

**ANNUAL
STATISTICAL
REPORT
OF
THE**

COLORADO JUDICIARY

**JULY 1, 1977
TO
JUNE 30, 1978**



Office of the State Court Administrator

52392



Judicial Department

COLORADO STATE JUDICIAL BUILDING
TWO EAST FOURTEENTH AVENUE
DENVER, COLORADO 80203
(303) 861-1111

JAMES D. THOMAS
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

E. KEITH STOTT, JR.
DEPUTY STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

September 22, 1978

Honorable Edward E. Pringle, Chief Justice
Honorable Paul V. Hodges, Associate Justice
Honorable Donald E. Kelley, Associate Justice
Honorable James K. Groves, Associate Justice
Honorable Robert B. Lee, Associate Justice
Honorable William H. Erickson, Associate Justice
Honorable Jim R. Carrigan, Associate Justice

Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to transmit herewith the Annual Statistical Report of the Colorado Judiciary for the 1977-78 fiscal year. The report covers the work of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, district courts, county courts, probation departments, and community corrections. In addition, the report contains a description of the major developments during the year and a brief analysis of judicial department expenditures.

Special recognition in the preparation of this report should be given to the Research and Development Division of this office and to the many district administrators, probation officers, and court clerks who provided the initial information from which the compilations and analyses contained herein were derived.

Sincerely,

James D. Thomas
State Court Administrator

NOV 15 1978

NOV 15 1978

ACQUISITIONS

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

COLORADO JUDICIARY

July 1, 1977

to

June 30, 1978

Office of the State Court Administrator
Two East Fourteenth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203

Edward E. Pringle
Chief Justice
Colorado Supreme Court

James D. Thomas
State Court Administrator



The Annual Statistical Report of the Colorado Judiciary for the 1977-78 fiscal year is respectfully dedicated to Chief Justice Edward E. Pringle. Chief Justice Pringle has been executive head of the state court system since 1970, and is stepping down as Chief Justice October 1, 1978, pending his retirement from the court in 1979. Under his leadership, the Colorado court system has been recognized as one of the best in the nation, characterized by innovative and vibrant programs, and quality of administration.

Chief Justice Pringle's distinguished career has enhanced the image of the Colorado court system and generated inspiration for all who work within it. His activities have included chairmanship of the National Conference of Chief Justices, presidency of the National Center for State Courts, and chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society. Recognition of Chief Justice Pringle's accomplishments has earned him many coveted awards which have brought honor to Colorado.

From The Faces of Justice by Sybille Bedford, we enumerate the qualities so necessary in search of the perfect judge: "Humanity; common sense; humility; a sense of the law; imagination; a sense of humour; some experience of life; an ability to absorb the unexpected," and affectionately apply them to Chief Justice Edward E. Pringle.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY IN THE COLORADO JUDICIARY	vii
THE COLORADO JUDICIAL SYSTEM	3
THE APPELLATE COURTS	41
THE SUPREME COURT	49
THE COURT OF APPEALS	63
THE DISTRICT COURTS	75
THE WATER COURTS	123
THE COUNTY COURTS	135
COMMUNITY BASED SENTENCES	171

LIST OF TABLES, MAPS AND CHARTS

Map of Judicial Districts	9
Organizational Chart	10
Judicial Department Accrued Revenue to the State, FY 1977-78	35
Judicial Department Expenditures, FY 1971-72 - FY 1977-78	36
Distribution of Judicial Department Expenditures, FY 1977-78	37
Table I. Caseload of the Colorado Appellate Courts, FY 1964-65 - FY 1977-78	43
Table II. Percentage of Appeals to District Court Terminations, FY 1971-72 - FY 1977-78	44
Table III. Average Number of Filings per Appellate Judge, FY 1964-65 - FY 1977-78	45
Table IV. Average Number of Terminations per Appellate Judge, FY 1969-70 - FY 1977-78	55
Table V. Caseload of the Supreme Court, FY 1964-65 - FY 1977-78	55
Table VI. Distribution of Case Filings in the Supreme Court, FY 1969-70 - FY 1977-78	56
Table VII. Appeals Terminated by the Supreme Court by Type of Termination, FY 1964-65 - FY 1977-78	56
Table VIII. Average Number of Written Opinions Per Supreme Court Justice, FY 1964-65 - FY 1977-78	57
Table IX. Distribution of Cases Pending in the Supreme Court the Last Day of Fiscal Year, FY 1964-65 - FY 1977-78	57
Table X. Distribution of Cases at Issue or Awaiting Decision on Certiorari Acceptance on Final Day of the Fiscal Year, FY 1970-71 - FY 1977-78	58
Table XI. Distribution By Type of Case Filed in the Supreme Court, FY 1974-75 - FY 1977-78	59
Table XII. Caseloads in the Court of Appeals, FY 1969-70 - FY 1977-78	69

Table XIII.	
Distribution of Case Filings in the Court of Appeals, FY 1969-70 - FY 1977-78	69
Table XIV.	
Distribution of Case Terminations in the Court of Appeals, FY 1969-70 - FY 1977-78	70
Table XV.	
Distribution of Court of Appeals Cases the Final Day of the Fiscal Year, FY 1977-78	71
Table XVI.	
Distribution of Cases Pending in the Court of Appeals the Last Day of the Fiscal Year, FY 1969-70 - FY 1977-78	71
Table XVII.	
District Court Caseload, FY 1974-75 - FY 1977-78	85
Table XVIII.	
District Court Filings and Percentage Increase, FY 1974-75 - FY 1977-78, By District	86
Table XIX.	
Average New Filings, Caseloads, and Termina- tions Per Judge (and Referee) for FY 1977 and FY 1978	87
Table XX.	
Domestic Relations Caseflow in the District Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	88
Table XXI.	
Civil Caseflow in the District Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	90
Table XXII.	
Probate Caseflow in the District Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	92
Table XXIII.	
Juvenile Caseflow in the District Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	94
Table XXIV.	
Mental Health Caseflow in the District Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	96
Table XXV.	
Criminal Caseflow in the District Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	98
Table XXVI.	
Total Caseflow in the District Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	100
Table XXVII.	
Domestic Relations Filings by Type of Case, FY 1977-78	102
Table XXVIII.	
Civil Case Filings by Type of Case, FY 1977-78	104

Table XXIX.	
Probate Filings by Type of Case, FY 1977-78	106
Table XXX.	
Juvenile Case Filings by Type of Case, FY 1977-78	108
Table XXXI.	
Mental Health Filings by Type of Case, FY 1977-78	110
Table XXXII.	
Criminal Offense Filings by Type of Offense, FY 1977-78	112
Table XXXIII.	
Offense and Non-Offense Filings Plus Total Criminal Filings, FY 1977-78	114
Map of Water Districts	127
Table XXXIV.	
Caseload of the Water Courts, FY 1974-75 - FY 1977-78	129
Table XXXV.	
Filings in Colorado Water Courts, FY 1970-71 - FY 1977-78, Under the Water Right Determination and Administration Act of 1969	130
Table XXXVI.	
Water Filings and Post Judgment Actions by Type of Case, FY 1977-78	131
Table XXXVII.	
Number of Filings and Number of New Claims in Colorado Water Courts, FY 1974-75 - 1977-78	131
Table XXXVIII.	
County Court Workload, FY 1971-72 - FY 1977-78	143
Table XXXIX.	
Civil Caseflow in the County Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	144
Table XL.	
Civil Small Claims Caseflow in the County Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	146
Table XLI.	
Traffic Caseflow in the County Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	148
Table XLII.	
Misdemeanor Caseflow in the County Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	150
Table XLIII.	
Total Caseload in the County Courts by District and County, FY 1977-78	152
Table XLIV.	
Felony Preliminaries in the County Court by Type, FY 1976-77	154

Table XLV.	
Total County Court Workload Including Felony Preliminaries, by District and County, FY 1977-78	156
Table XLVI.	
County Court Filings and Percent Change, FY 1973-74 - FY 1977-78	158
Table XLVII.	
Court Trials and Jury Trials in the County Courts, by District and County, FY 1977-78	160
Table XLVIII.	
Number and Percent Distribution of County Court Civil Case Filings - By Money Amount, FY 1977-78	162
Table XLIX.	
Number and Percent Distribution of County Court Small Claims Filings - By Money Amount, FY 1977-78	164
Table L.	
Civil Filings in the County Court, FY 1973-74 To FY 1977-78	166
Table LI.	
Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) Terminations In the County Courts by District and County, February 1, 1978 - June 30, 1978	167
Table LII.	
Number and Percent Distribution of Felony Complaints Disposed of in County Court, FY 1977-78	168
Table LIII.	
Probation Department Supervision and Investigation Caseloads - State Totals - FY 1974-75 To FY 1977-78	181
Table LIV.	
Probation Department Supervision Caseloads By District - FY 1977-78	182
Table LV.	
Adult Probation Department Investigations By District - FY 1977-78	183
Table LVI.	
Juvenile Probation Department Investigations By District - FY 1977-78	183
Table LVII.	
Community Corrections Number of Offenders Served - FY 1977-78	187



SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY IN THE COLORADO JUDICIARY
FY 1977-78

Coloradoans turned to the courts in increasing numbers this year for adjudication and resolution of issues ranging from money disputes to criminal matters to constitutional questions. Civil cases were predominately responsible for caseload increases throughout the system. Complex water cases flowed through the courts, affecting both district court and Supreme Court workload. Public Utilities Commission rulings were challenged in the district courts and Supreme Court as well. The county courts are dealing with an increasing number of civil cases as a result of the jurisdictional change and the establishment of the small claims divisions.

Even with the caseload increases, the courts exerted every effort to close cases swiftly and justly.

The Supreme Court this year increased dramatically the number of cases it was able to close. The justices achieved a remarkable total of 322 written opinions, an average of almost one per week per justice. Even with the 16 percent increase in new filings, the court was able to maintain its schedule of hearing cases within 60 days and to decrease the number of pending cases.

A brief respite was provided the Court of Appeals this year, as the number of new filings stabilized. With the addition of the two staff attorneys hired in August of 1977, the court was able to terminate 83 more cases this year than last.

Despite the slight decrease in criminal and juvenile filings in the district courts, the increases in the other case types meant an overall increase of 3.8 percent. This is a reversal of the downward trend of the past two years, due in large part to increases in civil and domestic relations cases which previously had been declining or stabilizing.

The dramatic increase in new filings in the water courts was due to the hundreds of cases filed by the United States government which claim water rights in the national forests and on other federal land in Colorado.

The fiscal year saw a general filing increase in all county court case types, with civil small claims cases showing remarkable growth.

Following last year's brief respite, there was a major increase in the number of adults and juveniles placed on probation this year. In addition, more than 500 adult criminal offenders were served in FY 1977-78 through court-ordered, front-end diversion community corrections programs.

The following detailed description of the Colorado Judiciary and its activities and accomplishments during FY 1977-78 is an indication that in Colorado, citizens can be proud of their effective and responsive judicial system.



THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM



THE HISTORY OF THE COLORADO JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Early Days

While eastern states were developing their judicial systems copied from the English (or, as in Louisiana, the French), on the western land that would someday become the state of Colorado, the only law that existed was Indian law. By 1859, the lure of gold had brought so many people westward that a meeting was called in Auraria, on or near the present site of Denver, to "establish security and to prevent and punish crime." Among the first officials elected was a probate judge.

By the next year, there were three law-making bodies claiming authority and producing a multiplicity of courts. The confusion and uncertainty of jurisdiction was such in Denver, as well as in the more sparsely settled mountain areas, that the settlers had little respect for the courts and preferred to take legal matters into their own hands. The law actually resided in the Miners' courts, established to settle disputes among the men mining for gold; the Peoples' courts, temporarily organized when a suspect in an especially serious crime had been caught; and the Justice of the Peace courts, which had been authorized by the territorial legislature to deal with the outcomes of brawls and violent arguments of a rough and independent people.

Colorado mining legislation and common law evolved from the informal barroom and supply store courtrooms of the mining districts, and were incorporated in the civil and criminal codes enacted by the first territorial legislature.

The judicial article for the Colorado Territory, created in 1861, became the model for the judicial article of the Constitution, framed during the winter of 1875-76. In writing the article, the original committee followed the pattern of many of the states which were admitted to statehood between the termination of the Civil War and 1890.

These states, including Colorado, did not follow the English pattern of separate courts of law and equity that caused jurisdictional problems for the older eastern states.

Increasingly, the pioneer bench and bar gained more and more respect from the citizenry, and the old unauthorized courts died out. By the time the territory became a state, the population was ready to accept and use a formalized court structure.

The New State of Colorado

The Constitution provided for three levels of trial courts: district, county, and justices of the peace. It also allowed the General Assembly to create criminal courts in counties that had a population over 15,000 and municipal or police magistrate courts for cities and towns.

Five judicial districts, an expansion from three during territorial days, were drawn.

The Supreme Court was given appellate jurisdiction only, except that it could issue original and remedial writs. It was also given "general superintending control over all inferior courts" as prescribed by law.

The district courts were given original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. They were also to determine the rights, duties, and liabilities of railroads, telegraph, or toll road companies or corporations.

County courts had original jurisdiction in probate matters and such other civil and criminal jurisdiction as provided by law, except that the money amount was limited to \$2,000 or less. The justice of the peace courts were limited to a money amount of \$300 or less and could not hear cases involving real property.

At the first session of the General Assembly, which convened November 1, 1876, enabling legislation was passed to carry out the intent of the framers of the Constitution's judicial article. Thus, one hundred years after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the spirit of its concerns for an independent judiciary and courts responsive to the people's needs were carried forth in the Constitution and statutes of the new state of Colorado.

The Courts from 1876 to 1978

The Court System

The outward appearance of the courts changed dramatically as, at first, the lawyers and judges traveled on horseback from court to court, and the bench was a soapbox covered with a sheepskin, while the bar was a board laid across boxes. Soon the vast plains and mountain ranges were dotted with each county's pride: the courthouse, with its high-ceilinged courtrooms and decorative hardwood floors and trim.

The court system remained relatively stable from 1876 to 1959, characterized only by the addition of specialized courts that reflected population growth and changing social mores. In the mid 1950's, dissatisfaction with undue delays and stories of abuses in the justice of the peace courts resulted in the General Assembly studying the situation through its research arm, the Legislative Council. This study led to an examination of all aspects of Colorado's judicial system by another Legislative Council committee assisted by an advisory committee composed of members of the bench and bar.

As a result of this study, a constitutional amendment was proposed and adopted in 1962, providing for a major reorganization of the judicial system. Justice of the peace courts were abolished. Probate, mental health, and juvenile jurisdictions were transferred from the county courts to the district courts, except in the City and County of Denver, where separate juvenile and probate courts were retained. The old county court system was abolished and replaced by a new county court system, which became the court of limited jurisdiction.

In 1966, another constitutional amendment was adopted providing for the merit selection of judges and a Judicial Qualifications Commission. The Chief Justice became the executive head of the system. In 1970, the state assumed responsibility for funding the courts, except for facilities.

The Appellate Courts

A constant problem through the years has been a mounting appellate caseload. In 1887, a commissioner plan

was tried but failed, and in 1891 a Court of Appeals was established. By 1905, the court was abolished, and the Supreme Court enlarged from three to seven justices. In 1911, the General Assembly again created a temporary Court of Appeals to assist with the backlog and abolished it in 1915. Procedural and jurisdictional methods were employed after that to control the caseload until, in 1970, a Court of Appeals was again created.

The Trial Courts

The District Courts

The history of the district courts is a story of a constant struggle to keep current with growing caseloads as increasing numbers of people came to Colorado. Given original civil and criminal jurisdiction, these trial courts of the state changed little in structure and concept, but increased substantially in judges and employees in the effort to keep up with litigation.

At the time Colorado became a state, there was a population of 194,100 and three district judges. By 1958, there were at least 1.5 million more people residing in the state, and 36 district judges were attempting to handle the resulting litigation. At the end of fiscal year 1977-78, there were 105 district judges serving a total state population estimated to be more than 2.5 million.

Frequent alterations of the districts were necessary because of the creation of new counties. When a new county was carved out of an old one, it was "attached" to the old one for judicial purposes, meaning that the cases were to be held in the old county's seat, until a new courthouse could be built in the new county's seat. Much juggling of counties from district to district was done, some of it as much for political purposes as for equalizing of caseloads. The three districts in territorial days changed to five in 1877. Since 1965 there have been 22 separate judicial districts, each composed of from one to seven counties.

After 1913, with the birth of Alamosa, the 63rd county, reassignments of counties from one district to another happened less frequently. Instead, the number of judges within large districts was increased, and attempts to relieve their burden were made through the creation of specialized courts. Some of these were abolished, but the

Denver Juvenile Court, established in 1903, was incorporated into the court reorganization of 1962, along with a new court, Denver Probate Court.

The County Courts

The original probate courts, essential in the early settlement days, because the bequeathing of property and the title to land was so often in dispute, were expanded to county courts by the time Colorado gained statehood. Although of limited jurisdiction, they were considered an important institution in county government.

When the first Territorial Assembly met, 17 counties were created, and among the most important were those which contained large mining communities, such as Gilpin and Lake. By the time statehood was achieved, there were 26 counties, and the first General Assembly created three more.

From 1876 to 1889, new counties were created at every biennial session of the General Assembly. Eight more were added in the next 12 years, the most controversial being the separation of the City and County of Denver from Arapahoe County through the passage of a constitutional amendment in 1902. By 1913, the state added its 63rd county, and so it remains today.

One county court per county is set by the Constitution, and, until 1965, there was a constitutional limitation of one judge per county court. With the creation of the new county court in the 1962 amendment, multiple county judges in each county were permitted as provided by law. Consequently, the number of county judges has grown from 26 to 110 during this century, some of them part-time, with 16 on the Denver County Court bench.

The jurisdiction of the county courts changed gradually through the years. The Constitution provided them with original probate jurisdiction and allowed the General Assembly to add such civil and criminal jurisdiction as desired. For more than 80 years, the statutory limit in civil jurisdiction, which included domestic relations cases, was \$2,000 or less, insuring a significant number of civil cases in the county courts.

By 1958, the county court caseload was distributed in the following manner: 32 percent probate, 30 percent juvenile, 18 percent civil, 10 percent mental incompetency,

five percent misdemeanors, and five percent domestic relations.

The distribution remained substantially that way until 1965, when the 1962 constitutional amendment was implemented. At that time, the county court changed from a predominantly civil court to a predominantly criminal court, primarily because it assumed the traffic court case-load previously heard by justices of the peace.

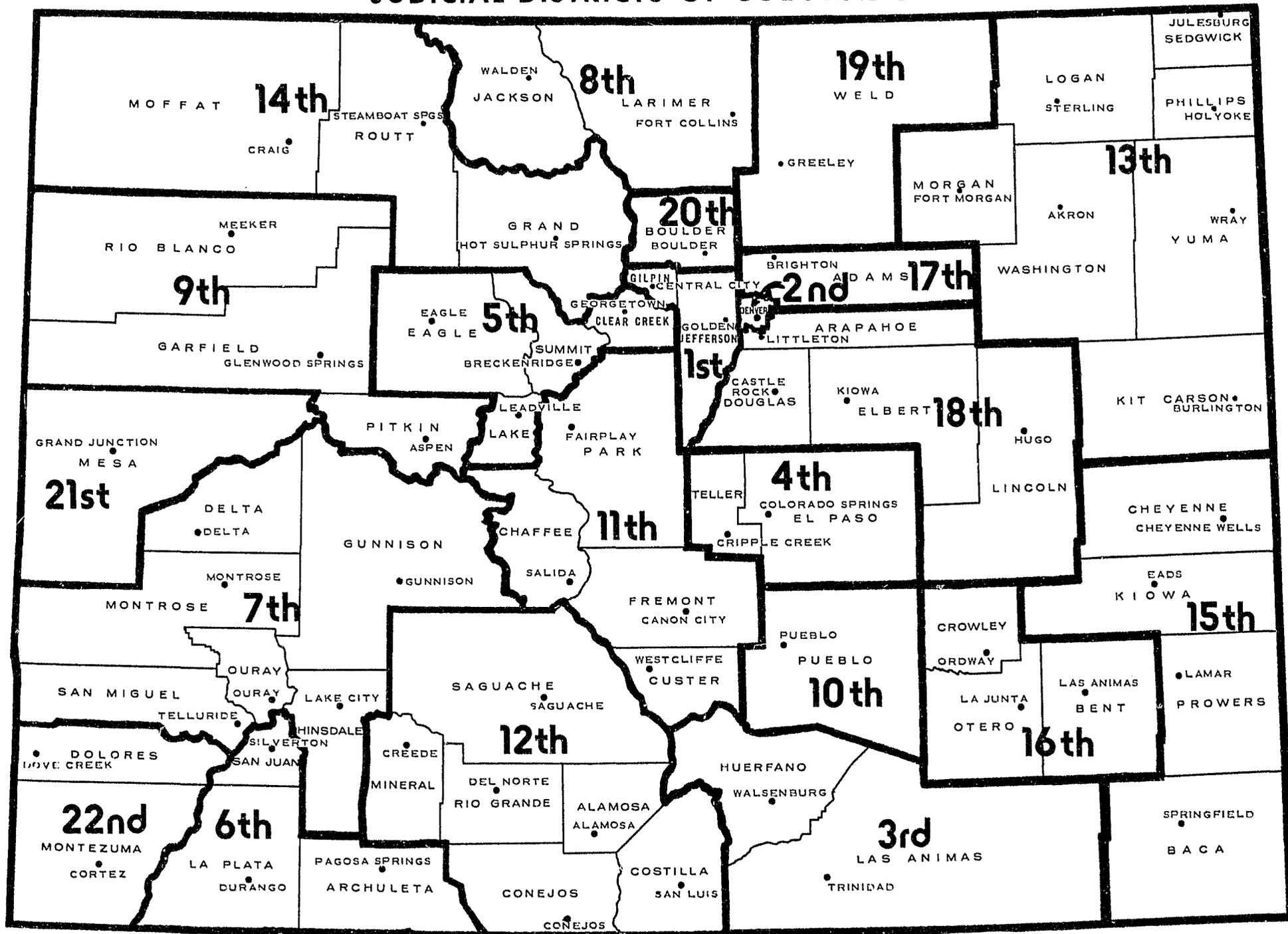
The Colorado Courts in the Future

The courts have progressed dramatically during the 100 years from 1876 to the present. In some places, steel and concrete courthouses have replaced brick and wood; the automobile, and even light planes occasionally take judges on roughly the same circuit their predecessors traveled by horse and buggy; videotape, electronic recorders, and computers are only the beginning of technology within the courts. In Colorado, citizens can be proud of their efforts in court reorganization and in providing for judicial merit selection, thus setting the framework for an effective and responsive judicial system.

