

COLORADO ANIMAL CRUELTY AND ASSOCIATED LAWS

§ 18-9-201. Definitions

As used in sections 18-9-201.5, 18-9-202, 18-9-202.5, and 18-9-204.5, unless the context otherwise requires:

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(2) "Animal" means any living dumb creature.

§ 18-9-202. Cruelty to animals--aggravated cruelty to animals--neglect of animals--offenses

(1)(a) A person commits cruelty to animals if he or she knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence overdrives, overloads, overworks, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, unnecessarily or cruelly beats, allows to be housed in a manner that results in chronic or repeated serious physical harm, carries or confines in or upon any vehicles in a cruel or reckless manner, engages in a sexual act with an animal, or otherwise mistreats or neglects any animal, or causes or procures it to be done, or, having the charge or custody of any animal, fails to provide it with proper food, drink, or protection from the weather consistent with the species, breed, and type of animal involved, or abandons an animal.

(b) Any person who intentionally abandons a dog or cat commits the offense of cruelty to animals.

(1.5)(a) A person commits cruelty to animals if he or she recklessly or with criminal negligence tortures, needlessly mutilates, or needlessly kills an animal.

(b) A person commits aggravated cruelty to animals if he or she knowingly tortures, needlessly mutilates, or needlessly kills an animal.

(1.6) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Serious physical harm" means any of the following:

(I) Any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death;

(II) Any physical harm that causes permanent maiming or that involves some temporary, substantial maiming; or

(III) Any physical harm that causes acute pain of a duration that results in substantial suffering.

(1.8) A peace officer having authority to act under this section may take possession of and impound an animal that the peace officer has probable cause to believe is a victim of a violation of subsection (1) or (1.5) of this section or is a victim of a violation of section 18-9-204 and as a result of the violation is endangered if it remains with the owner or custodian. If, in the opinion of a licensed veterinarian, an animal impounded pursuant to this subsection (1.8) is experiencing extreme pain or suffering, or is severely injured past recovery, severely disabled past recovery, or severely diseased past recovery, the animal may be euthanized without a court order.

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2), cruelty to animals is a class 1 misdemeanor.

(a.5)(I) Repealed by Laws 2000, Ch. 282, § 2, eff. July 1, 2005.

(II) In addition to any other sentence imposed for a violation of this section, the court may order an offender to complete an anger management treatment program or any other appropriate treatment program.

(III) The court shall order an evaluation to be conducted prior to sentencing to assist the court in determining an appropriate sentence. The person ordered to undergo an evaluation shall be required to pay the cost of the evaluation, unless the person qualifies for a public defender, then the cost will be paid by the judicial district. If the evaluation results in a recommendation of treatment and if the court

so finds, the person shall be ordered to complete an anger management treatment program or any other treatment program that the court may deem appropriate.

(IV) Upon successful completion of an anger management treatment program or any other treatment program deemed appropriate by the court, the court may suspend any fine imposed, except for a five hundred dollar mandatory minimum fine which shall be imposed at the time of sentencing.

(V) In addition to any other sentence imposed upon a person for a violation of any criminal law under this title, any person convicted of a second or subsequent conviction for any crime, the underlying factual basis of which has been found by the court to include an act of cruelty to animals, shall be required to pay a mandatory minimum fine of one thousand dollars and shall be required to complete an anger management treatment program or any other appropriate treatment program.

(VI) Nothing in this paragraph (a.5) shall preclude the court from ordering treatment in any appropriate case.

(VII) This paragraph (a.5) does not apply to the treatment of pack or draft animals by negligently overdriving, overloading, or overworking them, or the treatment of livestock and other animals used in the farm or ranch production of food, fiber, or other agricultural products when such treatment is in accordance with accepted agricultural animal husbandry practices, the treatment of animals involved in activities regulated pursuant to article 60 of title 12, C.R.S., the treatment of animals involved in research if such research facility is operating under rules set forth by the state or federal government, the treatment of animals involved in rodeos, the treatment of dogs used for legal hunting activities, wildlife nuisances, or to statutes regulating activities concerning wildlife and predator control in the state, including trapping.

(b)(I) A second or subsequent conviction under the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section is a class 6 felony. A plea of nolo contendere accepted by the court shall be considered a conviction for the purposes of this section.

