>provisions</b> 13-14-110 as follows:
27	13-14-110. [Formerly 13-14-104.] Foreign protection orders.

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(1) **Definitions.** As used in this section, "foreign protection order" means any protection or restraining order, injunction, or other order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including temporary or final orders, other than child support or custody orders, issued by a civil or criminal court of another state, an Indian tribe, or a U.S. UNITED STATES territory or commonwealth.

- (2) **Full faith and credit.** COURTS OF THIS STATE SHALL ACCORD FULL FAITH AND CREDIT TO a foreign protection order shall be accorded full faith and credit by the courts of this state as if the order were an order of this state, notwithstanding section 14-11-101, C.R.S., and article 53 of this title, if the order meets all of the following conditions:
- (a) The foreign protection order was obtained after providing the person against whom the protection order was sought reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard sufficient to protect his or her due process rights. If the foreign protection order is an ex parte injunction or order, the person against whom it was obtained shall MUST have been given notice and an opportunity to be heard within a reasonable time after the order was issued sufficient to protect his or her due process rights.
- (b) The court that issued the order had jurisdiction over the parties and over the subject matter; and
  - (c) The order complies with section 13-14-106 (3).
- (3) **Process.** A person entitled to protection under a foreign protection order may, but shall IS not be required to, file such order in the district or county court by filing with such court a certified copy of such order, which shall MUST be entered into the central registry of protection

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orders created in section 18-6-803.7, C.R.S. The certified order shall MUST be accompanied by an affidavit in which the protected person affirms to the best of his or her knowledge that the order has not been changed or modified since it was issued. There shall be no filing fee charged. It is the responsibility of the protected person to notify the court if the protection order is subsequently modified.

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- (4) **Enforcement.** Filing of the foreign protection order in the central registry or otherwise domesticating or registering the order pursuant to article 53 of this title or section 14-11-101, C.R.S., is not a prerequisite to enforcement of the foreign protection order. A peace officer shall presume the validity of, and enforce in accordance with the provisions of this article, a foreign protection order that appears to be an authentic court order that has been provided to the peace officer by any source. If the protected party does not have a copy of the foreign protection order on his or her person and the peace officer determines that a protection order exists through the central registry, the national crime information center as described in 28 U.S.C. sec. 534, or through communication with appropriate authorities, the peace officer shall enforce the order. A peace officer may rely upon the statement of any person protected by a foreign protection order that it remains in effect. A peace officer who is acting in good faith when enforcing a foreign protection order is not civilly liable or criminally liable pursuant to section 18-6-803.5 (5), C.R.S.
- SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 14-10-108, amend
  (3) and (7) as follows:
  - **14-10-108. Temporary orders in a dissolution case.** (3) A party to an action filed pursuant to this article may seek, and the court may

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1	issue, a temporary or permanent protection order pursuant to the
2	provisions of section 13-14-102 PART 1 OF ARTICLE 14 OF TITLE 13, C.R.S.
3	(7) At the time a protection order is requested pursuant to section
4	13-14-102 PART 1 OF ARTICLE 14 OF TITLE 13, C.R.S., the court shall
5	inquire about, and the requesting party and such party's attorney shall
6	have an independent duty to disclose, knowledge such party and such
7	party's attorney may have concerning the existence of any prior protection
8	orders or restraining orders of any court addressing in whole or in part the
9	subject matter of the requested protection order.
10	SECTION 18. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 14-11-101, amend
11	(3) as follows:
12	14-11-101. Foreign decrees - how handled. (3) Notwithstanding
13	the provisions of this article, a restraining or protection order issued by
14	a court of any state, any Indian tribe, or any United States territory shall
15	be enforced pursuant to section <del>13-14-104</del> 13-14-110, C.R.S.
16	SECTION 19. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-6-803.5, amend
17	(1.5) (a.5) (II) as follows:
18	18-6-803.5. Crime of violation of a protection order - penalty
19	- peace officers' duties. (1.5) As used in this section:
20	(a.5) (II) For purposes of this section only, "protection order"
21	includes any order that amends, modifies, supplements, or supersedes the
22	initial protection order. "Protection order" also includes any restraining
23	order entered prior to July 1, 2003, and any foreign protection order as
24	defined in section <del>13-14-104</del> 13-14-110, C.R.S.
25	SECTION 20. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-6-803.7, amend
26	(1) (b.5) (II) as follows:
27	18-6-803.7. Central registry of protection orders - creation.

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1	(1) As used in this section:
2	(b.5) (II) "Protection order" also includes any restraining order
3	entered prior to July 1, 2003, and any foreign protection order as
4	described in section <del>13-14-104</del> 13-14-110, C.R.S.
5	SECTION 21. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-5-102.5, amend
6	(2) as follows:
7	19-5-102.5. Relinquishment hearings - court docket priority.
8	(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section,
9	nothing in this section shall affect the priority of a hearing concerning the
10	issuance of a temporary protection order pursuant to section <del>13-14-102</del>
11	13-14-104.5, C.R.S.
12	SECTION 22. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-5-202.5, amend
13	(2) as follows:
14	19-5-202.5. Adoption hearings - termination appeals - court
15	docket priority - exceptions. (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of
16	subsection (1) of this section, nothing in this section shall affect the
17	priority of a hearing concerning the issuance of a temporary protection
18	order pursuant to section <del>13-14-102</del> 13-14-104.5, C.R.S.
19	SECTION 23. Effective date - applicability. (1) This act takes
20	effect July 1, 2013.
21	(2) (a) Sections 1 to 4 of the act apply to petitions or motions filed
22	on or after the effective date of this act.
23	(b) Sections 5 to 16 of the act apply to civil protection orders
24	entered on or after the effective date of this act.
25	SECTION 24. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
26	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
27	preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

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