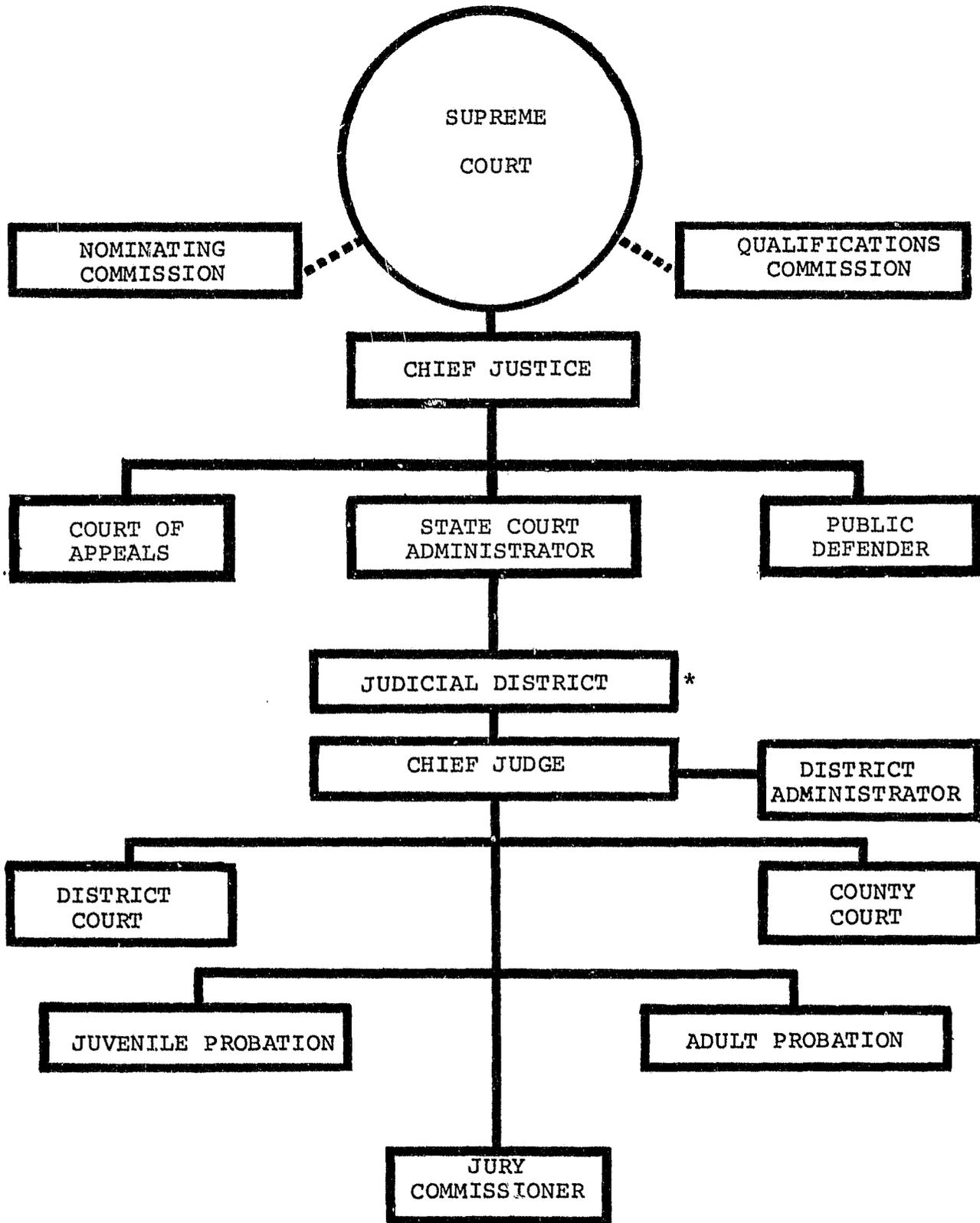
The unification of the Colorado judicial system has become an accomplished fact. In many respects, it is a model for other states in their efforts to create efficient and fair judicial systems. To meet the challenges of the judicial role in a rapidly changing society, judicial reorganization alone is not sufficient. Rather, future expectations of the judicial system must be analyzed, and long-range objectives and priorities must be defined. In 1976, a Judicial Planning Committee was appointed by the Chief Justice and staff was hired. During FY 1976-77, the Committee identified needs and priorities of the judicial system in the areas of adjudication, administration, and public education. A five-year plan was developed which will provide the framework for the continued improvement of the Colorado court process.



JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF COLORADO



Organizational Chart of the Colorado Judicial System



* This chart is representational. There are 22 judicial districts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLORADO JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Colorado court system consists of the Supreme Court, an intermediate Court of Appeals, district courts, county courts, and municipal courts. A special probate court and juvenile court exist in the City and County of Denver, along with a separate superior court.

The state judicial system was reorganized as a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1962. A second constitutional amendment approved in 1966 changed the method of selecting and removing judges and strengthened judicial administration.

Constitutional Amendments

1962 Amendment

The 1962 amendment took effect in January, 1965, and was implemented by legislation adopted in 1964. Under this amendment and the implementing legislation, justice of the peace courts were eliminated and replaced by a new minor court system - the county court. The county court as it existed prior to the amendment was eliminated, and juvenile, probate, and mental health jurisdiction was transferred to the district court, except in the City and County of Denver. In the City and County of Denver, separate juvenile and probate courts were created.

The 1962 amendment also clarified the appellate jurisdiction, supervisory and administrative authority, and rule-making powers of the Colorado Supreme Court.

1966 Amendment

The 1966 amendment changed the method of selecting and removing Supreme Court justices, district judges,

and county judges and provided a mandatory retirement age of 72. Previously, these justices and judges were elected on partisan ballots. Vacancies are now filled by appointments, and judges run for retention in office on noncompetitive ballots. In addition, the 1966 amendment created a Judicial Qualifications Commission with authority to recommend to the Supreme Court the removal or retirement of a justice or judge of a court of record because of willful misconduct, willful or persistent failure to perform his duties, intemperance, or permanent disability which would prevent him from carrying out his duties. Previously, a judge could be removed only by impeachment.

The Court Structure

Authority of Chief Justice

The 1966 amendment specified that the Chief Justice is the executive head of the court system and gave him constitutional authority to assign active judges to judicial duties in jurisdictions other than their own and to assign retired judges to temporary judicial duty. It vested the Chief Justice with the power to appoint the chief judge in each judicial district and to delineate the authority to be exercised by the chief judges. The Chief Justice is selected by the court and serves at the pleasure of the majority of the court, but has no specified term.

State Court Administrator's Office

Effective January 1, 1970, the State of Colorado assumed the full responsibility for funding all courts of record, including juvenile and adult probation, and juvenile detention,¹ other than the Denver County Court and municipal courts. Also, at that time, a statewide public defender system was initiated and became funded by the state.

¹Juvenile detention became the responsibility of the Division of Youth Services, Department of Institutions, on July 1, 1973.

In accordance with the 1966 amendment, the court administrator is a constitutional position. The Supreme Court appoints the State Court Administrator and such other personnel as it deems necessary to aid in the administration of the courts.

A separate court personnel system was established by the Supreme Court rule, and budgeting, fiscal administration, planning, research and statistics capabilities, data processing, and the development of a capital improvement program are the responsibility of the State Court Administrator, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice.

The staff of the State Court Administrator's office lends guidance, training, specialized expertise, and coordination to the districts.

Supreme Court

The Colorado Supreme Court is composed of seven justices who serve 10-year terms. The number of justices may be increased to nine upon request of the court and concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly. Justices of the Supreme Court must be qualified electors of the state and licensed to practice law in this state for at least five years prior to their appointment.

The Supreme Court has both appellate and original jurisdiction. The latter is restricted to original and remedial writs as may be provided by rule of court with authority to hear and determine the same.

Appellate review by the Supreme Court of final judgments of the district courts, the Denver Probate Court, and the Denver Juvenile Court is a matter of right; however, the constitution does not prescribe the method of appellate review. The Supreme Court has initial appellate jurisdiction over: 1) cases in which the constitutionality of a statute, a municipal charter provision, or an ordinance is in question; 2) cases concerned with decisions or actions of the Public Utilities Commission; 3) writs of habeas corpus; 4) water cases involving priorities or adjudications; and 5) summary proceedings initiated under Title 1, C.R.S. 1973, as amended (Election Code). The Supreme Court also has certiorari review over appeals which lie initially to the Court of Appeals.

County court appeals lie first to the district court (or the Denver Superior Court in appeals from the Denver County Court). Further review by the Supreme Court may be had only upon a writ of certiorari issued in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

The judicial article of the constitution also requires the Supreme Court to give its opinion upon important questions upon solemn occasions when required by the Governor, the Senate, or the House of Representatives.

The Supreme Court may sit en banc or in departments, but the court must sit en banc to hear any case involving the United States or Colorado constitutions. When the court sits in departments, each department has the full power and authority of the court in the determination of causes, issuance of writs, and the exercise of all powers, subject to the general control of the court en banc. Any decisions by a department of the Supreme Court must be concurred in by three members.

In addition, the Supreme Court promulgates rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases and governing the administration of all courts. The only exception to this authority is that the General Assembly may provide by statute simplified procedure in county courts for claims not exceeding five hundred dollars and in the trial of misdemeanors.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals is composed of ten judges who serve eight-year terms and who must have the same qualifications as Supreme Court justices. The Court of Appeals sits in divisions of three judges each to hear and determine all matters before the court. The chief judge, who is appointed by the Chief Justice, assigns the judges to the three divisions and rotates these assignments from time to time. Besides handling administrative duties, the chief judge provides backup coverage for all of the divisions by substituting during vacations, illnesses, and disqualifications. The divisions of the Court of Appeals are located in Denver, but a division may sit in any county seat to hear oral argument.

The Court of Appeals has initial appellate jurisdiction over appeals from final judgments of the district courts and the Denver Probate, Juvenile, and Superior Courts, except for those matters which lie directly to the

Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals also has initial jurisdiction over appeals from awards or actions of the Industrial Commission in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation cases and appeals regarding charters for new state banks granted or denied by the Banking Board.

The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction to review actions of the state boards of medical examiners and dental examiners in refusing to grant, or in revoking or suspending a license, or in placing a holder of a license on probation. The Court of Appeals does not have any original jurisdiction as such, but has the authority to issue any writs, directives, orders, and mandates necessary to the determination of cases within its jurisdiction.

Appeals from decisions of the Court of Appeals lie to the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari. In addition, the Court of Appeals may certify a case to the Supreme Court prior to final determination under certain circumstances; the Supreme Court may refuse to accept cases so referred. The Supreme Court may also order the Court of Appeals to certify any case before the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court for final determination.

District Court

The district court is Colorado's trial court of general jurisdiction. It has original jurisdiction in domestic relations, civil, juvenile, probate, mental health, and criminal cases, except in the City and County of Denver, where probate and mental health matters are heard by the Probate Court and all juvenile matters by the Juvenile Court.

Judges appointed to the district court bench are appointed to the judicial district and serve in any or all of the counties within that district, subject to the approval of the chief judge of that district. There are 100 judges serving in 22 judicial districts, not including the 5 judges in the specialized courts in Denver.

District court judges must be qualified electors of the district in which they are appointed to serve and must have been licensed to practice law in Colorado for five years prior to their appointment.

Any increase or decrease in the number of district judges and any change in judicial district boundaries require approval of two-thirds of the members of each house

of the General Assembly, except that the office of a district judge may not be abolished until completion of the term for which he was elected or appointed. No judicial district may comprise more than seven counties.

Except in the City and County of Denver where the appellate court is Denver Superior Court, district courts have appellate jurisdiction over all final judgments in county court. The district court reviews such cases on the record, except that, in its discretion, it may remand the case for a new trial with such instructions as it may deem necessary, or it may direct that the case be tried de novo before the district court. If a municipal court is a court of record, appeals lie to the district court in the same manner as county court appeals.

Water Court

The Water Right Determination and Administration Act of 1969 set up seven water divisions in the state and established in each the position of water judge.

The Supreme Court selects the water judge for each division from among the judges of the district courts of the district situated entirely or partly within the division. Additional judges may be designated by the Supreme Court. The water judges have jurisdiction in the determination of water rights, uses and administration of water, and all other water matters within the jurisdiction.

Denver Probate Court

As indicated in the previous section, the Probate Court of the City and County of Denver has exclusive jurisdiction within the city and county over all matters of probate and the adjudication of the mentally ill. The Denver Probate Court has one judge, but the number may be increased as provided by law. The judge or judges of the Denver Probate Court must have the same qualifications, serve the same length of time, and are subject to the same requirements for appointment and retention in office as are district judges.

Denver Juvenile Court

The Juvenile Court of the City and County of Denver, as indicated earlier, has exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile matters arising in the city and county. These include the following proceedings: delinquency, children in need of supervision, dependency and neglect, relinquishment, adoption, and paternity and support. The Denver Juvenile Court has three judges, and the number may be increased as provided by law. The judges of the Denver Juvenile Court must have the same qualifications, serve the same length of time, and are subject to the same requirements for appointment and retention in office as are district judges.

Denver Superior Court

The Superior Court of the City and County of Denver was created by statute. Its original jurisdiction is concurrent with the district court in civil actions where the amount involved is not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000. The Denver Superior Court also has appellate jurisdiction over cases appealed from the county court of the City and County of Denver. The Denver Superior Court has one judge who must have the same qualifications, serve the same length of time, and is subject to the same requirements for appointment and retention in office as are district judges.

County Court

The county court is a court of limited jurisdiction, as provided by law. It has concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court in civil actions (including torts) in which the debt, damage, or the value of the personal property claimed does not exceed \$1,000. This jurisdiction does not include cases involving the boundaries of or title to real property. It also has concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court in petitions for change of name; in cases of forcible detainer or unlawful detainer, if the value of the monthly rental or the total damages claimed is less than \$1,000; and in requiring peace bonds pursuant to 16-13-401, C.R.S. 1973.

Legislation adopted in the 1976 session established a division of the county court designated as the small claims court, effective October 1, 1976, on a three-year trial basis. Parties may file civil actions in which the debt, damage, tort, injury, or value of personal property does not exceed \$500. Neither party may be represented by an attorney, and the judge or referee hearing the dispute shall not be bound by formal rules or statutes of procedure other than those adopted by the Supreme Court specifically for the small claims court. Evening and Saturday sessions are encouraged by the statute.

The county court has concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court over misdemeanors and in the issuance of warrants, conduct of preliminary examination, issuance of bind over orders, and the admission to bail in felonies and misdemeanors.

The county court also has appellate jurisdiction over municipal court judgments, if the municipal court is not a court of record. The case is then tried de novo in the county court. Qualified lawyer county court judges may serve as substitute district court judges in their own districts if so appointed by the chief judge, or may serve outside their districts if so appointed by the Chief Justice.

Judicial Qualifications. County judges serve four-year terms, and their qualifications are set by statute. Counties are classified for this purpose. In Class A and B counties, county judges are required to be attorneys, licensed to practice in Colorado, and must serve full time. These counties include: Denver (City and County), Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, and Weld.

In all other counties, designated as Class C and D, county judges are not required to be lawyers, but must be high school graduates. If they are attorneys, licensed to practice in Colorado, they may engage in the practice of law in courts other than the county court.

Those county judges who are not attorneys are required to attend an institute on the duties and functions of the county court held under the supervision of the Supreme Court, unless attendance is waived by the Supreme Court. At the present time, 22 of the 110 county judges (including 16 Denver County judges) are not attorneys, and these judges hear less than eight percent of the cases heard in county court.

Number of Judges. The number of county judges is set by statute, except in the City and County of Denver, where the number of judges is determined by local ordinance.

The statutes also provide for associate, special associate, and assistant county judges. Those judges are appointed in the same manner and must have the same qualifications as county judges. The special designations refer to the amount of service and remuneration. A special associate county judge receives a salary equal to three-fourths of that of the county judge; an associate, one-half; and an assistant, one-fourth. The statutes authorize a special associate county judge in Garfield County; associate county judges in Montrose, Morgan, and Rio Blanco counties; and assistant county judges in Eagle, Larimer, and Moffat counties.

Municipal Court

Municipal court jurisdiction is limited to municipal ordinance violations. The Colorado Constitution authorizes municipal courts in home rule cities, and charter and ordinances provisions governing the operation of these courts supersede the statutes except as to rules of procedure promulgated by the Supreme Court, the right to trial by jury, appellate procedure, and the method of compensating judges. The statute provides for the creation of municipal courts in statutory towns and cities and governs their operation.

The law provides for the appointment of a presiding municipal judge and such other judges as may be needed for a fixed term of not less than two years. A county judge in a Class C or D county is eligible for appointment as a municipal judge. The law specifies that a lawyer be appointed whenever this is feasible in the opinion of the governing body; otherwise, the municipal judge must have a high school education. It should be noted that the selection, tenure, and removal provisions discussed below do not apply to municipal judges in either home rule or statutory municipalities. The municipal judges must be paid a salary (on an annual basis), and payment of any compensation or fees based on the number of cases handled or heard is prohibited. Provision is included for the appointment of a municipal court clerk by the presiding municipal judge, except that in smaller cities and towns the judge may serve as clerk as well.

Judicial Selection, Tenure, and Removal

Nominating Commissions

All new Supreme Court Justices, Court of Appeals Judges, district court judges, and county judges are appointed initially for a two-year term and then run on their record for retention in office at the next general election.

Appointments to the Supreme Court and to the Court of Appeals are made by the Governor from a list of three names submitted by the Supreme Court Nominating Commission. Appointment to either the district or county bench is made by the Governor from a list of two or three names submitted by the nominating commission of the judicial district in which the vacancy occurs.

The Supreme Court Nominating Commission is composed of eleven members plus the Chief Justice, who serves as non-voting chairman. Two members, one attorney and one non-attorney, are appointed from each congressional district, with the eleventh member, a non-attorney, appointed from the state at large.

The 22 judicial district nominating commissions are composed of seven members each, four non-lawyers, and three attorneys. A justice of the Supreme Court presides over each of the district nominating commissions as non-voting chairman.

Appointments. Appointments to the nominating commissions are for staggered six-year terms. No more than a majority of each commission can be members of the same political party. The non-attorney members are appointed by the Governor, and the attorney members are appointed by majority action of the Governor, Chief Justice, and Attorney General. No voting member of a nominating commission may hold any elective and salaried United States office, state public office, or any elective political party office.

No voting member of any nominating commission may be appointed to succeed himself. No lawyer member of the Supreme Court Nominating Commission is eligible for appointment to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals while serving on the Commission and for three years thereafter. No lawyer member of a district nominating commission is eligible for appointment to judicial office in that district while he is on the commission and for one year thereafter.

Retention in Office. A justice or judge who desires to remain in office for another term must file a notice to this effect with the Secretary of State no sooner than six months and no later than three months before the general election prior to the expiration of his current term. He then runs on a noncompetitive ballot on the question of whether he should be retained in office. If the majority of the votes cast are affirmative, the justice or judge is retained for another term.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

In addition to mandatory retirement for age (72) or failure to receive a majority of affirmative votes in a retention election, there are three ways in which a justice or judge of a court of record may be removed. First, in the appropriate circumstances, the impeachment process may be used. Second, the Supreme Court must remove a justice or judge convicted of a felony or any other offense involving a crime of moral turpitude.

Third, a justice or judge may be removed by the Supreme Court upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications. The Commission on Judicial Qualifications may recommend removal of a justice or judge for willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform his duties, or intemperance. It may recommend retirement if a justice or judge has a disability which is or is likely to become permanent and which interferes with the performance of his duties.