(II) In any case where the court sentences a person convicted of a class 6 felony under the provisions of this paragraph (b) to probation, the court shall, in addition to any other condition of probation imposed, order that:

(A) The offender, pursuant to section 18-1.3-202(1), be committed to the county jail for ninety days; or

(B) The offender, pursuant to section 18-1.3-105(3), be subject to home detention for no fewer than ninety days.

(III) In any case where an offender is committed to the county jail or placed in home detention pursuant to subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (b), the court shall enter judgment against the offender for all costs assessed pursuant to section 18-1.3-701, including, but not limited to, the cost of care.

(c) Aggravated cruelty to animals is a class 6 felony; except that a second or subsequent conviction for the offense of aggravated cruelty to animals is a class 5 felony. A plea of nolo contendere accepted by the court shall be considered a conviction for purposes of this section.

(2.5) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge brought under this section involving injury or death to a dog that the dog was found running, worrying, or injuring sheep, cattle, or other livestock.

(3) Nothing in this part 2 shall be construed to amend or in any manner change the authority of the wildlife commission, as established in title 33, C.R.S., or to prohibit any conduct therein authorized or permitted.

§ 18-9-201.5. Scope of part 2

(1) Nothing in this part 2 shall affect accepted animal husbandry practices utilized by any person in the care of companion or livestock animals or in the extermination of undesirable pests as defined in articles 7, 10, and 43 of title 35, C.R.S.

(2) In case of any conflict between this part 2 or section 35-43-126, C.R.S., and the wildlife statutes of the state, said wildlife statutes shall control.

(3) Nothing in this part 2 shall affect animal care otherwise authorized by law.

(4) Nothing in this part 2 shall affect facilities licensed under the provisions of the federal "Animal Welfare Act of 1970", 7 U.S.C. sec. 2131 et seq., as amended.

§ 35-42-108. Care of confined animal

(1) Except as authorized by law, no animal shall be confined without an adequate supply of food and water. If any animal is found to be confined without adequate food or water, it shall be lawful for any officer or agent of the bureau, a peace officer within his jurisdiction, or a licensed veterinarian to, from time to time as may be necessary, enter into any and upon any area or building where such animal is confined and supply it with adequate food and water; except that such entry shall not be made into any building which is a person's residence, unless by search warrant or court order.

(2) Such officer, agent, peace officer, or veterinarian shall not be liable in any action for such entry.

(3) Notice of the entry and care shall be given by posting such notification at an entrance to or at a conspicuous place upon such area or building where such animal is confined.

(4) In the case of companion animals, if such animal is not cared for by a person other than an agent or officer of the bureau or a peace officer or veterinarian within seventy-two hours of the posting of said notification, such animal shall be presumed to have been abandoned under circumstances in which the animal's life or health is endangered.

§ 35-42-109. Protection of animals mistreated, neglected, or abandoned

(1) No animal shall be mistreated or neglected to such degree or abandoned in any circumstance so that the animal's life or health is endangered.

(2)(a) The commissioner may take charge of, provide for, or remove from the area or building where found any companion animal found to be mistreated or neglected to such degree or abandoned in any circumstance so that the animal's life or health is endangered. The commissioner shall petition any court of competent jurisdiction for a prompt hearing to determine whether the owner, if known, is able to adequately provide for the animal and is a fit person to own the animal.

(b) Pursuant to court order, the commissioner may take charge of, provide for, or remove from the area or building where found any livestock found to be mistreated or neglected to such degree or abandoned in any circumstance so that the animal's life or health is endangered. The commissioner shall petition any court of competent jurisdiction for a prompt hearing to determine whether the owner, if known, is able to adequately provide for the animal and is a fit person to own the animal.

(3)(a) The commissioner shall cause to be served upon the owner:

(I) If the owner is known and residing within the jurisdiction wherein the animal is found, written notice at least five days prior to the hearing of the time and place of the hearing;

(II) If the owner is known but residing out of the jurisdiction where such animal is found or if the commissioner is unable after reasonable attempts to serve the owner, written notice by any method, including posting at least five days prior to the hearing at a place provided for public notices in the jurisdiction wherein such hearing shall be held, or service of process shall be given.

(b) If the owner is not known, the commissioner shall cause to be published, in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction wherein such animal is found, notice of the hearing, and shall further cause notice of the hearing to be posted at a place provided for public notices in the jurisdiction wherein such hearing shall be held, at least five days prior to the hearing.