Prior to making a recommendation to the Supreme Court on the removal or retirement of a justice or judge, the commission must hold an investigation and order a hearing before it or request the Supreme Court to appoint three special masters to hear the matter, take evidence, and report thereon to the commission. The Supreme Court is not bound by the commission's recommendations and, in reviewing the proceedings on the law and facts, may permit the introduction of additional evidence.

All papers filed with and proceedings before the Commission on Judicial Qualifications or special masters are confidential, and the testimony presented is privileged. When the record is filed in the Supreme Court, it remains privileged but is no longer confidential.

The Commission on Judicial Qualifications consists of nine members appointed for four-year terms. Three mem-

bers are district judges, and two are county judges, all of whom are appointed by the Chief Justice. Two are lawyers who are not justices or judges and who have been licensed to practice in this state for at least ten years. They are appointed by majority action of the Governor, Chief Justice, and the Attorney General. The remaining two members are non-lawyers and are appointed by the Governor.

Community-Based Sentences

Probation

Historically, probation has been a means of holding a prison sentence in abeyance and allowing an offender to remain in the community, subject to conditions imposed by the court. The offender serves his sentence in the community, supervised by a probation officer, rather than in a correctional institution. This sentencing approach has evolved into the concept of placing a defendant on formal probation as a sentence in and of itself.

The offender is sentenced to a probationary period during which he must fulfill certain conditions, under the supervision of a probation officer. If he successfully completes this period, his involvement with the courts is ended. If he does not, the conditions of probation could be modified or his probationary status could be revoked and the offender imprisoned.

In addition to formal probation, courts have two other options for adult offenders: deferred prosecution or deferred judgment. In deferred prosecution, the court, with the consent of the defendant and the prosecution, defers trial or entry of plea for a period not to exceed two years and places the offender under supervision of a probation officer. If the offender successfully completes the supervision period, the charge is dismissed with prejudice. If he is unsuccessful, the offender may be tried for the offense originally charged. Under deferred judgment, a plea of guilty is entered, and the offender is placed under supervision for a period not to exceed two years. If he successfully completes the supervision period, the plea is withdrawn, and the case is dismissed with prejudice. If not, the offender could be sentenced according to the guilty plea he previously entered.

Juvenile probationers who have had a petition sustained and have been adjudicated a delinquent or a child in need of supervision (CHINS) are placed on formal probation for a period not to exceed two years. In addition to formal probation, juvenile offenders can be placed on a continued petition, informal adjustment, or unofficial probation. Continued petition means that the juvenile has admitted or been found to have committed an offense (the allegation has been sustained), but the juvenile has not been adjudicated. The juvenile is placed under the supervision of the probation department for a period not to exceed six months, with one six-month extension permitted. Informal adjustment refers to a case in which a petition has not been filed with the court. By signing a consent form, the juvenile admits to the offense and voluntarily agrees to place himself under the supervision of the probation department for a period not to exceed six months. Unofficial counseling occurs when a petition has not been filed with the court, and the juvenile agrees that there is a problem, consenting to a period of counseling by the probation officer.

By statute, the judge (or judges) of the district court of each judicial district appoints probation staff to serve as officers of the court. Each district administers its own program in accordance with the criminal and juvenile statutes and rules. Responsibility for funding such personnel and programs rests with the state, through the State Court Administrator's office.

Community Corrections

Legislation enacted in 1976 broadened the sentencing alternatives available to district court judges, enabling them to use residential and non-residential community corrections programs for non-violent, first time adult offenders who might have otherwise been sentenced to a state correctional facility. In FY 1977-78, seven or eight of every ten offenders placed in a community corrections program would have been sent to the penitentiary or the reformatory if the program had not been available.

The Judicial Department is authorized to reimburse local units of government and private agencies for providing community correctional programs, at a rate of \$15.50 per day for residential services and \$5.00 a day for non-residential services. The facilities must meet standards established and approved by the particular judicial district involved and the Judicial Department.

This legislation provides sentencing judges and probation officers with a meaningful alternative for offenders who do not require incarceration in a secure facility, but who do require a more structured program than probation provides.

The community corrections administrative function was transferred, effective July 1, 1978, to the Department of Corrections.

The Public Defender System

Effective January 1, 1970, a statewide public defender system was established and financed entirely at the state level. The state public defender is appointed by the Supreme Court for a five-year term. He is required to have the same qualifications as a district judge.

Subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, the state public defender appoints a chief deputy, assistant defender, investigators, and other personnel. The state public defender also establishes regional offices, which may cover more than one judicial district.

The state public defender represents indigent persons charged with felonies or misdemeanors. He also may represent juveniles in delinquency and CHINS (Children in Need of Supervision) proceedings and may serve as guardian ad litem in mental health cases.

Although the public defender is responsible to the Supreme Court, great care is taken to keep the court system and the public defender system separate to avoid conflict of interest.

ACTIVITY IN THE COLORADO
JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN FY 1977-78

Judicial Planning Committee

The Judicial Planning Committee, representative of all levels of the judicial system, was appointed by the Chief Justice in January of 1977. The purpose of the committee is to prepare an annual comprehensive plan for the Colorado judicial system. In addition, the committee reviews federal grant applications from the courts.

In June, 1978, the committee approved the FY 1978-79 comprehensive plan. The priorities identified by the committee include public information and education, staff development, improved methods for determination of needs, improved communication, and better use of technology. Implementation of programs to address the priorities will be scheduled over a five year period, with the committee monitoring and evaluating each program.

Legislation Affecting the Judicial System

In even-numbered years, the Colorado General Assembly may consider only financial matters and items placed on the legislative agenda by the Governor within ten days after the session convenes. Despite the so-called "short" session, there were a number of bills introduced in 1978 that were of consequence to the judiciary. Judges received salary increases, but considerably less than those recommended by the Colorado State Official Compensation Commission. Enacted legislation of most significance to the judicial branch is described below.

Changes in Criminal Statutes

An exceedingly complex revision of the criminal portions of the open records law, H.B. 1070, was passed after

much debate and several amendments. The new legislation provides for the limitation of dissemination of arrest and court records of felons seven years and of misdemeanants five years after the completion of incarceration or supervision. Defendants whose cases have been dismissed or who have been acquitted may have their records sealed or inspection limited. The bill includes detailed procedures for advising defendants of these rights and for implementation of the provisions of the legislation.

Changes in Juvenile Statutes

Senate Bill 101, which becomes effective July 1, 1979, redefined CHINS (Children in Need of Supervision) as "Children Needing Oversight" and expanded the definition to include runaway youth. The legislation provides that children needing oversight and dependent and neglected children cannot be committed to the Department of Institutions and runaway children cannot be detained more than 48 hours. A further provision is the requirement that the Department of Social Services develop a plan for shelter care and other services necessary for implementation of the legislation.

Presumptive Sentencing

H.B. 1589, the presumptive sentencing act of 1977, which was vetoed by the Governor after the close of the 1977 legislative session, was reinstated by the Supreme Court. A special session was called to delay the effective date, which will now be April 1, 1979. In the interim, a joint judiciary committee is studying sentencing procedure, classification of felonies, and related issues.

Judicial Salaries

Judicial salary increases provided the following compensation schedule, effective January 1, 1979:

Supreme Court Chief Justice	\$48,400
Supreme Court Justices	45,600
Court of Appeals Chief Judge	42,300
Court of Appeals Judges	41,500
District Court Judges	38,350
County Court Judges (A & B counties)	32,800

In counties where judges are not required to be full time, they received increases from \$300 to \$1,800 per year, depending on the size of the county.

Other Acts of Interest to the Courts

Amendments to the domestic abuse law were passed to give the county court concurrent jurisdiction with the district court to issue restraining orders to prevent assaults in family settings. Community corrections legislation included increasing the per day maximum reimbursement amount paid by the state and transferring the program to the Department of Corrections effective July 1, 1978.

Appellate Court Activity

The General Assembly, in the spring of 1976, funded the use of an automated data processing system for the publication and printing of the Colorado Reports and the Court of Appeals Reports. The Legislative Drafting Office made available both their expertise and equipment for the implementation of this project. The training period and initial data input were completed by June, 1977.

This process will reduce the length of time between announcement of opinions and their publication in bound volumes. The volumes will contain approximately 125 cases, compared to the previous 90 cases per volume, and will be into the hands of lawyers within 14 to 16 weeks after the last case in the volume is decided. This will be accomplished at a cost approximately equal to that paid under the 1973 printing contract for a volume containing 35 fewer cases. The earlier publication of opinions is made possible through the ability to use a type-composing machine for the setting of type for publication.

The appropriations bill that provided funding for FY 1977-78 authorized two data entry operators in the appellate courts to enter and modify textual material. Potential research benefits will also be available through a computer program that allows searching for legal concepts by key words which reference the Colorado statutes, the Colorado Constitution, and the Colorado Supreme Court and Court of Appeals cases.

Court Administration

Automated Data Processing

For years, the Automated Data Processing (ADP) unit of the State Court Administrator's office has been responsible for providing operational and managerial information for judicial administration at the state level, as well as for the courts. The current administrative management systems include statistics, payroll, fiscal, and budget.

The automated data processing system links the computer to terminals in several of the larger courts. For the district courts, this on-line system permits the direct entry of data and processing of records for civil, criminal, domestic relations, alimony and support, juvenile, and juvenile probation cases. The on-line systems are operational in Adams, Denver, Boulder, Jefferson, Pueblo, El Paso, Weld, and Larimer district courts. Although all systems are available, due to the renovation of court facilities and relocation problems, only the criminal module is operational in Arapahoe District Court. This year, the on-line criminal module was implemented in El Paso and Pueblo county courts, and in Denver County Court, under contract with the City of Denver. The remainder of the district courts and probation departments are continuing to forward data on written forms to the computer center for entry into the system by batch processing.

Together the batch and on-line processing provide the data for systems covering such diverse activities as: reports on the current status of cases, various types of court and probation statistics, financial management (registry accounting, court accounting, state vouchering, budget, and responsibility reporting), payroll, accounting for alimony and support payments, and attorney registration. Through contracts, Denver County Court (criminal, civil, and general sessions) and Attorney General systems are also operating.

Additional administrative programs include management of the jury selection process for the state and maintenance of the voter registration lists for the Secretary of State. The jury program produces a new jury wheel annually, pursuant to statutory requirements. The system randomly selects jurors upon the request of the jury commissioners, notifies and pays jurors, and provides a juror social summary for attorneys.

External users also benefit from the automated system. Access to the status of criminal, juvenile, and domestic relations cases has been made available to the district attorneys, at their cost, in Denver, El Paso, and Jefferson counties. Tapes containing criminal disposition information from Jefferson District Court are provided to the Colorado Bureau of Investigations to support its offender-based criminal systems, and provision has been made for the Denver City Police to access Denver County Court criminal files.

In 1977, Governor Lamm approved an ADP Master Plan for the State which called for the creation of a number of task forces to make recommendations regarding widely dispersed data processing activities throughout all three branches of state government. An "Administration of Justice Task Force" is studying data processing activities and equipment in the Judicial Department, the Legislative Drafting Office, the Department of Law, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Institutions, and the Colorado Bureau of Investigations. This task force is examining various alternatives for possible consolidation of equipment. Its report and recommendations are expected late in 1978.

Juvenile Justice Coordination

In July, under the direction of the juvenile justice coordinator, a training session was held for judges and referees on recent changes in the Colorado Children's Code. Assisted by members of the bar, the participants dealt with the new statutes on child abuse reporting, paternity, termination of parental rights, adoption, and sentencing of juveniles. The session was well received and was repeated in January.

The Colorado Council of Juvenile Court Judges met in September at the annual judicial conference. Members had a chance to explore possible solutions to recurrent problems in child treatment and placement with the directors of the Department of Social Services and Division of Youth Services.

In January, the Governor convened an interdisciplinary Juvenile Justice Conference to consider how best to work with children in the juvenile justice system who have not committed criminal acts. This issue, known generally as "deinstitutionalization of status offenders", continues to be a major concern of federal funding sources

for juvenile programs. Partly as a result of the conference, the General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 101 aimed at separating status offenders from delinquents in some parts of the juvenile justice system.

During the 1978 legislative session, the coordinator was involved with numerous issues surrounding residential child care facilities. The use and increasing costs of this type of child care promise to be an issue of concern for all three branches of government in future years.

County Court Simplified Case Processing

Standard Case Processing System. Sixty-five county and associate county courts completed a year and a half under a uniform simplified case processing system. This system eliminated the use of all "docket" type books in favor of a pre-printed, multi-part register of actions/index card form. Two county courts implemented a computer-assisted case processing system.

Standard Case Numbering. Of the 72 county and associate county courts, 64 have fully implemented a standard case numbering system. The remaining eight courts have begun implementation, with full conversion set for January 1, 1979.

Simplified Statistical System. All 72 courts began testing a simplified data collection and reporting system in March, 1978, with full implementation scheduled for July 1, 1978. The system is manual, with each court supplying figures to the administrative office on a monthly basis.

District Court Simplified Case Processing

Standard Case Processing System. Fifty-four district courts completed two full years under a uniform simplified case processing system. This system eliminated the use of all "docket" type books. The remaining ten courts use a computer-assisted case processing system.

Standard Case Numbering. The standard case numbering system was fully implemented in 23 courts on January 1, 1978.

Judicial Education

An advisory committee on judicial education was appointed in November, 1977, by the Chief Justice for the purpose of developing a comprehensive plan for an in-state educational program for judges and court personnel. The three-member committee, composed of a supreme court justice, a court of appeals judge, and a member of the State Court Administrator's staff, is now in the process of seeking technical assistance funds to assist in the development of an organizational structure and a programming plan for an in-state training program.

During the year, nine district judges, five county judges, and one district administrator attended the National College of the State Judiciary in Reno, Nevada. One juvenile judge attended the meeting of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges in Reno. Two court of appeals judges attended appellate judges' seminars. A juvenile judges' workshop was also held under the sponsorship of the Judicial Department.

District Administrator Training

The Court Management Assistance Program, a grant sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), this year provided technical assistance through sponsoring attendance at an Institute for Court Management session entitled "Management for Justice System Supervisors".

Four district administrators attended the week-long management seminar in Keystone, Colorado. The program covered management-leadership styles, management by objectives, work rules, complaints-grievances, and performance plans.

Probation Department Developments

Probation Research and Evaluation. During its final year, the probation research and evaluation unit, funded by LEAA, continued to concentrate on developing probation programs, conducting baseline research, and refining the required statistical and budget documents.

The unit prepared and published the FY 1976-77 Survey Report of Colorado Probation. This report describes the structure, processes, and work of the probation departments. In addition, the report contains a description of the major developments during the year and a brief statistical description of probationers.

In response to the need for a better caseload management system and a stronger budget document, the research and evaluation unit produced an implementation plan which could provide the basis for development of a weighted caseload system for Colorado adult probation cases. The design is based on Colorado probationer profiles and predictability studies, as well as an extensive survey of the literature.

Volunteer and Purchase of Service Programs. Four volunteer programs, one each in the 9th, 12th, 18th, and 19th districts, continued receiving LEAA grant funds for their programs this year. Volunteer recruiting and training materials were developed by volunteer coordinators for use statewide.

The same grant provided monies for three purchase of service agreements: learning disabilities diagnosis for clients of Denver Juvenile Court; antabuse monitoring and alcohol treatment for adult clients of the 17th Judicial District Probation Department; and mental health evaluations for juvenile clients of the 19th District Probation Department. Each of these programs has been integrated into the probation department on a permanent basis.

Alcohol Evaluation Grant. A grant from the Division of Highway Safety continued to fund a professional position and a secretary in each of the three suburban districts - the 1st, 17th, and 18th - to work with those persons arrested for alcohol-related traffic offenses. The alcohol evaluators provide the probation departments with specialized expertise in the areas of identifying defendants with alcohol problems, making recommendations for treatment, and providing the necessary monitoring and support services following referral to an appropriate rehabilitative program. During FY 1977-78, this program was expanded to include the 4th District (Colorado Springs) and the 10th District (Pueblo).

Comprehensive Training Program. Orientation, in-service, management/supervisory, and team building training are currently being provided to all line and supervisory probation personnel by the probation staff

development director, with the assistance of LEAA program monies. As of July 1, 1977, probation officers at the I and II levels are required to attend a specified number of hours of training to be eligible for promotion. An accreditation procedure for this training was developed in consultation with probation officers.

Orientation training, required of all new probation officers, was standardized this year following input from probation staff. The format consists of two days of training, followed by a one day session six weeks later.

A new and innovative way of dealing with supervisor-probation officer relationships was explored in a three-day management/supervisory training workshop.

Drug and alcohol abuse, assertiveness training for women, and volunteer programs in probation were some of the topics addressed in the in-service programs this year.

Team building was a successful effort this year, providing workshops to assist probation department staffs in developing common goals and effective ways of working together as a unit.

Under the sponsorship of this project, 24 probation staff members attended training provided by agencies other than the Judicial Department this year.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT ACCRUED REVENUE
TO THE STATE - FY 1977-78

Accrued Revenue to the General Fund

The Judicial Department collects revenue from a variety of sources composed essentially of three types - fees, fines, and services, such as the \$1 tax per civil case filed and the \$1 tax for each case affecting vital statistics (birth certificates, adoption, change of name, domestic relations, etc.). Cash received is transmitted to the state's general fund.

Tax - Civil Cases	\$120,280
Tax - Vital Statistics	27,896
Copy Work, Certifications, etc.	244,123
Water Case Filings	147,740
Civil Docket Fees	2,283,785
Probate Fees	199,026
Water Case Mailings	6,815
Judgment Fees	2,742
Jury Fees	151,978
Criminal Fees, Court Costs, Bond Forfeits	1,471,498
Probation Fees	180,842
Partial Attorney Fee Paid by Indigent	48,338
Felony, Misdemeanor Fines	772,378
Game, Fish and Parks (50%)	29,076
Miscellaneous Fees	142,518
Unclaimed Funds	17,888
Small Claims Court Fees	75,566
Bad Debt Expense	(20,438)
Collection Service Fees	(3,950)
TOTAL	<u>\$5,898,101</u>

Accrued Revenue to the Highway Users Fund

Traffic Fines and Forfeits	\$2,215,233
D.U.I. - Outside City Limits	640,457
D.U.I. - Inside City Limits (50%)	300,628
Bad Debt Expense	(9,299)
Collection Service Fees	(6,151)
TOTAL	<u>\$3,140,868</u>

Accrued Revenue to the Game, Fish and Parks Funds

Game, Fish and Parks (50%)	\$31,473
Collection Service Fees	(190)
TOTAL	<u>\$31,283</u>

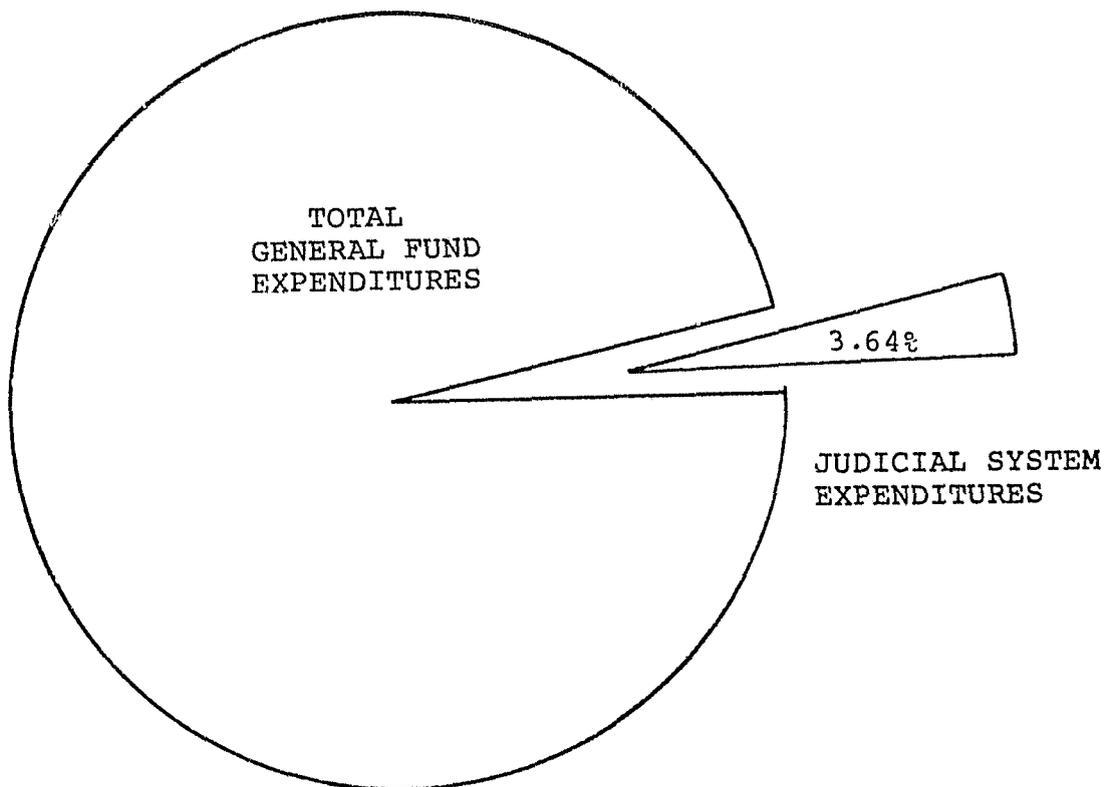
GRAND TOTAL \$9,070,252

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES
FY 1971-72 THROUGH FY 1977-78

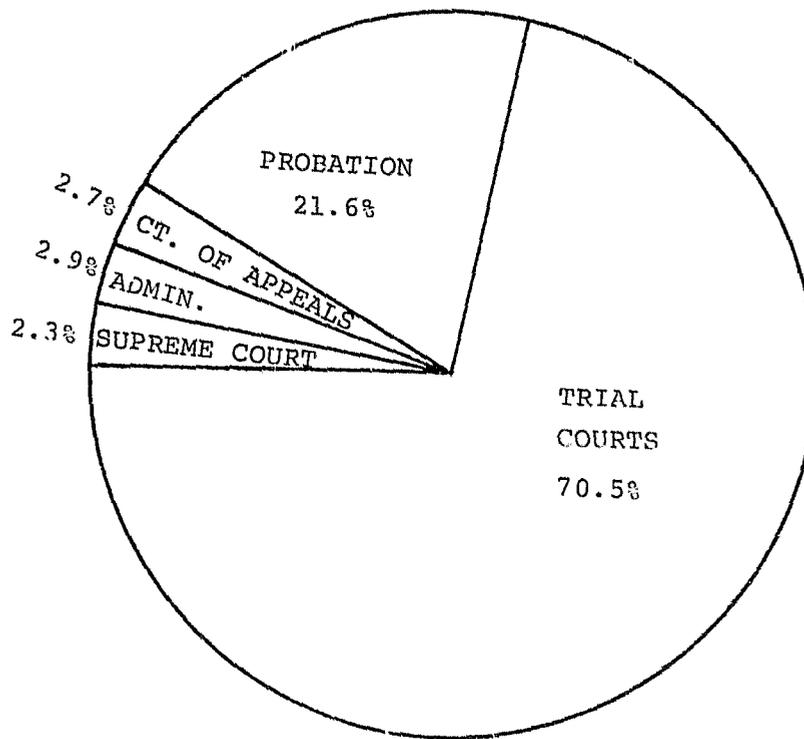
	TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	JUDICIAL SYSTEM EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND ^a	% OF JUDICIAL TO GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE
FY 1971-72	\$447,242,508	\$17,093,633	3.82
FY 1972-73	\$509,074,634	\$18,895,926	3.71
FY 1973-74	\$700,389,391	\$20,753,573	2.96
FY 1974-75	\$774,281,729	\$23,985,106	3.10
FY 1975-76	\$863,041,322	\$26,787,411	3.10
FY 1976-77	\$874,528,000	\$31,273,172	3.58
FY 1977-78	\$948,316,000 ^b	\$34,534,408	3.64

^aDoes not include Public Defender or Judicial/Heritage Complex maintenance.

^bEstimated.



DISTRIBUTION OF JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR FY 1977-78



DISTRIBUTION OF JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR FY 1977-78

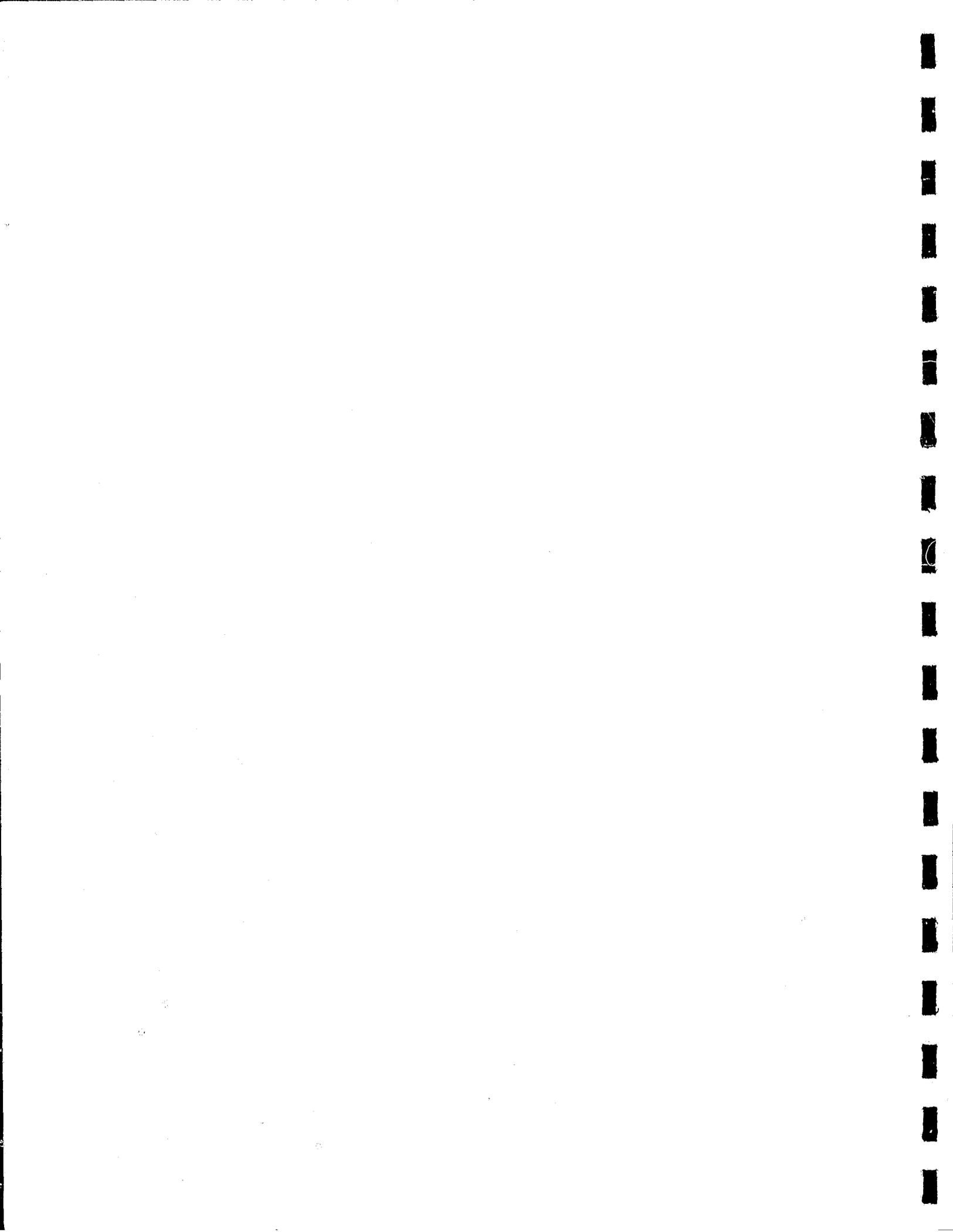
	STATE GENERAL FUND	AUGMENTING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
SUPREME COURT	\$814,293	\$	\$814,293
COURT OF APPEALS			
Administration	911,161	239	911,400
Printing opinions of both appellate courts	55,526		55,526
TRIAL COURTS			
Direct Services	23,413,343	136,910	23,550,253
ADP Services	1,364,765	124,858	1,489,623
PROBATION	7,173,471	506,092	7,679,563
ADMINISTRATION	801,849	219,580	1,021,429
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES	\$34,534,408	\$987,679	\$35,522,087
JUDICIAL/HERITAGE COMPLEX MAINTENANCE (not included above)	\$163,725		\$163,725
	STATE GENERAL FUND	AUGMENTING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
PUBLIC DEFENDER (not included above)	\$2,939,167	\$106,148	\$3,045,315





THE APPELLATE COURTS





THE APPELLATE COURTS

Historical Background

The highest court in the state of Colorado has a history of struggling to keep up with burgeoning caseloads. Barely eleven years after Colorado's admission to the Union, commissioners were appointed to assist the three-justice Supreme Court in handling the appellate load. A Court of Appeals was established in 1891 and went out of existence in 1905, when the Supreme Court was enlarged to seven members. From 1911 to 1915, a Court of Appeals again assisted the Supreme Court.

In the early 1960's, the growing backlog came to the attention of the General Assembly. A Legislative Council study was completed in 1968, which investigated the possibility of alleviating the problem by creating a permanent intermediate appellate court. In 1969, legislation was adopted creating the Colorado Court of Appeals, effective January 1, 1970, to handle the majority of civil appeals.

In the first two years of its existence, the Court of Appeals managed to dispose of all of the civil backlog transferred from the Supreme Court, as well as keeping current on its incoming civil caseload.

This made it possible for the Supreme Court to concentrate on the criminal backlog, and the justices were able to make dramatic inroads on the problem. The court reduced the time it took for criminal cases to clear the court from a 1970 average of 27.2 months to a 1973 average of 15 months, and it was hearing civil cases within 60 days from issue to oral argument.

The continued heavy increase in appeals in both courts meant that the appellate judges were expending all their energy trying to keep current, and no further headway was being made on the elimination of the criminal backlog. Consequently, the 1974 session of the General Assembly was asked to enlarge the Court of Appeals, along with granting appellate criminal jurisdiction to that court. This bill was passed, effective July 1, 1974, creating four new judgeships for the Court of Appeals to aid in achieving the goal of speedy appellate justice.

The strategy designed to effect an impact on the time appellate cases take in Colorado was only partially successful the first year. The transfer of criminal jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals gave the Supreme Court the opportunity to dispose of more cases than ever before, including a high number of written opinions. As of June, 1975, the criminal docket, representing the backlog, was cut to 98 cases.

The Court of Appeals, on the other hand, was so overwhelmed with an unprecedented increase in civil and criminal appeals that the addition of the four new judges only prevented a crisis situation from developing. The court ended the year with a severe backlog problem.

By FY 1975-76, the Supreme Court had eliminated its original criminal backlog, but the Court of Appeals had built up a sizeable backlog of its own. Despite the increased number of terminations in FY 1975-76 and FY 1976-77, the additional number of new filings resulted in an appellate backlog of over 1,200 cases by June, 1977.

Activity in FY 1977-78

As is clearly shown in Table I, although the appellate caseload is continuing to grow, the concerted efforts on the part of the justices to close cases expeditiously has resulted in a narrowing of the gap between filings and terminations. The 18.3 percent increase in terminations this year, from 1539 to 1821, includes 96 additional written opinions. This reflects substantial increases in the number of written opinions by both of the appellate courts.

Despite these achievements, the combined efforts of the appellate court justices have not fully resolved the pressures of a growing caseload. The Supreme Court was able to make inroads on its backlog this year, but the Court of Appeals is faced with a pending count of over 1,000 cases. This is the result of major increases in total appellate filings year after year, with 120 new filings this fiscal year.

TABLE I. CASELOAD OF THE COLORADO APPELLATE COURTS,
FY 1964-65 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	CASES PENDING JULY 1	APPEALS FILED	TOTAL CASELOAD	APPEALS TERMINATED	CASES PENDING JUNE 30
<u>Supreme Court</u>					
1964-65	565	484	1049	447	602
1965-66	602	581	1183	437	746
1966-67	746	640	1386	542	844
1967-68	844	574	1418	519	899
1968-69	899	620	1519	496	1023
<u>Supreme Court and Court of Appeals</u>					
1969-70	1023	677	1700	645	1055
1970-71	1055	845	1900	1013	887
1971-72	887	926	1813	1035	778
1972-73	778	1051	1829	1046	783
1973-74	783	1022	1805	967	838
1974-75	838	1370	2208	1250	958
1975-76	958	1480	2438	1421 ^a	1017
1976-77	1017	1780	2797	1539	1258
1977-78	1258	1900	3158	1821	1337

^aOne FY 1975-76 Court of Appeals opinion was withdrawn in FY 1976-77.

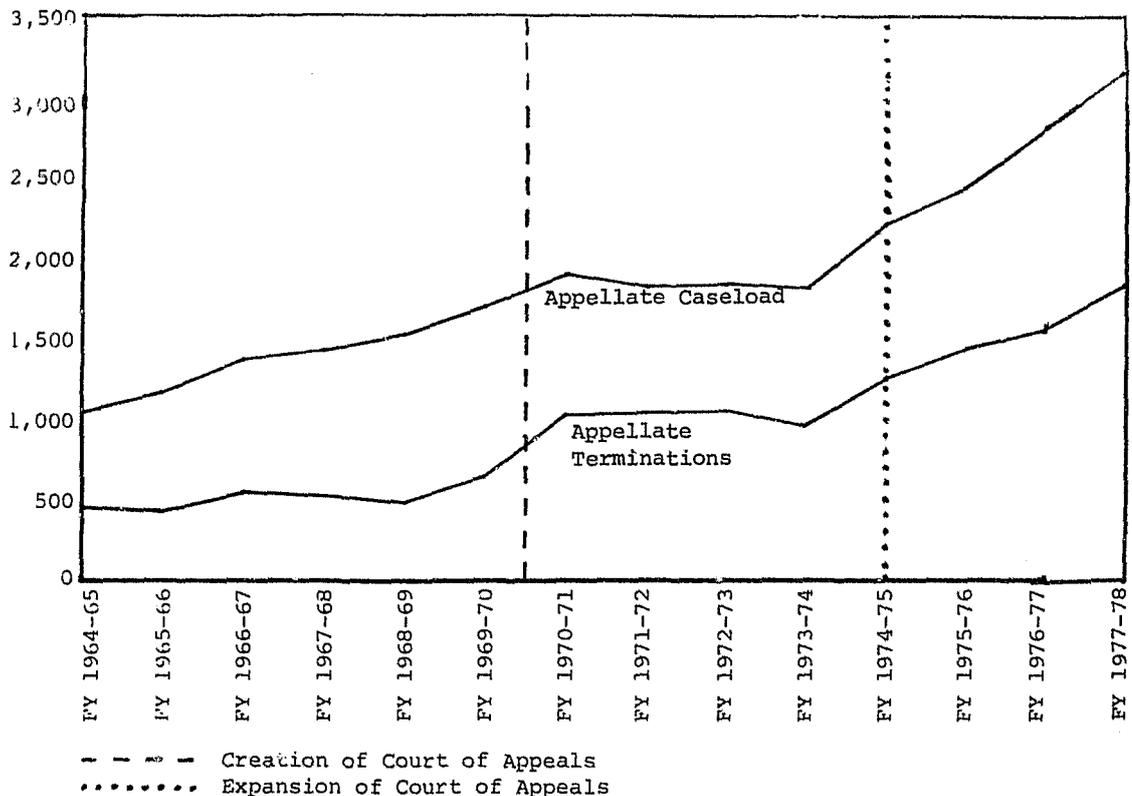


TABLE II. PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT TERMINATIONS,¹
 FY 1971-72 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL DISTRICT COURT TERMINATIONS ²	TOTAL CASES APPEALED ³	PERCENT APPEALS TO TERMINATIONS	DISTRICT COURT CIVIL TERMINATIONS ⁴	CIVIL APPEALS ⁵	PERCENT CIVIL APPEALS TO TERMINATIONS	DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL TERMINATIONS	CRIMINAL APPEALS ⁵	PERCENT CRIMINAL APPEALS TO TERMINATIONS
1971-72	88,373	880	1.0	25,736	409	1.6	10,777	176	1.6
1972-73	88,525	970	1.1	27,341	446	1.6	8,874	230	2.6
1973-74	94,519	967	1.0	30,748	451	1.5	9,905	220	2.2
1974-75	109,197	1,334	1.2	39,297	593	1.5	11,998	326	2.7
1975-76	131,461	1,395	1.1	41,145	642	1.6	13,760	334	2.4
1976-77	118,984	1,615	1.4	40,932	714	1.7	13,880	405	2.9
1977-78	115,154	1,818	1.6	33,939	771	2.3	15,837	411	2.6

¹Includes terminations and post judgment terminations.

²Includes water and Denver Probate cases.

³Does not include Industrial Commission cases, but does include Petitions in Certiorari.

⁴Includes water cases.

⁵Does not include any other civil or criminal matters handled in the two appellate courts.

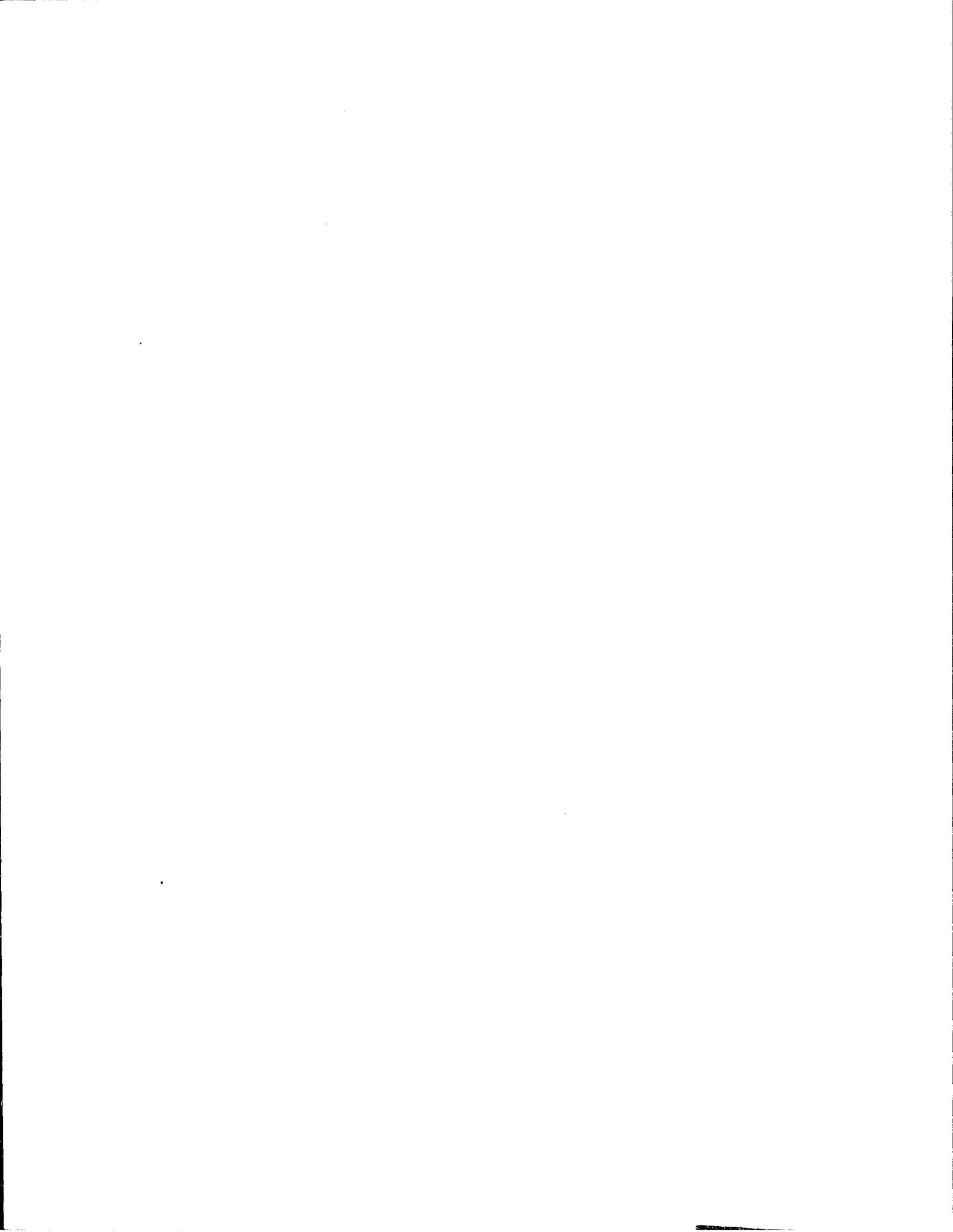


TABLE III. AVERAGE NUMBER OF FILINGS PER APPELLATE JUDGE,
FY 1964-65 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER JUDGES	NUMBER FILINGS	NO. FILINGS PER JUDGE
1964-65	7	484	69.1
1965-66	7	581	83.0
1966-67	7	640	91.4
1967-68	7	574	82.0
1968-69	7	620	88.6
1969-70	10	677	67.7
1970-71	13	845	65.0
1971-72	13	926	71.2
1972-73	13	1051	80.8
1973-74	13	1022	78.6
1974-75	17	1370	80.6
1975-76	17	1480	87.1
1976-77	17	1780	104.7
1977-78	17	1900	111.8

TABLE IV. AVERAGE NUMBER OF TERMINATIONS PER APPELLATE JUDGE,
FY 1969-70 TO FY 1977-78

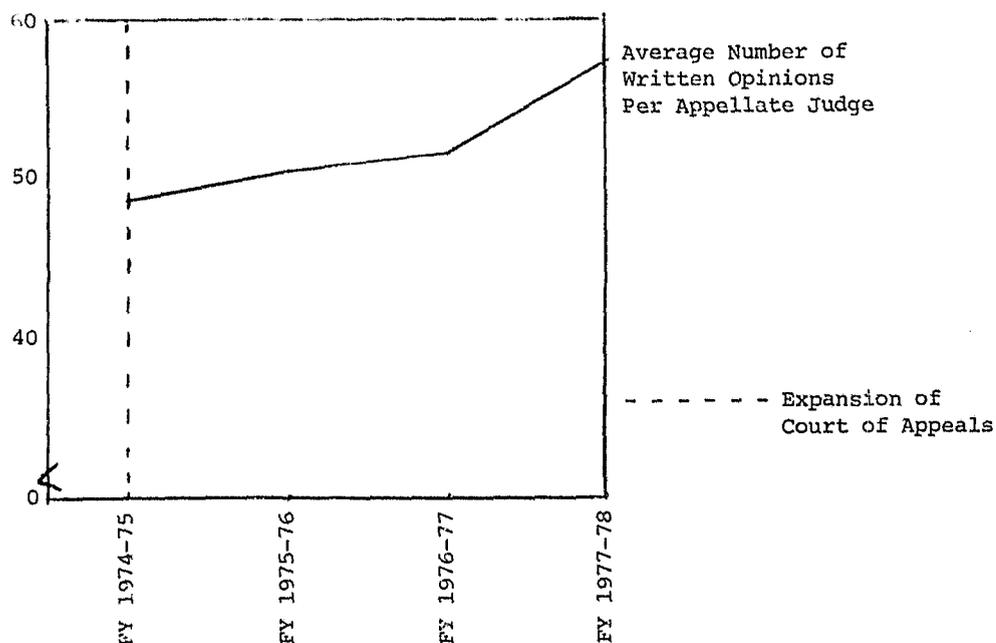
FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER JUDGES ^a	NO. WRITTEN OPINIONS	AVERAGE PER JUDGE	TOTAL TERM.	AVERAGE NO. TERM./JUDGE
1969-70	10.00	369	36.9	645	64.5
1970-71	13.00	736	56.6	1013	77.9
1971-72	13.00	720	55.4	1035	79.6
1972-73	13.00	648	49.8	1046	80.5
1973-74	13.00	640	49.2	967	74.4
1974-75	16.67 ^b	810	48.6	1250	75.0
1975-76	17.00	853	50.2	1421	83.6
1976-77	17.00	878 ^c	51.6	1539	90.5
1977-78	17.00	974 ^d	57.3	1821	107.1

^aBoth Chief Judges are counted as full time, although each spends considerable time on administrative duties.