(4) Such hearing shall be held promptly after the date of the seizure of the animal.

- (5)(a) The commissioner may, in his discretion, provide for such animal until judgment by the court.
- (b) The court may order the animal sold and the proceeds deposited in the registry of the court pending a decision.
- (c) The court may adjudge that the owner is a person able to adequately provide for such animal and a person fit to own the animal, in which case the animal shall be returned to the owner after all reasonable expenses of any food, shelter, and care provided by the commissioner have been paid; except that, if such expenses are not paid within ten days of a court order adjudging the owner a person able to adequately provide for such animal and a person fit to own the animal, the commissioner may, in his discretion and without liability, dispose of the animal by selling it at public auction, placing it for adoption in a suitable home, giving it to a suitable animal shelter, or humanely destroying it as deemed proper by the commissioner.
- (d) With respect to the sale of an animal, the proceeds shall first be applied to the costs of the sale and then to the expenses for the care and provision of the animal, and the remaining proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the owner of the animal. If the owner of the animal cannot be found, any remaining proceeds shall be paid into the estray fund, created pursuant to section 35-41-102.
- (e) At least six days prior to disposing of the animal, the commissioner shall provide written notice to the owner at his last-known address of the time and place of the disposition of the animal.
- (6)(a) If the owner is adjudged by the court a person unable to adequately provide for the animal or a person not fit to own the animal, then the court shall order that the animal be:
- (I) Sold by the commissioner at public auction;
 - (II) Placed for adoption in a suitable home;
 - (III) Given to a suitable animal shelter;
 - (IV) Humanely destroyed as deemed proper by the court; or
 - (V) Disposed of in any other manner as deemed proper by the court.
- (b) In no case shall the person adjudged unable to adequately provide for the animal or unfit to own the animal be allowed to purchase directly or indirectly the animal at any sale.
- (c) With respect to the sale of an animal, the proceeds shall first be applied to the costs of the sale and then to the expenses for the care and provision of the animal, with the remaining proceeds, if any, being paid over to the owner of the animal. If the owner of the animal cannot be found, any remaining proceeds shall be paid into the estray fund, created pursuant to section 35-41-102.
- (7) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the destruction of an animal as provided in section 35-42-110.
- (8) Any officer or agent of the bureau may lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of an act of mistreatment, neglect, abandonment, or cruelty, pursuant to part 2 of article 9 of title 18, C.R.S., which act occurs in his presence.

§ 18-9-202.5. Financial bonding requirements for costs of holding impounded animals

(1)(a) The owner or custodian of an animal that has been impounded by an impound agency because of alleged neglect or abuse, or because of investigation of charges of cruelty to animals pursuant to section 18-9-202; animal fighting pursuant to section 18-9-204; mistreatment, neglect, or abandonment under article 42 of title 35, C.R.S.; or unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog as described in section 18-9-204.5, may prevent disposition of the animal by an impound agency by posting a bond with the court in an amount sufficient to provide for the animal's care and provision at the impound agency for at least thirty days, including the day on which the animal was taken into custody. The owner or custodian of any impounded animal may request a hearing in a court of competent jurisdiction within ten days after impoundment to determine whether the costs associated with the bond are fair and reasonable for the care of and provision for the impounded animal. Such bond shall be filed with the court within ten days

after the animal is impounded. At the end of the time for which expenses are covered by the bond, if the owner or custodian desires to prevent disposition of the animal, the owner or custodian shall post a new bond with the court within ten days after the prior bond's expiration. However, if, in the opinion of a licensed veterinarian, the animal is experiencing extreme pain or suffering or is severely injured past recovery, severely disabled past recovery, or severely diseased past recovery, the animal may be euthanized without a court order. At the end of the time for which expenses are covered by the bond, the impound agency may determine disposition of the animal unless there is a court order prohibiting such disposition. The owner or custodian shall be liable for the cost of the care of, provision for, or disposal of the animal.

(b) A dog that is not claimed by its owner within five days after being eligible for release from impoundment for investigation of a charge of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog as described in section 18-9-204.5 shall be deemed abandoned and may be disposed of as the impound agency deems proper.