^bNot figured as 17 because the four new judges served only 11 months out of the year.

^cIncludes 148 Court of Appeals memorandum opinions.

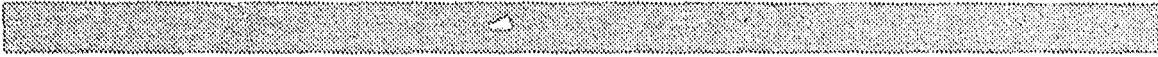
^dIncludes 98 Court of Appeals memorandum opinions.







THE SUPREME COURT





THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Edward E. Pringle

Associate Justices

Jim R. Carrigan

William H. Erickson

James K. Groves

Paul V. Hodges

Donald E. Kelley

Robert B. Lee



THE SUPREME COURT

Historical Background

The Colorado Supreme Court was in a difficult position in the late 1960's. A steady increase in filings created an immense backlog of cases, which grew larger, even though the average number of written opinions per justice was well above the national standards and among the top three or four states in the country. Consequently, in 1970, the Colorado Court of Appeals was created by statute to handle almost all civil appeals.

In June, 1971, all of the civil backlog had been transferred, and the Supreme Court was able to concentrate on the criminal backlog. At that time, all cases before the Supreme Court were taking an average of 15 months: 12 months from issue to oral argument and three months from argument to opinion. This was already a dramatic drop from the average of 27.2 months cases had taken to clear the court prior to the creation of the Court of Appeals.

By June, 1973, the Supreme Court had reached one of its goals: civil cases within its jurisdiction were heard within 60 days from issue to oral argument. It had cut down the criminal backlog and reached the point where average criminal case time was about ten and a half months from issue to disposition: eight to nine months from issue to oral argument and another 75 days or so from oral argument to written opinion. The extra effort by the justices to eliminate backlog problems appeared to be working at first. As time went on, the court found it could make little further headway in eliminating criminal backlog or reducing the time in which cases were decided. The continued heavy filing of appeals in the court allowed no hiatus in which to reduce the backlog, and the jurisdictional limitation (no criminal cases), plus its own full caseload, prevented the Court of Appeals from taking a large number of transfers.

The Supreme Court realized that, without help, it would not be able to achieve the stated goal of moving civil and criminal cases from issue to oral argument within

60 days, so it asked the 1974 session of the General Assembly to enlarge the Court of Appeals both in size and jurisdiction, and that request was granted. Four new judgeships for the Court of Appeals were authorized, along with the granting of appellate criminal jurisdiction to that court.

In FY 1974-75, with the bulk of the criminal cases being filed in the Court of Appeals and the flow of criminal petitions in certiorari not beginning until the second half of the fiscal year, the Supreme Court had a brief respite in which to work on the criminal backlog. This it did, whittling the number of criminal cases yet to be decided from 300 to 98 by the end of the year.

In FY 1975-76, the Supreme Court reached its primary goal of disposition of the original backlog, i.e., all cases filed prior to the granting of criminal jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals. The court was not able to achieve its secondary goal, however, of hearing all cases 60 days from issue.

The Supreme Court began FY 1976-77 with its original backlog eliminated, and was therefore able to concentrate on maintaining currency. That year, the court was able to hear most cases 60 days from issue, achieving the goal it had set for itself.

Activity in FY 1977-78

Beyond maintaining its ability to hear cases 60 days from issue, the Supreme Court this year increased dramatically the number of cases it was able to close. The court showed a 26.8 percent increase in terminations, from 704 to 893. This was due to a record number of dispositions without opinion, a gain of 37.2 percent over the previous year, together with a 13 percent increase in written opinions. The justices achieved a remarkable total of 322 written opinions, an average of almost one per week per justice.

Even as the justices managed to close more cases, the caseload continued to grow. The number of appeals increased from 735 to 854, over 16 percent. Original proceedings account for 251 of those cases and reflect a 5.5 percent increase over the previous year. Petitions in certiorari increased a substantial 24.3 percent, to 353. Petitions in certiorari now account for over 40 percent of the case filings.

Beyond the numeric growth in cases, the Supreme Court Justices have found a marked increase in the complexity of the appeals. Specifically, water cases and appeals of Public Utilities Commission rulings require specialized expertise and necessitate thorough research and review. Moreover, cases challenging the constitutionality of statutes and ordinances, with their complex and far-reaching implications, are becoming more and more prevalent on the Supreme Court docket. An increase in the number of high priority cases, including three interrogatories from the Governor and the Legislature, placed additional demands on the court.

The justices are called upon to devote more and more time to administrative functions; for example, they serve on judicial nominating commissions, consider Grievance Committee recommendations, and hold hearings on proposed revisions to the rules of civil and criminal procedure.

Even with these responsibilities and the 16 percent increase in new filings, the court was able to maintain its schedule of hearing cases within 60 days and to decrease the pending number from 374 to 335.



TABLE V. CASELOAD OF THE SUPREME COURT,
FY 1964-65 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	CASES PENDING JULY 1	APPEALS FILED	TOTAL CASELOAD	APPEALS TERMINATED	CASES PENDING JUNE 30
1964-65	565	484	1049	447	602
1965-66	602	581	1183	437	746
1966-67	746	640	1386	542	844
1967-68	844	574	1418	519	899
1968-69	899	620	1519	496	1023
1969-70	1023	568	1591	484 ^a	847
1970-71	847	544	1391	581 ^b	511
1971-72	511	517	1028	605	423
1972-73	423	606	1029	602	427
1973-74	427	611	1038	559	479
1974-75	479	553	1032	666	366
1975-76	366	651	1017	674	343
1976-77	343	735	1078	704	374
1977-78	374	854	1228	893	335

^aIn addition, 260 backlog cases were transferred to the Court of Appeals.

^bIn addition, 299 backlog cases were transferred to the Court of Appeals.

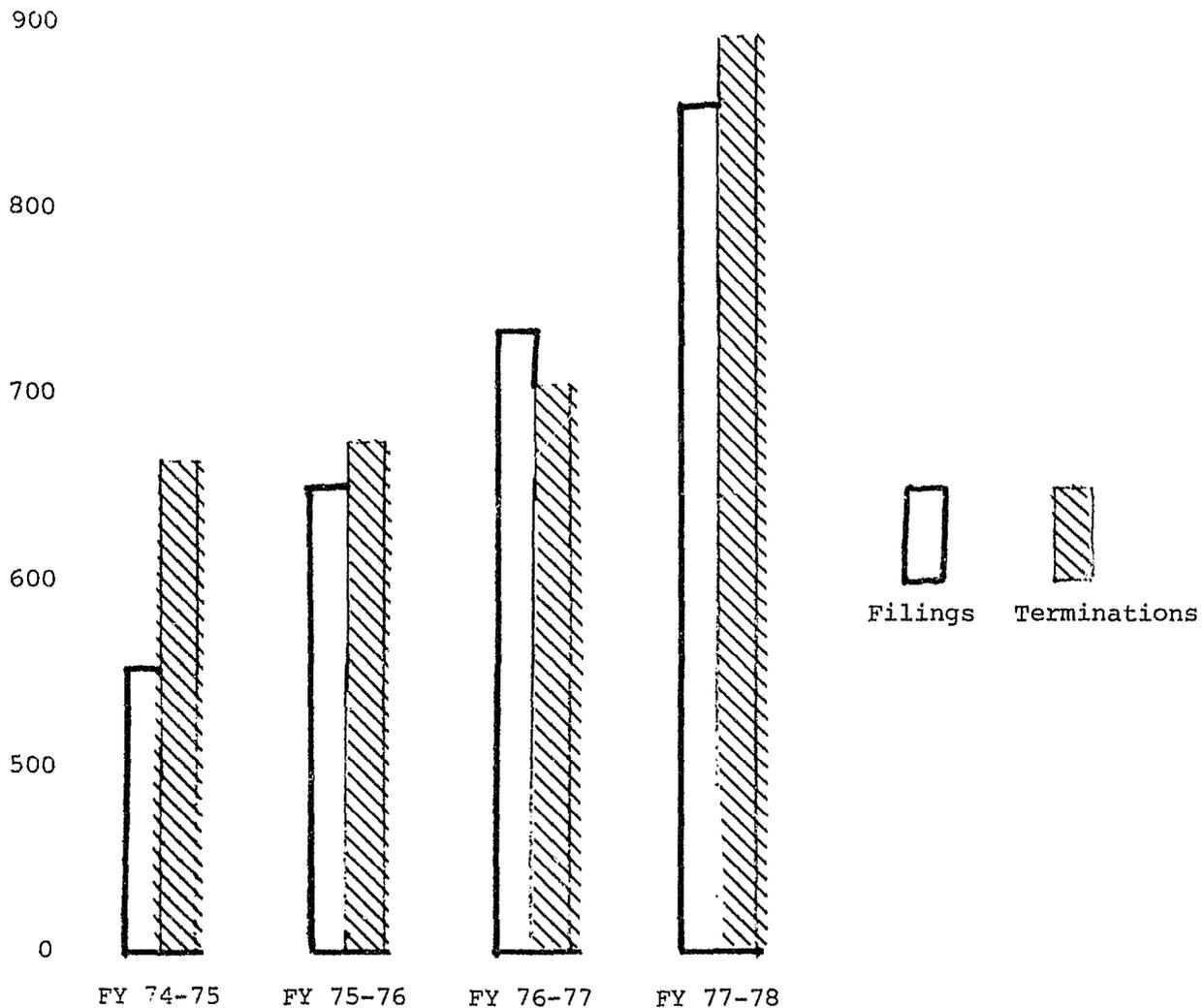


TABLE VI. DISTRIBUTION OF CASE FILINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT,
FY 1969-70 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	DIRECT FILINGS	TRANSFERS FROM COURT OF APPEALS	REOPENED CASES	TOTAL FILINGS
1969-70	564	4	0	568
1970-71	528	16	0	544
1971-72	508	9	0	517
1972-73	582	20	4	606
1973-74	575	30	6	611
1974-75	517	33	3	553
1975-76	569	81	1	651
1976-77	658	75	2	735
1977-78	784	66	4	854

VII. APPEALS TERMINATED BY THE SUPREME COURT
BY TYPE OF TERMINATION, FY 1964-65 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	DISPOSED OF BY WRITTEN OPINION	DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION	TRANSFERRED TO COURT OF APPEALS	TOTAL TERMS.	% OF WRITTEN OPINIONS TO DISPOSITIONS
1964-65	254	193		447	56.8
1965-66	251	186		437	57.4
1966-67	325	217		542	60.0
1967-68	321	198		519	61.8
1968-69	299	197		496	60.3
1969-70	230	254	260	744	47.5
1970-71	346	235	299	880	59.6
1971-72	352	245	8	605	59.0
1972-73	291	308	3	602	48.6
1973-74	303	253	3	559	54.5
1974-75	343	315	8	666	52.1
1975-76	293	377	4	674	43.7
1976-77	285	411	8	704	40.9
1977-78	322	564	7	893	36.3

TABLE VIII. AVERAGE NUMBER OF WRITTEN OPINIONS
PER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, FY 1964-65 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF WRITTEN OPINIONS BY JUSTICES ¹	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WRITTEN OPINIONS PER JUSTICE
1964-65	254	36.3
1965-66	251	35.9
1966-67	315	45.0
1967-68	305	43.6
1968-69	274	39.1
1969-70	225	32.1
1970-71	314	44.9
1971-72	319	45.6
1972-73	291	41.6
1973-74	303	43.3
1974-75	343	49.0
1975-76	293	41.9
1976-77	285	40.7
1977-78	322	46.0

¹ Opinions written by visiting judges in FY 1966-67 - 1971-72 not included.

TABLE IX. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES PENDING IN THE SUPREME COURT
THE LAST DAY OF FISCAL YEAR, FY 1964-65 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	CASES AT ISSUE OR AWAITING DECISION ON CERTIORARI ACCEPTANCE	CASES NOT YET AT ISSUE	TOTAL PENDING	PERCENT AT ISSUE TO TOTAL
1964-65	379	223	602	63.0
1965-66	477	269	746	63.9
1966-67	474	370	844	56.2
1967-68	565	334	899	62.8
1968-69	643	380	1023	62.9
1969-70	562	285	847	66.4
1970-71	337	174	511	65.9
1971-72	278	145	423	65.7
1972-73	194	233	427	45.4
1973-74	230	249	479	48.0
1974-75	304	62	366	83.1
1975-76	282	61	343	82.2
1976-77	295	79	374	78.9
1977-78	244	91	335	72.8

TABLE X. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AT ISSUE OR AWAITING DECISION
ON CERTIORARI ACCEPTANCE ON FINAL DAY OF THE FISCAL YEAR,
FY 1970-71 TO FY 1977-78

	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78
Cases at issue awaiting oral argument	134	124	87	97	125	59	32	30
Cases orally argued awaiting opinion	131	45	28	40	30	54	47	48
Reopened cases	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	6
Cases submitted without oral argument	21	19	17	28	43	28	43	34
Rehearing cases	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Certiorari cases at various pending stages	29	55	44	51	86	124	114	106
Decisions announced awaiting action on rehearing	18	33	15	8	16	13	20	14
Decisions announced awaiting formal closing	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	5
Held in abeyance	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
TOTAL Cases	337	278	194	230	304	282	295	244

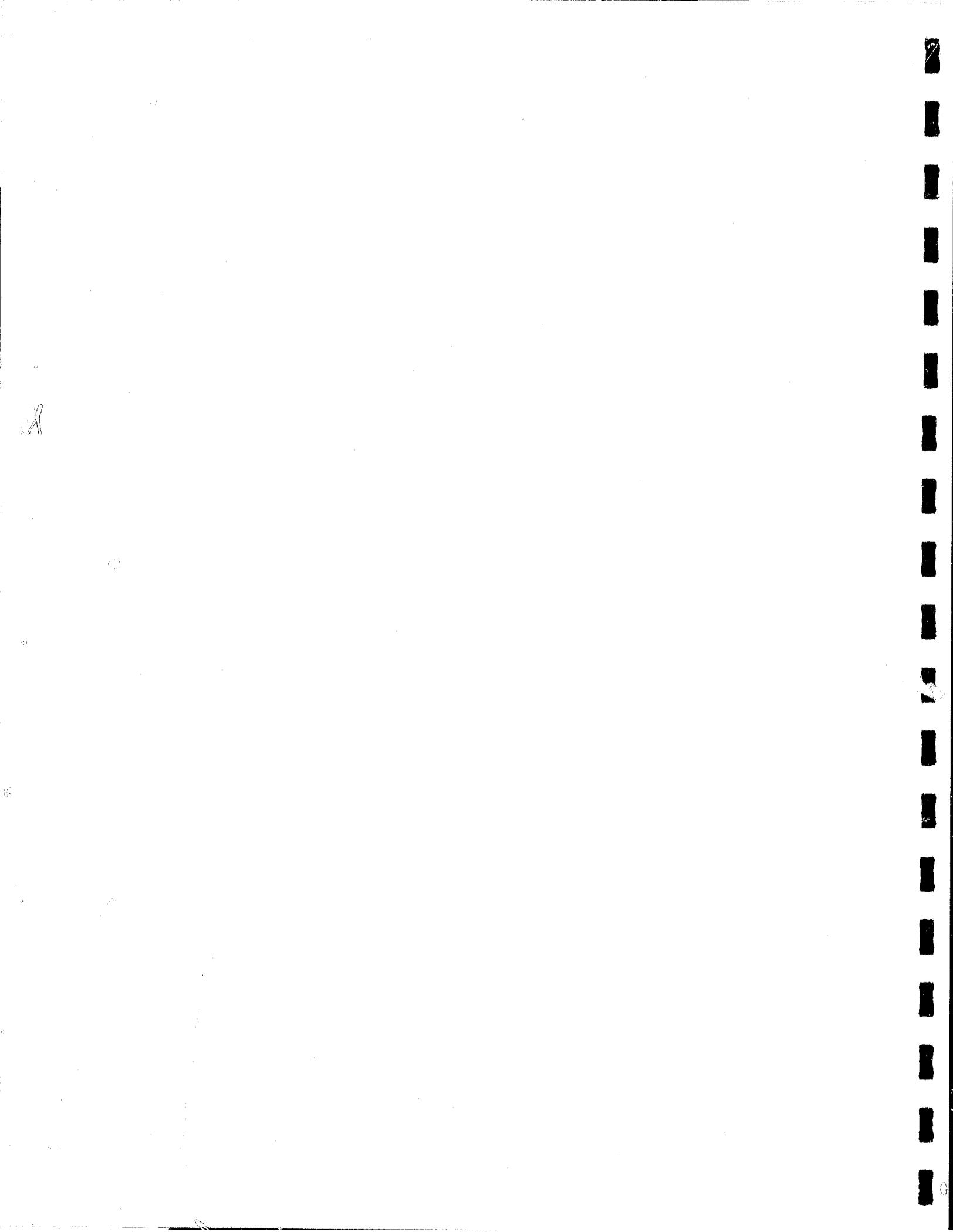
TABLE XI. DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF CASE FILED
IN THE SUPREME COURT, FY 1974-75 TO FY 1977-78

	FY 74-75	FY 75-76	FY 76-77	FY 77-78
Criminal Appeals	48	75	84	99
Original Proceedings	194	188	238	251
Petitions in Certiorari	198	274	284	353
Civil Appeals (including water cases, P. U. C. decisions and constitu- tional questions)	58	76	80	63
Interlocutories	32	16	21	26
Statutory Review	1	0	1	0
Habeas Corpus	17	19	19	26
Bail Reduction	1	0	0	1
Interrogatories	1	2	1	3
Reopened Cases	3	1	2	4
Rules 21.1	0	0	2	0
Attorney Registration Suspension	0	0	1	0
Request for Stay Pending Appeal	0	0	2	0
Original Proceedings (in Discipline)	0	0	0	28
TOTAL Filings	553	651	735	854





THE COURT OF APPEALS



THE COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge

Harry S. Silverstein, Jr.

Associate Judges

Norman E. Berman

Ralph H. Coyte

David W. Enoch

Aurel M. Kelly

Charles D. Pierce

Edwin G. Ruland

Donald P. Smith, Jr.

Alan L. Sternberg

Edwin P. Van Cise



THE COURT OF APPEALS

Historical Background

The Colorado Court of Appeals was created on January 1, 1970, by statute, to expedite the increasing appellate workload caused by a constant rise in the number of appeals from courts of general jurisdiction (district courts). From that time through FY 1973-74, there were six judges, who sat in two rotating divisions of three judges each. They heard appeals in civil, juvenile, probate, and domestic relations matters. They also reviewed Industrial Commission decisions on workmen's or unemployment compensation and, beginning in 1973, decisions of the state Banking Board concerning the granting or denial of bank charters.

The 1974 General Assembly expanded the court's jurisdiction to include criminal appeals from the district court and increased the number of judges from six to ten. The Court of Appeals was also given responsibility for reviewing actions of the state boards of medical and dental examiners that year. The court sits in three rotating divisions of three judges each, with the chief judge acting as backup for all the divisions by substituting during vacations, illnesses, and disqualifications. Thus, all three divisions operate continuously, handling an equal share of civil, criminal, and administrative review cases.

The primary goal for which the Court of Appeals was created, i.e., that of clearing up the Supreme Court's civil backlog, while hearing new civil cases on a timely basis, was achieved in FY 1971-72. It was accomplished through an intensive two-year program and extraordinary efforts on the part of the judges. The court continued to keep up with large civil and administrative reviews, never permitting a backlog. All Industrial Commission and juvenile cases, which are required by statute to be advanced on the docket, were heard within 45 days, and civil cases were decided in five to seven months from issue date.

That excellent record was diminished in FY 1974-75, when the court was deluged with an almost 100 percent increase in total filings over the previous year.

In addition to the criminal filings resulting from the expansion of the court's jurisdiction to include such appeals, civil filings increased a dramatic 38.9 percent. At the end of that year, the court faced a backlog for the first time in its brief history.

Interim measures, including limiting oral argument time and writing memorandum opinions, were implemented by the court in FY 1975-76 in an attempt to deal with the mounting backlog. Although these changes resulted in an increase in terminations, the backlog continued to grow.

The 1977 General Assembly funded a unit of two staff attorneys to check new filings for compliance with the law, to recommend disposition by memorandum opinion, and to do the necessary preliminary analysis to expedite the work of the judges in their writing of abbreviated opinions.

In still another effort to reduce the backlog, the Court of Appeals instituted the routine use of the pre-argument conference for civil cases. This informal meeting among the attorneys and the judge is held to determine if the issues can be limited, if oral argument time can be limited, or if agreement can be reached without formal argument.

Despite these efforts, the court ended FY 1976-77 with 884 pending cases.

Activity in FY 1977-78

A brief respite was provided the Court of Appeals judges this year, as the number of new filings stabilized. There were 1,119 appeals filed this year, compared to 1,128 last year. With the addition of the two staff attorneys hired in August of 1977, the court was able to terminate 83 more cases this year than last.

The Court of Appeals is continuing the use of the pre-argument conference procedure for civil cases. Beyond helping improve the termination rate, this program reduces the issues on appeal, enhances the court's ability to limit oral argument to the germane issues, and improves the relationship between the appellate bench and the bar by allowing informal discussions. As a result of the pre-argument program, the dismissal rate has increased from 18 percent to 25 percent, and the limitation or waiver of oral argument has gone up to about 30 percent.

Despite these efforts, the the number of pending cases continued to grow. Furthermore, of the pending cases, the number that have not yet reached at issue status has increased by 76 percent during the past two fiscal years. The court determined that one solution to the backlog problem would be to decrease the amount of time it takes a new appeal to reach at issue status. Cases not yet at issue refers to cases in which the requisite number of briefs have not been submitted. Without this vital information, the case cannot come before the court for review and determination.

With this in mind, on April 6, 1978, the Supreme Court adopted a Court of Appeals Accelerated Docket Procedure for civil appeals, to be effective May 1, 1978. The accelerated procedure is an experimental program developed with the cooperation of the National Center for State Courts and the financial assistance of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The purpose of the expedited process is to resolve appeals in a short period of time without the use of a transcript whenever possible. The time periods for various steps in the appeal process are shortened, preparation of the record is simplified, and counsel are permitted to rely upon briefs filed with the trial court in resolving the appellate issues.

The advantage to litigants under this procedure is that the appeal time is reduced, and the cost of the appeal in both transcript expenditures and attorneys' fees should be sharply reduced. The benefits to the court system consist of a very simplified procedure for preparation of the record on appeal, records of substantially reduced size, and a preparation of more thorough briefs for the trial court on legal issues.

It is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of this procedure; its acceptance, however, is an indication of the court's efforts to deal with a mounting caseload and backlog in an innovative and efficient fashion.



TABLE XII. CASELOADS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS,
FY 1969-70 TO FY 1977-78

	69-70 ^a	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78
Cases Pending	0	208	376	355	356	359	592	674	884
New Cases ^b	373	616	426	468	444	858	915	1119	1119
TOTAL Caseload	373	824	802	823	800	1217	1507	1802	2003
Terminations	165	448	447	467	441	625	833 ^c	918	1001
Cases Pending	208	376	355	356	359	592	674	884	1002

TABLE XIII. DISTRIBUTION OF CASE FILINGS^b IN THE COURT OF APPEALS,
FY 1969-70 TO FY 1977-78

	69-70 ^a	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78
Civil Appeals ^d	93	279	363	390	386	536	566	634	715
Transferred from Supreme Court	260	299	8	3	3	3	3	6	3
Industrial Comm.	20	38	55	75	55	36	85	165	82
Criminal Appeals						278	259	321	315
Transferred from Supreme Court						5	2	2	4
TOTAL Cases Rec'd	373	616	426	468	444	858	915	1128	1119

^aSince the Court opened January 1, 1970, FY 1969-70 figures are for six months.

^bIncludes reopened cases and cases remanded from the U.S. and the Colorado Supreme Courts.

^cOne FY 1975-76 opinion was withdrawn in FY 1976-77.

^dIncludes appeals from the district courts and the Banking Board.

TABLE XIV. DISTRIBUTION OF CASE TERMINATIONS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS,
FY 1969-70 TO FY 1977-78

	69-70 ^a	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78
Closed by written opinion	139	390	368	357	337	467	559 ^b	445	554
Closed by memo. opinion								148	98 ^c
Closed without opinion	22	42	70	90	74	125	193	250	283
Transferred to Supreme Court	4	16	9	20	30	33	81	75	66
TOTAL Cases Terminated	165	448	447	467	441	625	833 ^b	918	1001

^aSince the Court opened January 1, 1970, FY 1969-70 figures are for six months.

^bOne FY 1975-76 opinion was withdrawn in FY 1976-77.

^cDiscontinued December 8, 1977.

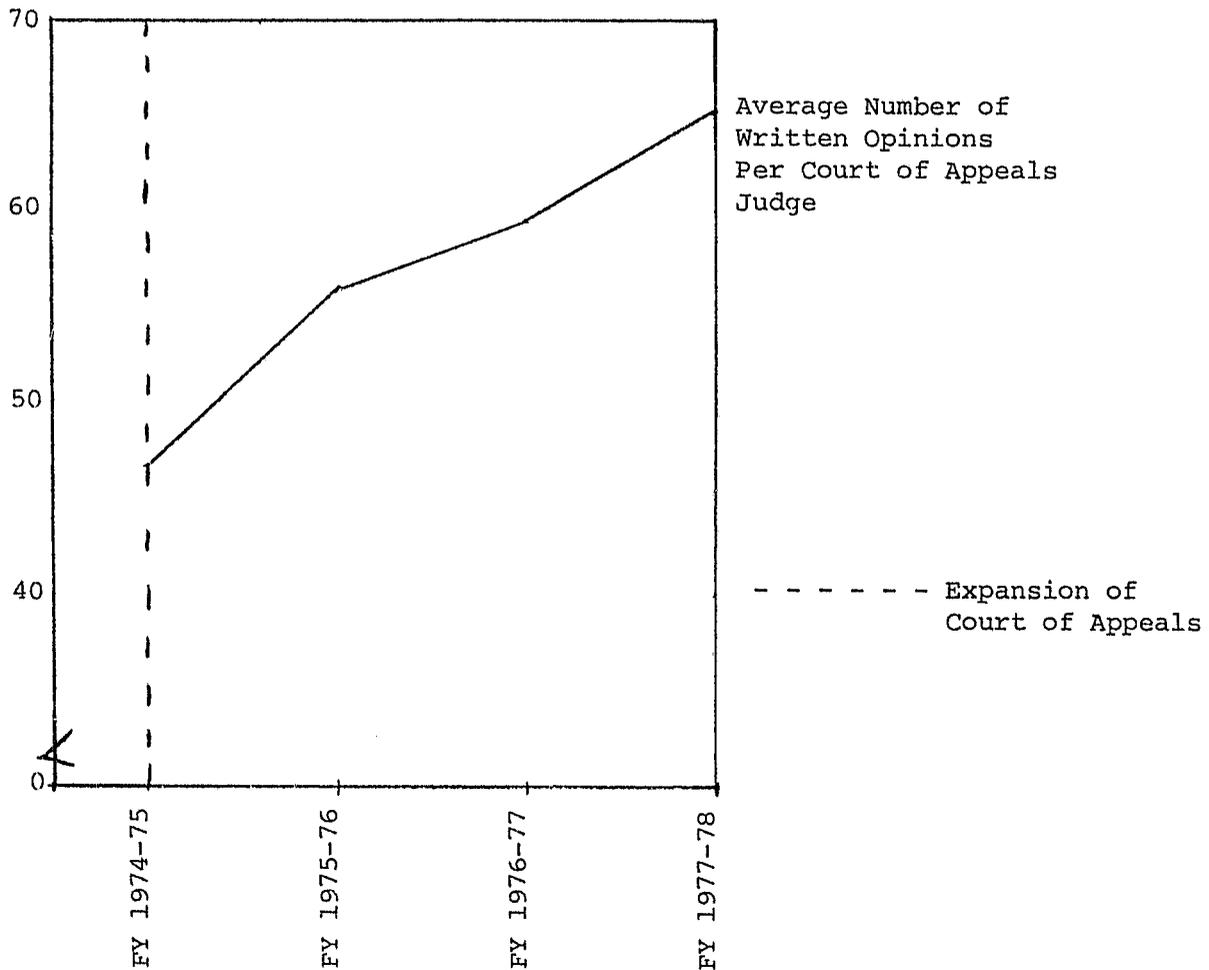


TABLE XV. DISTRIBUTION OF COURT OF APPEALS CASES
THE FINAL DAY OF THE FISCAL YEAR, FY 1977-78

Cases at issue awaiting oral argument	
Criminal appeals	31
Civil appeals	93
Industrial Commission appeals	10
TOTAL	134
Cases orally argued awaiting opinion	
Criminal appeals	13
Civil appeals	57
Industrial Commission appeals	39
TOTAL	109
Cases submitted without oral argument	
	18
TOTAL cases at issue	261 ^a
TOTAL cases not yet at issue	741
TOTAL cases open	1002 ^a

^a47 cases not included: opinions written but awaiting action on rehearing.

TABLE XVI. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES PENDING IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
THE LAST DAY OF THE FISCAL YEAR, FY 1969-70 TO FY 1977-78

FISCAL YEAR	CASES AT ISSUE ¹	CASES NOT YET AT ISSUE	TOTAL PENDING ^a	PERCENT AT ISSUE TO TOTAL
1969-70	119	89	208	57.2
1970-71	240	136	376	63.8
1971-72	183	172	355	51.5
1972-73	148	208	356	41.6
1973-74	175	184	359	48.7
1974-75	169	423	592	28.5
1975-76	252	421	673 ^b	37.4
1976-77	257	627	884	29.1
1977-78	261	741	1002	26.0

^aCases in which opinions were written but were awaiting action on rehearing were not included.

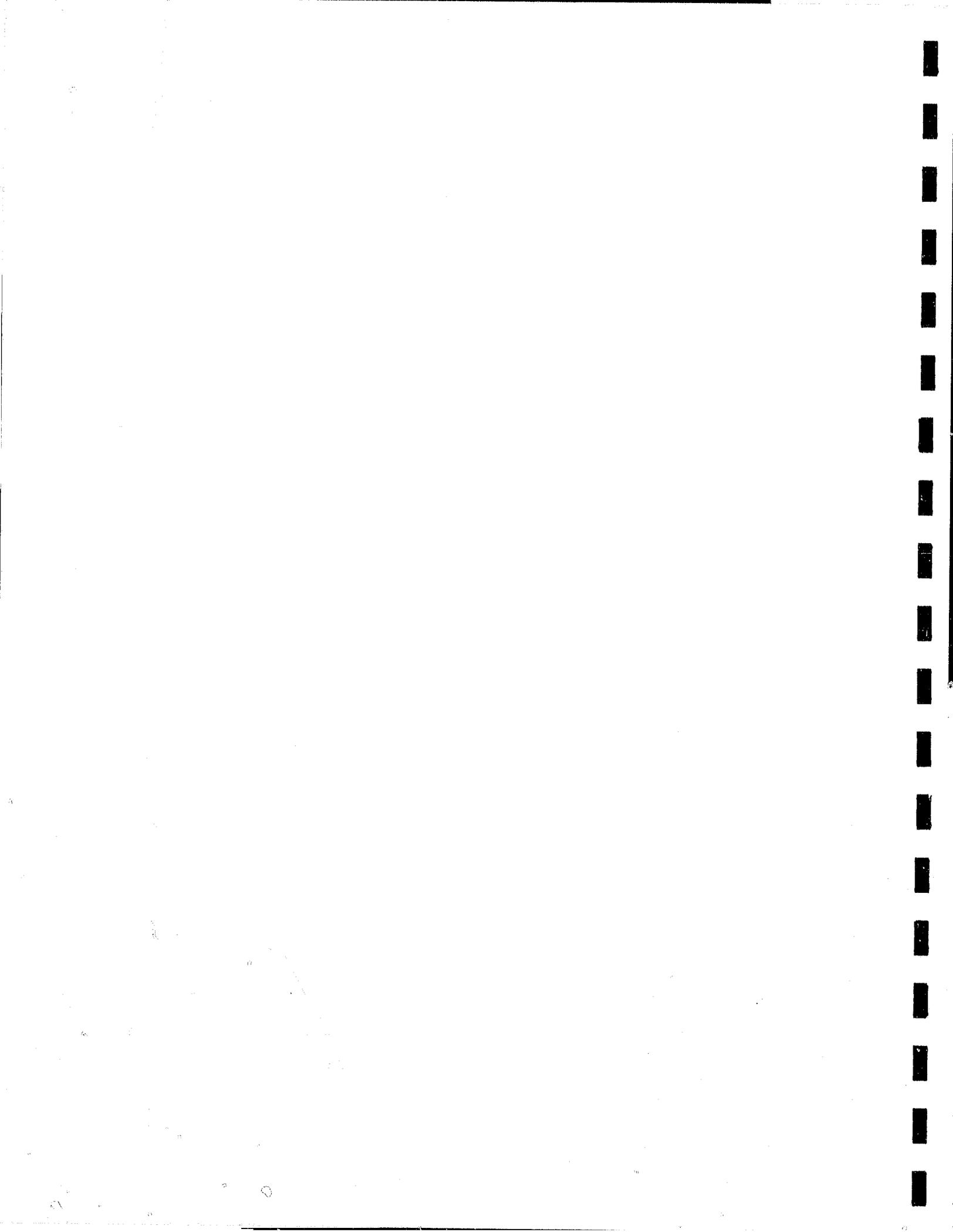
^bOne FY 1975-76 opinion was withdrawn in FY 1976-77, changing the pending count to 674.





THE DISTRICT COURTS





THE DISTRICT COURTS

District	Judge
One	Daniel J. Shannon, Chief Judge Ronald J. Hardesty Joseph P. Lewis George G. Priest Michael C. Villano ¹ Anthony F. Vollack Robert K. Willison Winston W. Wolvington
Two	Joseph N. Lilly, Chief Judge Gilbert A. Alexander Susan Graham Barnes John Brooks, Jr. Roger Cisneros ² James C. Flanigan Clifton A. Flowers Robert P. Fullerton Mitchel B. Johns Robert T. Kingsley Howard M. Kirshbaum Alvin D. Lichtenstein ³ George N. McNamara Leonard P. Plank Joseph R. Quinn Harold D. Reed Luis D. Rovira Henry E. Santo Daniel B. Sparr ⁴ Zita L. Weinshienk
Denver Juvenile	Orrelle R. Weeks, Presiding Judge Morris E. Cole Jon L. Lawritson
Denver Superior	Charles E. Bennett
Denver Probate	James R. Wade ⁵

¹Appointed 10/1/77

²Appointed 1/1/78

³Replaced Charles Goldberg 1/4/78

⁴Replaced Edward J. Byrne 2/7/78

⁵Replaced Stewart A. Shafer 11/1/77

District	Judge
Three	Albert J. Tomsic, Chief Judge Dean C. Mabry
Four	Robert W. Johnson, Chief Judge Bernard R. Baker William M. Calvert Donald E. Campbell Joe A. Cannon John F. Gallagher George M. Gibson Richard V. Hall ⁶ Hunter D. Hardeman William E. Rhodes
Five	Vasco G. Seavy, Jr., Chief Judge William L. Jones
Six	William S. Eakes, Chief Judge Frederic B. Emigh
Seven	Jerry D. Lincoln, Chief Judge Fred Calhoun
Eight	J. Robert Miller, Chief Judge Conrad L. Ball John A. Price John-David Sullivan
Nine	George E. Lohr, Chief Judge Judson E. DeVilbiss Gavin D. Litwiller
Ten	Matt J. Kikel, Chief Judge Donald F. Abram Philip J. Cabibi Thomas F. Phelps Richard D. Robb Jack F. Seavy
Eleven	Max C. Wilson, Chief Judge Howard E. Purdy

⁶Replaced the late Patrick M. Hinton 6/17/78

District	Judge
Twelve	Whitford W. Myers, Chief Judge Robert W. Ogburn
Thirteen	Dean Johnson, Chief Judge Waino Johnson James R. Leh ⁷ Francis L. Shallenberger
Fourteen	Claus J. Hume, Chief Judge John J. Wilkinson ⁸
Fifteen	Robert F. Sanderson, Chief Judge John C. Statler
Sixteen	Lawrence Thulemeyer, Chief Judge Lewis T. Babcock
Seventeen	Jean J. Jacobucci, Chief Judge Dorothy E. Binder ⁹ Harlan Bockman Abraham Bowling James J. Delaney Oyer G. Leary
Eighteen	Marvin W. Foote, Chief Judge John P. Gately ¹⁰ Richard D. Greene Richard L. Kaylor ¹¹ Robert F. Kelley George B. Lee, Jr. William B. Naugle Marcus O. Shivers, Jr.
Nineteen	Donald A. Carpenter, Chief Judge Hugh H. Arnold Robert A. Behrman Jonathan W. Hays
Twenty	Rex H. Scott, Chief Judge Richard W. Dana Horace B. Holmes William D. Neighbors Murray Richtel ¹²

⁷Replaced the late Earl A. Wolvington 11/15/77

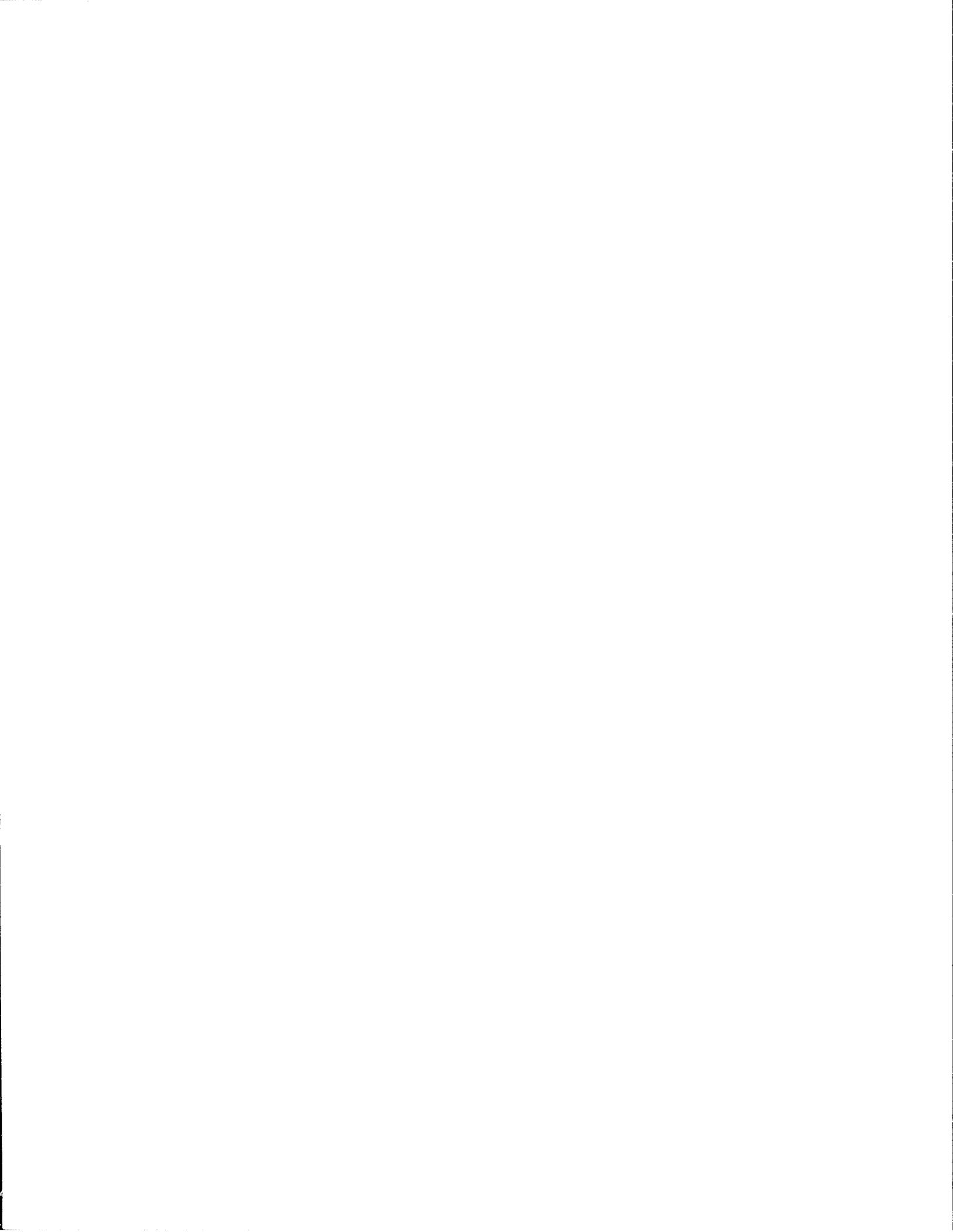
⁸Replaced Don Lorenz 2/1/78

⁹Appointed 1/1/78

¹⁰Replaced the late Philip G. Gregg 8/12/77

¹¹Appointed 7/6/77

¹²Appointed 8/16/77



CONTINUED

1 OF 3

District

Judge

Twenty-one

James J. Carter, Chief Judge
Charles A. Buss¹³
William M. Ela

Twenty-two

Willard W. Rusk, Jr., Chief Judge

¹³Appointed 7/1/77

THE DISTRICT COURTS¹

Historical Overview

Historically, the increases in total cases filed in the district court appear to be related to population growth on a statewide basis. From 1960 to 1970, the state experienced a 25.8 percent population increase and a district court filing increase of approximately 26.1 percent.