(c)(I) With respect to the sale of an animal, the proceeds shall first be applied to the costs of the sale and then to the expenses for the care of and provision for the animal, including expenses incurred by the impound agency. If the owner of the animal is convicted of cruelty to animals under section 18-9-202, animal fighting under section 18-9-204, or unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog under section 18-9-204.5 or is found by court order to have mistreated, neglected, or abandoned the animal under article 42 of title 35, C.R.S., the remaining proceeds, if any, shall be paid to the impound agency. If the owner of the animal is not convicted of such charges or is not found by court order to have so mistreated, neglected, or abandoned the animal, the remaining proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the owner of the animal.

(II) If the impound agency is the department of agriculture, moneys credited to the department of agriculture for expenses shall be transmitted to the state treasurer and credited to the animal protection fund, created in section 35-42-113, C.R.S. If the department of agriculture is not the impound agency, moneys for expenses shall be paid to such other impound agency as the court orders.

(III) If the owner of the animal cannot be found, any remaining proceeds after all other expenses have been paid shall be paid into the animal protection fund or, if the impound agency is not the department of agriculture, to such other impound agency as the court orders. Any claim for such remaining proceeds by the owner of the animal shall be made within one year after the payment thereof to the impound agency and, unless so presented to the court, shall be forever barred unless the court by proper order made in any case otherwise decrees. Any refund ordered by court decree shall be paid to the claimant by the impound agency.

(IV) At least six days prior to sale of the animal, the impound agency shall provide written notice to the owner, at the owner's last-known address, of the time and place of the sale of the animal.

(V) If the owner of the animal is unknown, the impound agency shall cause to be published for one week, in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction wherein such animal is found, notice of sale of the animal, and shall further cause notice of the sale of the animal to be posted at a place provided for public notices in the jurisdiction wherein such sale will take place, at least five days prior to the sale.

(VI) The provisions of this paragraph (c) shall not apply to the disposition of an animal for a fee by:

(A) Adoption of an animal;

(B) Release of an animal to a rescue group licensed pursuant to article 80 of title 35, C.R.S.;

(C) Release of an animal to another pet animal facility licensed pursuant to article 80 of title 35, C.R.S.;

or

(D) Release of an animal to a rehabilitator licensed by the division of wildlife or the United States fish and wildlife service.

(2) For purposes of this section, "impound agency" means an agency, including, but not limited to, an animal shelter as defined in section 35-80-102(1), C.R.S., and the department of agriculture, created in section 24-1-123, C.R.S., that impounds an animal pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section or section 18-9-202(1.8).

§ 18-9-204. Animal fighting--penalty

(1)(a) No person shall cause, sponsor, arrange, hold, or encourage a fight between animals for the purpose of monetary gain or entertainment.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a person encourages a fight between animals for the purpose of monetary gain or entertainment if he or she:

(I) Is knowingly present at or wagers on such a fight;

(II) Owns, trains, transports, possesses, breeds, sells, transfers, or equips an animal with the intent that such animal will be engaged in such a fight;

(III) Knowingly allows any such fight to occur on any property owned or controlled by him;

(IV) Knowingly allows any animal used for such a fight to be kept, boarded, housed, or trained on, or transported in, any property owned or controlled by him;

(V) Knowingly uses any means of communication for the purpose of promoting such a fight; or

(VI) Knowingly possesses any animal used for such a fight or any device intended to enhance the animal's fighting ability.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of this section commits a class 5 felony and, in addition to the punishment provided in section 18-1.3-401, may be punished by a fine of up to one thousand dollars.

Any person committing a second or subsequent violation of this section commits a class 4 felony and, in addition to the punishment provided in section 18-1.3-401, may be punished by a fine of up to five thousand dollars.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prohibit normal hunting practices as approved by the division of wildlife.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the training of animals or the use of equipment in the training of animals for any purpose not prohibited by law.

§ 18-9-205. Disposition of fines

Any fines collected pursuant to section 18-9-204 shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall then transmit the same to the county where the offense occurred for deposit in the general fund to be used for the care of the animals involved in the offense, if required, or, if not required, for any other lawful purpose.

§ 18-9-208. Forfeiture of animals

(1) Upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney or upon the court's own motion, after the conviction of a defendant for cruelty to animals as described in section 18-9-202, or for animal fighting as described in section 18-9-204, the court may order the forfeiture of any animal owned by or in the custody of the defendant that:

(a) Was abused, neglected, mistreated, injured, or used by the defendant during the course of the criminal episode that gave rise to such conviction;

(b) Participated in or was affected by any act set forth in section 18-9-204(1).