As population continued to grow in the 1970's, so did district court new cases. Population alone, however, cannot account for the caseload expansion during this decade. During the first five years following the last census, Colorado experienced a 15.0 percent increase in population, making it one of the fastest-growing states in the nation. During approximately the same time period, there was a 31.8 percent increase in new district court filings. Court activity outdistanced population growth considerably because of three other key factors: the economic situation, the crime rate, and legislative changes.

During FY 1975-76 and FY 1976-77, the population, the economy, and the crime rate all appear to have stabilized, meaning a reversal in the prior years' increases; figures for those two fiscal years show a downward trend in the number of new filings. The increase in number of residents in Colorado increased only 2.7 percent in those two years (FY 1974-75 to FY 1976-77), compared to the 6.7 percent increase of the prior two-year period (FY 1972-73 to FY 1974-75). The financial picture has improved since the recession of 1974, with its attendant inflation. According to the FBI, the reported crime rate per 100,000 people in Colorado is up only 1.6 percent, compared to the previous year's increase of 8.3 percent.

In addition, a number of bills were passed by the General Assembly in the last several sessions which directly or indirectly serve to reduce the pressure on district courts. The most noticeable was a change in the civil jurisdiction of county courts, causing an 18.3 percent decrease in civil filings in

¹See page 117 for footnotes.

FY 1975-76 in the district courts. Also affecting the district courts was the passage of a new probate code, a mental health act, and funding for projects to divert first-time offenders from the formal criminal and juvenile justice systems.

District Court Activity in FY 1977-78

Although new juvenile cases dropped 1.4 percent and criminal cases went down 2.2 percent in FY 1977-78, the increases in the other case types meant an overall increase of 3.8 percent. This is a reversal of the downward trend of the past two years, due in large part to increases in civil and domestic relations cases which previously had been declining or stabilizing.

District court filings changed in the following amounts this year.

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Domestic Relations	4.2%
Civil	6.8%
Probate	12.1%
Juvenile	-1.4%
Mental Health	13.1%
Criminal	-2.2%

Almost 30 percent of the district court caseload is now composed of civil cases, with about another 30 percent being domestic relations cases. These two case types may be extremely time-consuming due to the possibility of many additional court appearances to resolve supplemental matters.

A change has been made in the method of reporting district court terminations this year which affects comparability with previous years' termination figures. Prior to FY 1977-78 terminations included both original termination orders and post judgment terminations. This year, post judgment terminations are reported separately, and will continue to be reported as a separate activity in the future.

Domestic Relations

The number of domestic relations filings grew by slightly over 4 percent this year. Dissolution of marriage filings began moving upward again, after last year's unexpected

decline. Reciprocal non-support filings increased by six percent again this year. This is probably related to the federal government's financial encouragement of state prosecution of non-support cases.

For the second year in a row, domestic relations filings in general and dissolution of marriage filings in particular decreased in Denver and Pueblo. In contrast, new domestic relations filings increased by over 11 percent in Arapahoe and Mesa, and between 5 and 10 percent in Adams, Jefferson, and Weld.

Post judgment court actions, including decisions and reconsiderations concerning support payments, custody and visitation rights, and property settlements, continue to represent a large part of the domestic relations caseload.

Civil

For the first time since the change in county court civil jurisdiction from \$500 to \$1000, which went into effect October 1, 1975, the number of civil cases filed in the district courts increased. Almost all of the suburban counties were faced with larger district court civil caseloads this year than last, probably related to the economic uncertainty and continuing inflation.

In increasing numbers this year, Coloradoans petitioned the courts to review activities of the Public Utilities Commission and other administrative or regulatory agencies. The number of appeals of county court decisions also increased substantially this year.

The number of civil terminations was down this year for the first time since FY 1972-73. Coupled with the increase in filings, the civil pending count was higher at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Probate

For the first time since enactment of the Colorado Probate Code in July, 1974, the number of probate filings increased--and did so by an amazing 12.1 percent. Evidently, while many attorneys originally chose informal, unsupervised administration at the time of filing, by the end of the proceedings they turned to the courts for resolution.

Interestingly, the trend is statewide; almost every district in the state experienced an increase in probate filings this year. The larger courts naturally showed greater gains.

Juvenile

The caseflow in the juvenile courts this year remained relatively stable, with a 1.4 percent decrease in filings. Despite this slight decrease in filings, juvenile cases now represent 16.3 percent of the courts' caseload, compared to 14.8 percent last year.

The upward movement in dependency and neglect actions, noticed for the past three years, was repeated. The 12.4 percent increase in these filings appears to be a result of more public interest and governmental agency attention to incidents of child neglect and abuse. The child protection teams, established in most counties in the state, are probably affecting the number of court filings of this type.

Statewide, delinquency petitions increased by 1.1 percent, a significant gain when viewed against the 9.8 percent decrease in delinquency filings in Denver. The population stabilization in the metropolitan center, as well as Denver's continuing efforts to divert juvenile offenders from the court process are some reasons for the reduction. Of even greater impact on the delinquency filing situation in Denver is the new case screening program in the district attorney's office.

Mental Health

The 13.1 percent increase in mental health filings this year is due almost entirely to significant increases in the counties of Denver and Pueblo, each of which experienced over 30 percent growth in this case type.

The distribution of mental health filings changed in that 43.1 percent of the filings this year involved certifications for short-term treatment in contrast to 35.8 percent last year.

Despite the fact that mental health terminations nearly kept up with new filings, the pending count grew by almost 100 additional cases.

It must be understood that none of these figures represent the number of people receiving treatment, only those that involve court action.

Criminal

At first glance, the slight decrease in criminal court filings this year over FY 1976-77 appears encouraging. The distribution of filings, however, indicates that there has been no slowdown in the number of informations filed for offenses directed against persons. The 278 fewer criminal offense filings this year were due to a drop of 267 drug and narcotic offense filings. Of concern to the public is the rise in the number of offenses against the person, up from 1797 last year to 1868 this year.

There were over 19 percent fewer criminal cases filed in Pueblo and Adams counties this year. Denver District experienced an almost 12 percent decrease. A new project in the Denver District Attorney's office involving case screening was one reason for the reduction in criminal filings in that county. Arapahoe, on the other hand, had a 27 percent increase, or 221 additional criminal filings.

With the slight decrease in criminal filings and post judgment actions and the slight increase in the combination of terminations and post judgment terminations, judges were able to reduce the number of criminal cases pending in the courts by 812 cases or 6.5 percent.



TABLE XVII. DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD^a - FY 1974-75 to FY 1977-78

	FY 74-75 ^b	FY 75-76 ^b	FY 76-77 ^b	FY 77-78
DOMESTIC RELATIONS				
Cases Pending July 1	22,823	24,588	17,840	19,850
New Cases Filed	28,300	30,361	30,406	31,677
Post Judgment Actions	3,904	7,619	8,914	7,713
TOTAL Caseload	<u>55,027</u>	<u>62,568</u>	<u>57,160</u>	<u>59,240</u>
Cases Terminated	<u>30,439</u>	<u>44,728</u>	<u>37,310</u>	<u>27,720</u>
Post Judgment Terminations				8,398
Cases Pending June 30	24,588	17,840	19,850	23,122
CIVIL^c				
Cases Pending July 1	22,171	29,383	27,825	24,843
New Cases Filed	34,073	27,843	25,771	27,523
Post Judgment Actions	7,390	7,992	9,465	7,111
TOTAL Caseload	<u>63,634</u>	<u>65,218</u>	<u>63,061</u>	<u>59,477</u>
Cases Terminated	<u>34,251</u>	<u>37,393</u>	<u>38,218</u>	<u>24,080</u>
Post Judgment Terminations				7,896
Cases Pending June 30	29,383	27,825	24,843	27,501
PROBATED^d				
Cases Pending July 1	10,397	18,722 ^e	19,053	19,205
New Cases Filed	4,678	6,015	5,862	6,570
Post Judgment Actions	227	282	551 ^f	697
TOTAL Caseload	<u>15,302</u>	<u>25,019</u>	<u>25,466</u>	<u>26,472</u>
Cases Terminated	<u>4,944</u>	<u>5,966</u>	<u>6,261</u>	<u>5,504</u>
Post Judgment Terminations				529
Cases Pending June 30	10,358	19,053	19,205	20,439
JUVENILE				
Cases Pending July 1	7,135	8,795	7,618	11,564
New Cases Filed	16,061	16,405	16,777	16,550
Post Judgment Actions	5,737	6,433	6,060	6,317
TOTAL Caseload	<u>28,933</u>	<u>31,633</u>	<u>30,455</u>	<u>34,431</u>
Cases Terminated	<u>20,138</u>	<u>24,015</u>	<u>18,891</u>	<u>13,751</u>
Post Judgment Terminations				6,642
Cases Pending June 30	8,795	7,618	11,564	14,038
MENTAL HEALTH^d				
Cases Pending July 1	313	731 ^e	807	1,169
New Cases Filed	1,586	1,674	1,931	2,183
Post Judgment Actions	68	249	539	750
TOTAL Caseload	<u>1,967</u>	<u>2,654</u>	<u>3,277</u>	<u>4,102</u>
Cases Terminated	<u>1,392</u>	<u>1,847</u>	<u>2,108</u>	<u>2,120</u>
Post Judgment Terminations				714
Cases Pending June 30	575	807	1,169	1,268
CRIMINAL				
Cases Pending July 1	7,460	10,031	10,605	12,415
New Cases Filed	11,947	11,641	11,661	11,404
Post Judgment Actions	2,622	2,693	4,029	3,621
TOTAL Caseload	<u>22,029</u>	<u>24,365</u>	<u>26,295</u>	<u>27,440</u>
Cases Terminated	<u>11,998</u>	<u>13,760</u>	<u>13,880</u>	<u>9,296</u>
Post Judgment Terminations				6,541
Cases Pending June 30	10,031	10,605	12,415	11,603
TOTAL^d				
Cases Pending July 1	70,299	92,250 ^e	83,748	89,046
New Cases Filed	96,645	93,939	92,408	95,907
Post Judgment Actions	19,948	25,268	29,558 ^f	26,209
TOTAL Caseload	<u>186,892</u>	<u>211,457</u>	<u>205,714</u>	<u>211,162</u>
Cases Terminated	<u>103,162</u>	<u>127,709</u>	<u>116,668</u>	<u>82,471</u>
Post Judgment Terminations				30,720
Cases Pending June 30	83,730	83,748	89,046	97,971

^aAll district courts plus Denver Superior, Denver Juvenile, and Denver Probate.

^bTerminations and post judgment terminations are combined.

^cDoes not include water cases.

^dBeginning in FY 1975-76, figures include cases from Denver Probate Court, not reported previously. This affects comparability with district court totals from previous years.

^ePending figure includes pending cases from Denver Probate Court, not reported previously.

^fIncludes only nine months in Denver Probate Court due to data processing failure.

TABLE XVIII.
DISTRICT COURT FILINGS^a AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE
FY 1974-75 - FY 1977-78, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Percent Increase 76-77- 77-78	Percent Increase 74-75- 77-78
1	8,403 ^b	8,556	9,001	9,913	10.1	17.9
2						
District Superior	20,846	19,107	16,618	15,896	-4.3	-23.7
Juvenile	4,035	2,551	1,883	2,065	9.7	-48.8
Probate	4,533	4,234	3,901	3,794	-2.7	-16.3
3	1,463	1,739	1,798	2,087	16.1	42.7
4	767	824	719	806	12.1	5.1
5	12,228	11,550	11,511	11,937	3.7	-2.4
6	1,350 ^b	1,244	1,219	1,495	22.6	10.7
7	931	914	1,072	1,211	12.9	30.1
8	1,383	1,365	1,417	1,688	19.1	22.0
9	3,496	3,434	3,510	3,453	-1.6	-1.2
10	1,247	1,277	1,169	1,323	13.2	6.1
11	4,732	4,365	4,497	4,370	-2.8	-7.7
12	1,257	1,341	1,631	1,921	17.8	52.8
13	929	1,049	1,170	1,343	14.8	44.6
14	1,976	2,009	1,784	2,116	18.6	7.1
15	1,031	1,050	1,076	1,226	13.9	18.9
16	756	728	690	824	19.4	9.0
17	1,123	956	974	1,006	3.3	-10.4
18	7,341	7,230	7,658	7,444	-2.8	1.4
19	7,387	7,181	7,644	8,507	11.3	15.2
20	3,426	3,363	3,219	3,367	4.6	-1.7
21	4,781	4,940	5,204	4,759	-8.6	-.5
22	2,156	2,419	2,539	2,782	9.6	29.0
	531	513	504	574	13.9	8.1
STATE TOTAL	98,108	93,939	92,408	95,907	3.8	-2.2

^awater cases not included

^bClear Creek County filings have been subtracted from District One totals and added to District Five totals for FY 1974-75 to improve comparability.

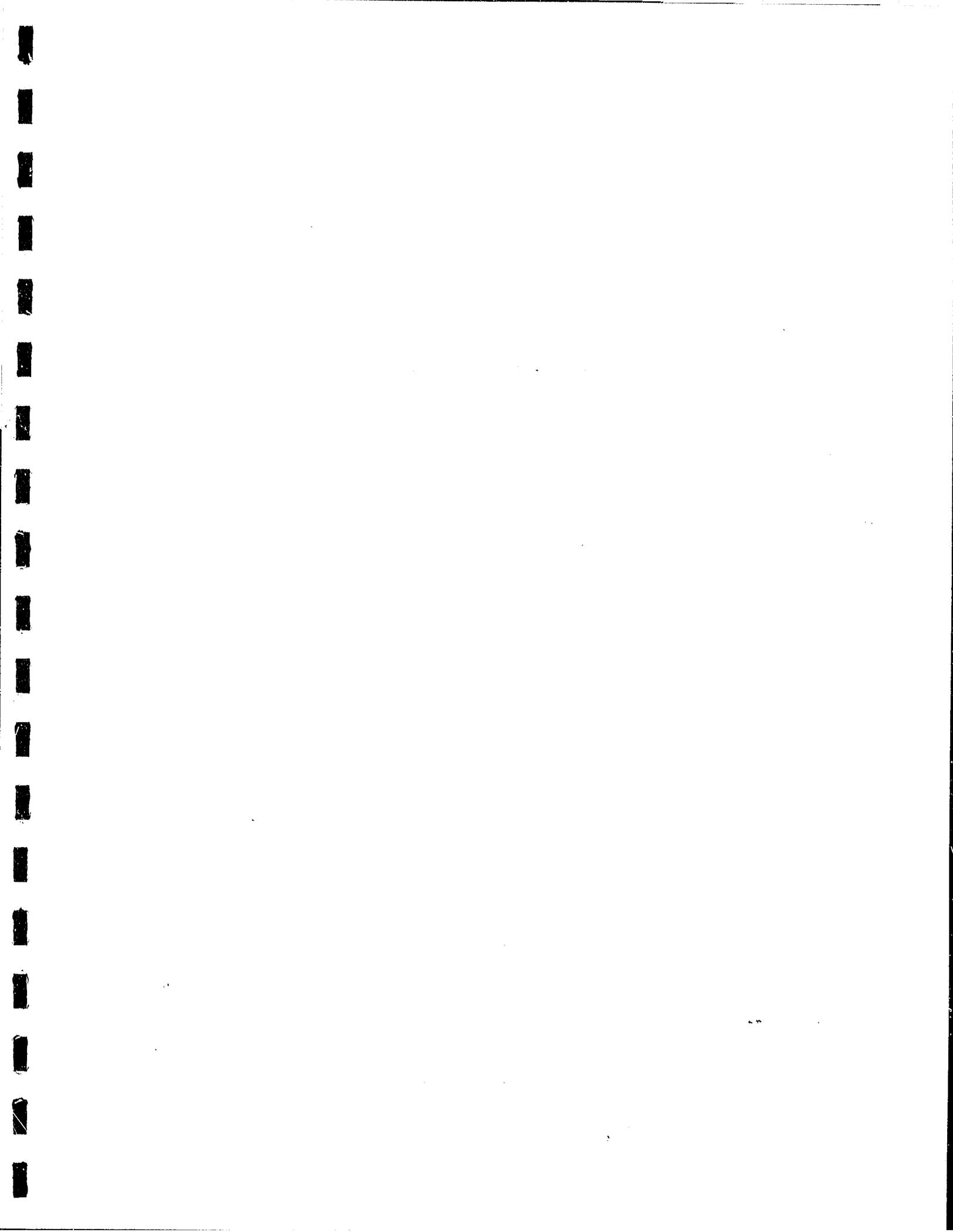


TABLE XIX. AVERAGE NEW FILINGS, CASELOADS, AND TERMINATIONS^a
PER JUDGE (AND REFEREE) FOR FY 1977 AND FY 1978*

DISTRICT	NEW FILINGS		CASELOAD		TERMINATIONS ^b		NO. OF JUDGES & REFEREES ^c	
	FY '77	FY '78	FY '77	FY '78	FY '77	FY '78	FY '77	FY '78
1	1125.1	1016.7	2150.6	1940.1	888.3	837.0	8.00	9.75
2								
District Superior	820.6	739.4	2038.7	1815.8	745.1	621.5	20.25	21.50
Juvenile	1883.0	2065.0	7908.0	4827.0	2181.0	1784.0	1.00	1.00
Probate	780.2	758.8	1523.2	1822.4	504.4	545.0	5.00	5.00
3	1798.0	2087.0	11068.0 ^d	11310.0	2178.0	2098.0	1.00	1.00
4	359.5	403.0	1110.5	1139.0	359.0	357.0	2.00	2.00
5	959.3	994.8	1682.7	1976.4	866.8	900.8	12.00	12.00
6	609.5	747.5	1375.5	1613.5	499.5	673.5	2.00	2.00
7	536.0	605.5	1141.0	1195.5	463.5	551.0	2.00	2.00
8	708.5	844.0	1474.0	1624.0	599.0	715.5	2.00	2.00
9	877.5	863.3	1739.3	1792.0	709.5	713.3	4.00	4.00
10	389.7	441.0	924.0	1032.0	279.3	215.3	3.00	3.00
11	749.5	728.3	1497.5	1524.8	665.5	677.5	6.00	6.00
12	815.5	960.5	1553.5	1712.5	711.5	856.5	2.00	2.00
13	585.0	671.5	1226.0	1379.5	493.0	637.5	2.00	2.00
14	446.0	529.0	992.8	1080.8	414.3	489.3	4.00	4.00
15	538.0	613.0	1042.5	1240.5	426.5	610.5	2.00	2.00
16	345.0	412.0	871.5	1000.0	319.0	345.0	2.00	2.00
17	487.0	503.0	945.0	1001.5	420.0	494.0	2.00	2.00
18	1094.0	992.5	2153.6	2036.1	946.4	870.7	7.00	7.50
19	1092.0	1063.4	2224.4	2092.0	939.3	922.9	7.00	8.00
20	804.8	841.8	1588.0	1763.0	596.8	606.5	4.00	4.00
21	1040.8	827.7	2099.8	1836.9	846.0	716.5	5.00	5.75
22	1269.5	927.3	2822.5	2038.7	1073.0	841.7	2.00	3.00
TOTAL	504.0	574.0	976.0	956.0	502.0	544.0	1.00	1.00
	853.7	837.6	1900.4 ^d	1844.2	737.6	720.3	108.25	114.50
PERCENT CHANGE		-1.9		-3.0		-2.3		

*See page 117 for footnotes.