(2)(a) If an animal is the subject of a motion made under subsection (1) of this section and is not owned by the defendant, the court may nevertheless enter an order of forfeiture of the animal if the court finds that:

- (I) The animal was abandoned prior to the criminal episode described in subsection (1) of this section;
 - (II) The owner of the animal is unknown; or
 - (III) The owner of the animal is known but cannot be located.
- (b) Any person who contests a motion brought under this section shall establish such person's standing as a true owner of the animal. The factors to be considered by the court in determining whether such person is a true owner shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:
- (I) Whether the person was the primary user, custodian, or possessor of the animal;
 - (II) Whether there is evidence that ownership of the animal is vested in the person;
 - (III) Whether consideration was paid for the purchase of the animal, and, if so, how much of the consideration was furnished by the person.
- (c) If the court determines that a person other than the defendant is the true owner of the animal, the court may not enter an order forfeiting the animal under this section unless the court finds:
- (I) The true owner was involved in the criminal episode described in subsection (1) of this section;
 - (II) The true owner knew or reasonably should have known of the criminal episode described in subsection (1) of this section and failed to take all reasonable steps available to him or her to prevent it;
- or
- (III) Ownership of the animal was conveyed to the true owner in order to avoid a forfeiture.
- (3) An order of forfeiture entered pursuant to this section shall provide for the immediate disposition of the forfeited animal by any means described in section 18-9-201 (2.5) other than return to the owner. If, in the opinion of a licensed veterinarian, the animal is experiencing extreme pain or suffering, or is severely injured past recovery, severely disabled past recovery, or severely diseased past recovery, the animal may be euthanized without a court order.
- (4) The owner or custodian of an animal that is the subject of a motion brought under this section shall be liable for the cost of the care, keeping, transport, or disposal of the animal. In no event shall the prosecuting attorney or the office of the prosecuting attorney be liable for such cost.
- (5) The court in its discretion may order a forfeiture authorized by this section as an element of sentencing, as a condition of probation, or as a condition of a deferred sentence.

§ 18-9-209. Immunity for reporting animal cruelty--false report--penalty

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person who, in good faith, reports a suspected incident of animal cruelty, as described in section 18-9-202, to a local law enforcement agency or to the state bureau of animal protection shall be immune from civil liability for reporting the incident.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to a person who knowingly makes a false report of animal cruelty.
- (3) A person who knowingly makes a false report of animal cruelty to a local law enforcement agency or to the state bureau of animal protection commits a class 3 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501 [from fifty dollars fine, to six months imprisonment, or seven hundred fifty dollars fine, or both]

§ 19-2-918.5. Sentencing--animal cruelty--anger management treatment

- (1) In addition to any sentence imposed pursuant to this section, any juvenile who has been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent for the commission of cruelty to animals, as described in section 18-9-202(1)(a), C.R.S., in which the underlining factual basis of which has been found by the court to include the knowing or intentional torture or torment of an animal which needlessly injures, mutilates, or kills an

animal, may be ordered to complete an anger management treatment program or any other treatment program deemed appropriate by the court.

(2) The court may order an evaluation to be conducted prior to disposition if an evaluation would assist the court in determining an appropriate disposition. The parents or legal guardian of the juvenile ordered to undergo an evaluation shall be required to pay the cost of the evaluation. If the evaluation results in a recommendation of treatment and if the court so finds, the juvenile shall be ordered to complete an anger management treatment program or any other treatment program deemed appropriate by the court.

(3) The disposition for any juvenile who has been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent a second or subsequent time, the underlying factual basis of which has been found by the court to include an act of cruelty to animals, as described in section 18-9-202(1)(a), C.R.S., shall include the completion of an anger management treatment program or any other treatment program deemed appropriate by the court.

(4) Nothing in this section shall preclude the court from ordering treatment in any appropriate case.

(5) This section does not apply to the treatment of pack or draft animals by negligently overdriving, overloading, or overworking them, or the treatment of livestock and other animals used in the farm or ranch production of food, fiber, or other agricultural products when such treatment is in accordance with accepted animal husbandry practices, the treatment of animals involved in activities regulated pursuant to article 60 of title 12, C.R.S., the treatment of animals involved in research if such research facility is operating under rules and regulations set forth by the state or federal government, the treatment of animals involved in rodeos, the treatment of dogs used for legal hunting activities, or to statutes regulating activities concerning wildlife and predator control in the state, including trapping.

§ 33-6-203. General prohibition--penalties

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this part 2, it is unlawful to take wildlife with any leghold trap, any instant kill body-gripping design trap, or by poison or snare in the state of Colorado. Penalties shall be as provided in section 33-6-109 unless a different penalty is specifically provided in this part 2.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this part 2, any person who attempts to take wildlife using any leghold trap, instant kill body-gripping design trap, poison, or snare commits a class 1 petty offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of forty dollars and an assessment of four license suspension points.

(3) An owner or lessee of private property or an employee of such owner or lessee, as such terms are defined and used in sections 33-6-207 and 33-6-208, who takes wildlife using any leghold trap, instant kill body-gripping design trap, poison, or snare on such private property under circumstances that give rise to the exemption set forth in section 33-6-207(1) but without complying with the notice and certification requirements of section 33-6-208(1)(c) commits a class 2 petty offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars; except that, upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, the fine shall be fifty dollars.

(4) Any person convicted of violating subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be subject to twice the applicable penalty if the offense occurred pursuant to an unlawful entry onto the privately owned or leased property of another.

§ 30-15-105. Animal control officers--peace officer designation

Personnel engaged in animal control, however titled or administratively assigned, may issue citations or summonses and complaints enforcing the county dog control resolution or any other county resolution concerning the control of pet animals or municipal ordinance without regard to the certification

requirements of part 3 of article 31 of title 24, C.R.S. Personnel so engaged shall be included within the definition of “peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties” in section 18-3-201(2), C.R.S. Nothing in this part 1 is intended to vest authority in any person so engaged to enforce any resolution, ordinance, or statute other than the county dog control resolution or any other county resolution concerning the control of pet animals or municipal ordinance.

§ 31-15-401. General police powers

(f) To prevent fighting, quarreling, dog fights, cock fights, and all disorderly conduct;

...

(i) To prohibit and punish for cruelty to animals;

...

(m)(l) To regulate and to prohibit the running at large and keeping of animals, including fowl, within the municipality and to otherwise provide for the regulation and control of such animals including, but not limited to, licensing, impoundment, and disposition of impounded animals.

(ll) In case any municipality neglects or refuses to pass an ordinance in conformity with this paragraph (m), anyone impounding an animal running at large within the limits of said municipality shall notify the state board of stock inspection commissioners, and said animal shall be disposed of by said board as provided in article 44 of title 35, C.R.S.

§ 18-6-803.5. Crime of violation of a protection order--penalty--peace officers' duties

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(1) A person commits the crime of violation of a protection order if, after the person has been personally served with a protection order that identifies the person as a restrained person or otherwise has acquired from the court or law enforcement personnel actual knowledge of the contents of a protection order that identifies the person as a restrained person, the person:

(a) Contacts, harasses, injures, intimidates, molests, threatens, or touches the protected person or protected property, including an animal, identified in the protection order or enters or remains on premises or comes within a specified distance of the protected person, protected property, including an animal, or premises or violates any other provision of the protection order to protect the protected person from imminent danger to life or health, and such conduct is prohibited by the protection order; or

(b) Except as permitted pursuant to section 18-13-126(1)(b), hires, employs, or otherwise contracts with another person to locate or assist in the location of the protected person.

(1.5) As used in this section:

(a) “Protected person” means the person or persons identified in the protection order as the person or persons for whose benefit the protection order was issued.

(a.5)(l) “Protection order” means any order that prohibits the restrained person from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, molesting, threatening, or touching any protected person or protected animal, or from entering or remaining on premises, or from coming within a specified distance of a protected person or protected animal or premises or any other provision to protect the protected person or protected animal 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:

- (A) Article 14 of title 13, C.R.S., section 18-1-1001, section 19-2-707, C.R.S., section 19-4-111, C.R.S., or rule 365 of the Colorado rules of county court civil procedure;
- (B) Sections 14-4-101 to 14-4-105, C.R.S., section 14-10-107, C.R.S., section 14-10-108, C.R.S., or section 19-3-316, C.R.S., as those sections existed prior to July 1, 2004;
- (C) An order issued as part of the proceedings concerning a criminal municipal ordinance violation; or
- (D) Any other order of a court that prohibits a person from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, molesting, threatening, or touching any person, or from entering or remaining on premises, or from coming within a specified distance of a protected person or premises.