TABLE XX. DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASEFLOW IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
1ST							
Gilpin	19	12	1	32	13	0	19
Jefferson	1812	3888	1175	6875	3525	1372	1978
TOTAL	1831	3900	1176	6907	3538	1372	1997
2ND							
Denver District	5311	6270	1903	13484	4714	1792	6978
3RD							
Huerfano	16	41	16	73	51	0	22
Las Animas	83	128	46	257	113	46	98
TOTAL	99	169	62	330	164	46	120
4TH							
El Paso	2632	4137	899	7668	3742	965	2961
Teller	37	46	3	86	47	8	31
TOTAL	2669	4183	902	7754	3789	973	2992
5TH							
Clear Creek	38	71	6	115	65	15	35
Eagle	114	121	19	254	148	33	73
Lake	48	129	11	188	117	22	49
Summit	91	101	12	204	94	9	101
TOTAL	291	422	48	761	424	79	258
6TH							
Archuleta	23	43	3	69	27	2	40
La Plata	108	334	120	562	315	104	143
San Juan	7	18	1	26	19	2	5
TOTAL	138	395	124	657	361	108	188
7TH							
Delta	89	222	17	328	223	20	85
Gunnison	49	64	1	114	64	0	50
Hinsdale	4	5	3	12	4	4	4
Montrose	127	316	32	475	271	37	167
Ouray	12	17	0	29	16	4	9
San Miguel	33	35	8	76	27	7	42
TOTAL	314	659	61	1034	605	72	357
8TH							
Jackson	12	18	0	30	14	9	7
Larimer	541	1242	335	2118	1074	369	675
TOTAL	553	1260	335	2148	1088	378	682
9TH							
Garfield	175	265	42	482	199	35	248
Pitkin	161	165	1	327	8	0	319
Rio Blanco	37	56	0	93	53	0	40
TOTAL	373	486	43	902	260	35	607
10TH							
Pueblo	840	1254	375	2469	1209	438	822
11TH							
Chaffee	87	200	23	310	191	23	96
Custer	4	5	0	9	6	0	3
Fremont	190	382	28	600	356	18	226
Park	18	15	0	33	14	0	19
TOTAL	299	602	51	952	567	41	344

TABLE XX. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
12TH							
Alamosa	90	210	44	344	204	42	98
Conejos	17	23	8	48	23	11	14
Costilla	6	15	0	21	14	1	6
Mineral	2	4	0	6	6	0	0
Rio Grande	44	103	17	164	98	24	42
Saguache	15	27	5	47	26	7	14
TOTAL	174	382	74	630	371	85	174
13TH							
Kit Carson	23	41	2	66	36	8	22
Logan	64	192	29	285	181	18	86
Morgan	102	246	7	355	250	8	97
Phillips	19	45	1	65	45	1	19
Sedgwick	12	19	2	33	11	3	19
Washington	20	31	4	55	34	9	12
Yuma	31	58	7	96	52	6	38
TOTAL	271	632	52	955	609	53	293
14TH							
Grand	39	79	0	118	75	5	38
Moffat	123	163	18	304	185	45	74
Routt	74	139	4	217	142	5	70
TOTAL	236	381	22	639	402	55	182
15TH							
Baca	37	36	25	98	55	12	31
Cheyenne	7	14	1	22	14	0	8
Kiowa	4	5	0	9	3	2	4
Prowers	62	142	23	227	112	19	96
TOTAL	110	197	49	356	184	33	139
16TH							
Bent	20	31	0	51	28	1	22
Crowley	4	18	0	22	18	0	4
Otero	155	234	33	422	253	31	138
TOTAL	179	283	33	495	299	32	164
17TH							
Adams	1549	2755	1025	5329	2463	1114	1752
18TH							
Arapahoe	1699	3002	169	4870	2852	420	1598
Douglas	48	109	11	168	100	12	56
Elbert	20	23	18	61	28	15	18
Lincoln	12	46	4	62	36	4	22
TOTAL	1779	3180	202	5161	3016	451	1694
19TH							
Weld	607	950	213	1770	790	243	737
20TH							
Boulder	1498	2054	441	3993	1663	438	1892
21ST							
Mesa	645	1026	507	2178	974	545	659
22ND							
Dolores	6	20	1	27	15	3	9
Montezuma	78	217	14	309	215	12	82
TOTAL	84	237	15	336	230	15	91
STATE TOTAL	19850	31677	7713	59240	27720	8398	23122

TABLE XXI. CIVIL¹ CASEFLOW IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
1ST							
Gilpin	29	33	3	65	31	2	32
Jefferson	2034	2392	699	5125	1992	775	2358
TOTAL	2063	2425	702	5190	2023	777	2390
2ND							
Denver District	7698	7288	2931	17917	6770	2971	8176
Denver Superior	2047	1980	585	4612	1705	495	2412
TOTAL	9745	9268	3516	22529	8475	3466	10588
JRD							
Huerfano	52	60	5	117	45	2	70
Las Animas	126	92	28	246	113	40	93
TOTAL	178	152	33	363	158	42	163
4TH							
El Paso	1791	2374	487	4652	2137	610	1905
Teller	60	94	7	161	85	17	59
TOTAL	1851	2468	494	4813	2222	627	1964
5TH							
Clear Creek	91	81	9	181	77	19	85
Eagle	325	230	39	594	229	104	261
Lake	58	91	5	154	74	15	65
Summit	223	190	28	441	119	26	296
TOTAL	697	592	81	1370	499	164	707
6TH							
Archuleta	49	78	2	129	60	2	67
La Plata	197	299	76	572	294	84	194
San Juan	7	26	0	33	16	0	17
TOTAL	253	403	78	734	370	86	278
7TH							
Delta	78	99	7	184	93	12	79
Gunnison	92	88	5	185	88	14	83
Hinsdale	10	10	8	28	12	4	12
Montrose	114	191	31	336	147	35	154
Ouray	22	27	0	49	27	3	19
San Miguel	83	81	6	170	58	3	109
TOTAL	399	496	57	952	425	71	456
8TH							
Jackson	11	11	0	22	9	1	12
Larimer	648	977	216	1841	779	247	815
TOTAL	659	988	216	1863	788	248	827
9TH							
Garfield	261	213	18	492	151	0	341
Pitkin	360	248	0	608	0	0	608
Rio Blanco	54	55	5	114	49	6	59
TOTAL	675	516	23	1214	200	6	1008
10TH							
Pueblo	553	854	392	1799	745	465	589
11TH							
Chaffee	93	106	8	207	112	9	86
Custer	17	17	2	36	15	0	21
Fremont	152	380	25	557	259	35	263
Park	42	88	9	139	55	10	74
TOTAL	304	591	44	939	441	54	444

¹ Water cases not included.

TABLE XXI. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
12TH							
Alamosa	88	138	23	249	128	24	97
Conejos	35	56	4	95	47	6	42
Costilla	25	25	0	50	21	0	29
Mineral	9	8	0	17	10	0	7
Rio Grande	61	109	23	193	81	11	101
Saguache	47	28	8	83	32	10	41
TOTAL	265	364	58	687	319	51	317
13TH							
Kit Carson	37	42	1	80	44	2	34
Logan	97	142	15	254	126	12	116
Morgan	133	189	16	338	183	38	117
Phillips	43	37	2	82	19	1	62
Sedgwick	20	12	2	34	12	3	19
Washington	31	37	11	79	36	11	32
Yuma	174	110	8	292	69	16	207
TOTAL	535	569	55	1159	489	83	587
14TH							
Grand	91	114	11	216	97	0	119
Moffat	91	118	14	223	106	18	99
Routt	253	170	0	423	209	1	213
TOTAL	435	402	25	862	412	19	431
15TH							
Baca	85	59	21	165	57	14	94
Cheyenne	20	20	0	40	10	1	29
Kiowa	17	8	0	25	9	1	15
Prowers	71	148	8	227	99	8	120
TOTAL	193	235	29	457	175	24	258
16TH							
Bent	24	23	3	50	23	0	27
Crowley	20	5	2	27	16	3	8
Otero	112	105	5	222	115	3	104
TOTAL	156	133	10	299	154	6	139
17TH							
Adams	1470	1989	508	3967	1663	713	1591
18TH							
Arapahoe	1598	1917	204	3719	1577	258	1884
Douglas	182	181	13	376	173	25	178
Elbert	34	40	20	94	45	23	26
Lincoln	14	17	1	32	18	0	14
TOTAL	1828	2155	238	4221	1813	306	2102
19TH							
Weld	823	661	55	1539	581	117	841
20TH							
Boulder	1325	1451	190	2966	1404	234	1328
21ST							
Mesa	353	629	289	1271	543	308	420
22ND							
Dolores	10	11	0	21	13	2	6
Montezuma	73	171	18	262	168	27	67
TOTAL	83	182	18	283	181	29	73
STATE TOTAL	24843	27523	7111	59477	24080	7896	27501

TABLE XXII. PROBATE CASEFLOW IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
1ST							
Gilpin	15	5	0	20	4	0	16
Jefferson	1305	569	17	1891	324	42	1525
TOTAL	1320	574	17	1911	328	42	1541
2ND							
Denver	8224	1686	286	10196	1571	205	8420
3RD							
Huerfano	58	28	0	86	13	0	73
Las Animas	357	49	7	413	27	0	386
TOTAL	415	77	7	499	40	0	459
4TH							
El Paso	1328	622	34	1984	507	35	1442
Teller	24	17	0	41	4	0	37
TOTAL	1352	639	34	2025	511	35	1479
5TH							
Clear Creek	81	15	2	98	9	0	89
Eagle	57	27	1	85	26	1	58
Lake	39	31	1	71	34	3	34
Summit	40	13	1	54	3	0	51
TOTAL	217	86	5	308	72	4	232
6TH							
Archuleta	22	8	0	30	1	0	29
La Plata	200	71	4	275	71	5	199
San Juan	6	4	1	11	6	0	5
TOTAL	228	83	5	316	78	5	233
7TH							
Delta	151	72	9	232	60	0	172
Gunnison	63	30	1	94	16	5	73
Hinsdale	6	3	0	9	1	0	8
Montrose	158	77	6	241	41	33	167
Ouray	16	8	0	24	8	2	14
San Miguel	34	7	1	42	5	0	37
TOTAL	428	197	17	642	131	40	471
8TH							
Jackson	9	10	0	19	3	0	16
Larimer	562	213	17	792	212	0	580
TOTAL	571	223	17	811	215	0	596
9TH							
Garfield	168	59	5	232	38	0	194
Pitkin	96	24	4	124	4	0	120
Rio Blanco	41	23	6	70	17	6	47
TOTAL	305	106	15	426	59	6	361
10TH							
Pueblo	521	375	42	938	329	16	593
11TH							
Chaffee	141	56	5	202	31	2	169
Custer	16	10	0	26	10	2	14
Fremont	177	81	15	273	66	17	190
Park	33	19	0	52	8	1	43
TOTAL	367	166	20	553	115	22	416

TABLE XXII. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
12TH							
Alamosa	87	35	0	122	50	3	69
Conejos	43	32	0	75	39	1	35
Costilla	16	15	1	32	5	0	27
Mineral	5	3	0	8	1	0	7
Rio Grande	60	33	1	94	27	2	65
Saguache	99	17	1	117	65	11	41
TOTAL	310	135	3	448	187	17	244
13TH							
Kit Carson	79	34	7	120	32	0	88
Logan	169	73	1	243	72	2	169
Morgan	151	79	7	237	75	6	156
Phillips	46	35	5	86	38	0	48
Sedgwick	37	13	1	51	8	1	42
Washington	153	35	2	190	66	12	112
Yuma	126	47	3	176	17	0	159
TOTAL	761	316	26	1103	308	21	774
14TH							
Grand	35	15	1	51	16	0	35
Moffat	127	47	2	176	41	13	122
Routt	93	33	5	131	33	0	98
TOTAL	255	95	8	358	90	13	255
15TH							
Baca	255	34	11	300	20	1	279
Cheyenne	26	22	0	48	12	1	35
Kiowa	49	27	0	76	15	1	60
Prowers	155	57	8	220	64	0	156
TOTAL	485	140	19	644	111	3	530
16TH							
Bent	65	29	2	96	32	10	54
Crowley	29	17	0	46	12	1	33
Otero	153	80	3	236	49	2	185
TOTAL	247	126	5	378	93	13	272
17TH							
Adams	399	260	9	668	215	0	453
18TH							
Arapahoe	704	351	15	1070	323	30	717
Douglas	73	34	3	110	23	7	80
Elbert	48	15	1	64	14	4	46
Lincoln	59	37	2	98	47	2	49
TOTAL	884	437	21	1342	407	43	892
19TH							
Weld	555	272	39	866	218	0	648
20TH							
Boulder	822	319	74	1215	222	0	993
21ST							
Mesa	425	186	25	636	149	23	464
22ND							
Dolores	19	12	1	32	9	2	21
Montezuma	95	60	2	157	46	19	92
TOTAL	114	72	3	189	55	21	113
STATE TOTAL	19205	6570	697	26472	5504	529	20439

TABLE XXIII. JUVENILE CASEFLOW IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
1ST							
Gilpin	13	30	4	47	29	3	15
Jefferson	748	1983	222	2953	1499	356	1098
TOTAL	761	2013	226	3000	1528	359	1113
2ND							
Denver Juvenile	4233	3794	1085	9112	2725	792	5595
3RD							
Huerfano	28	59	12	99	49	12	38
Las Animas	401	157	15	573	123	0	450
TOTAL	429	216	27	672	172	12	488
4TH							
El Paso	922	1825	571	3318	1568	696	1054
Teller	25	25	4	54	34	7	13
TOTAL	947	1850	575	3372	1602	703	1067
5TH							
Clear Creek	22	26	6	54	24	4	26
Eagle	10	47	9	66	31	12	23
Lake	41	85	24	150	91	32	27
Summit	34	36	14	84	31	14	39
TOTAL	107	194	53	354	177	62	115
6TH							
Archuleta	14	13	11	38	7	2	29
La Plata	63	100	26	189	95	24	70
San Juan	5	2	0	7	4	1	2
TOTAL	82	115	37	234	106	27	101
7TH							
Delta	43	75	14	132	49	13	70
Gunnison	10	17	1	28	19	0	9
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	58	88	21	167	81	26	60
Ouray	6	11	0	17	4	0	13
San Miguel	13	3	0	16	4	0	12
TOTAL	130	194	36	360	157	39	164
8TH							
Jackson	4	7	0	11	3	1	7
Larimer	87	295	70	452	248	127	77
TOTAL	91	302	70	463	251	128	84
9TH							
Garfield	51	52	30	133	44	35	54
Pitkin	23	18	0	41	0	1	40
Rio Blanco	9	16	4	29	13	3	13
TOTAL	83	86	34	203	57	39	107
10TH							
Pueblo	674	1122	538	2334	1045	652	637
11TH							
Chaffee	41	78	17	136	57	16	63
Custer	1	3	0	4	3	0	1
Fremont	44	234	109	387	327	29	31
Park	1	2	0	3	0	1	2
TOTAL	87	317	126	530	387	46	97

TABLE XXIII. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
12TH							
Alamosa	42	89	44	175	84	47	44
Conejos	55	37	16	108	56	10	42
Costilla	11	11	0	22	6	1	15
Mineral	0	3	0	3	2	0	1
Rio Grande	87	126	45	258	77	35	146
Saguache	35	32	13	80	32	12	36
TOTAL	230	298	118	646	257	105	284
13TH							
Kit Carson	12	18	0	30	24	0	6
Logan	40	111	33	184	98	32	54
Morgan	64	160	66	290	156	66	68
Phillips	2	7	0	9	5	0	4
Sedgwick	11	4	0	15	5	1	9
Washington	24	36	0	60	46	6	8
Yuma	16	28	3	47	25	3	19
TOTAL	169	364	102	635	359	108	168
14TH							
Grand	20	42	5	67	43	3	21
Moffat	41	73	26	140	46	22	72
Routt	19	62	11	92	59	11	22
TOTAL	80	177	42	299	148	36	115
15TH							
Baca	20	8	14	42	12	0	30
Cheyenne	7	6	0	13	3	0	10
Kiowa	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Prowers	71	105	32	208	100	26	82
TOTAL	99	119	46	264	116	26	122
16TH							
Bent	28	35	5	68	45	7	16
Crowley	4	39	3	46	28	2	16
Otero	57	166	51	274	145	50	79
TOTAL	89	240	59	388	218	59	111
17TH							
Adams	1196	1758	889	3843	1568	979	1206
18TH							
Arapahoe	578	1322	1458	3358	1305	1481	572
Douglas	42	120	55	217	93	53	65
Elbert	18	30	18	65	25	19	22
Lincoln	7	12	7	26	17	9	0
TOTAL	645	1484	1538	3667	1440	1568	659
19TH							
Weld	534	775	70	1379	344	193	842
20TH							
Boulder	552	459	195	1206	436	223	547
21ST							
Mesa	314	625	447	1386	613	472	301
22ND							
Dolores	1	2	0	3	1	0	2
Montezuma	31	46	4	81	44	14	23
TOTAL	32	48	4	84	45	14	25
STATE TOTAL	11564	16550	6317	34431	13751	6642	14038

TABLE XXIV. MENTAL HEALTH CASEFLOW IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
1ST							
Gilpin	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jefferson	108	134	10	252	94	5	153
TOTAL	109	134	10	253	95	5	153
2ND							
Denver Probate	288	401	425	1114	527	276	311
3RD							
Huerfano	14	13	0	27	10	0	17
Las Animas	18	49	1	68	46	6	16
TOTAL	32	62	1	95	56	6	33
4TH							
El Paso	90	471	72	633	439	61	133
Teller	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
TOTAL	94	471	72	637	439	61	137
5TH							
Clear Creek	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Eagle	8	7	1	16	5	7	4
Lake	3	13	2	18	14	3	1
Summit	0	4	0	4	1	0	3
TOTAL	14	24	3	41	20	10	11
6TH							
Archuleta	2	2	0	4	1	0	3
La Plata	4	21	0	25	19	0	6
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	23	0	29	20	0	9
7TH							
Delta	2	13	2	17	8	2	7
Gunnison	1	7	0	8	5	0	3
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	10	20	0	30	22	4	4
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Miguel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	40	2	55	35	6	14
8TH							
Jackson	2	0	0	2	1	0	1
Larimer	14	38	1	53	39	3	11
TOTAL	16	38	1	55	40	3	12
9TH							
Garfield	46	6	2	54	5	4	45
Pitkin	13	1	0	14	1	0	13
Rio Blanco	1	4	0	5	2	0	3
TOTAL	60	11	2	73	8	4	61
10TH							
Pueblo	172	359	51	582	323	59	200
11TH							
Chaffee	4	7	0	11	7	0	4
Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	11	13	0	24	18	2	4
Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	15	20	0	35	25	2	8

TABLE XXIV. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
12TH							
Alamosa	3	20	4	27	16	5	6
Conejos	2	7	2	11	5	3	3
Costilla	0	5	1	6	3	1	2
Mineral	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rio Grande	8	14	1	23	15	3	5
Saguache	7	4	0	11	7	4	0
TOTAL	21	50	8	79	46	17	16
13TH							
Kit Carson	4	2	1	7	4	2	1
Logan	2	9	0	11	8	0	3
Morgan	5	13	4	22	16	5	1
Phillips	2	1	0	3	1	0	2
Sedgwick	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Washington	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Yuma	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	14	28	5	47	32	7	8
14TH							
Grand	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Moffat	9	10	0	19	9	5	5
Routt	4	1	0	5	5	0	0
TOTAL	13	12	0	25	15	5	5
15TH							
Baca	0	11	0	11	9	0	2
Cheyenne	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
Kiowa	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Prowers	3	14	1	18	10	1	7
TOTAL	4	28	1	33	22	1	10
16TH							
Bent	64	63	4	131	61	48	22
Crowley	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
Otero	5	27	0	32	21	0	11
TOTAL	69	92	4	165	84	48	33
17TH							
Adams	24	70	20	114	66	24	24
18TH							
Arapahoe	38	111	116	265	89	134	42
Douglas	3	3	1	7	6	0	1
Elbert	5	4	2	11	4	7	0
Lincoln	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
TOTAL	47	119	119	285	101	141	43
19TH							
Weld	12	30	0	42	32	3	7
20TH							
Boulder	107	96	8	211	68	5	138
21ST							
Mesa	34	71	18	123	66	31	26
22ND							
Dolores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montezuma	5	4	0	9	0	0	9
TOTAL	5	4	0	9	0	0	9
STATE TOTAL	1169	2183	750	4102	2120	714	1268

TABLE XXV. CRIMINAL CASEFLOW IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMS.	POST JUDGMENT TERMS.	PENDING 6-30-78
1ST							
Gilpin	11	10	4	25	7	6	12
Jefferson	578	857	195	1630	642	324	664
TOTAL	589	867	199	1655	649	330	676
2ND							
Denver District	4227	2338	1073	7638	1879	3162	2597
Denver Superior	128	85	2	215	79	2	134
TOTAL	4355	2423	1075	7853	1958	3164	2731
3RD							
Huerfano	48	38	14	100	36	15	49
Las Animas	108	92	19	219	88	10	121
TOTAL	156	130	33	319	124	25	170
4TH							
El Paso	1872	2286	841	4999	2200	900	1899
Teller	57	40	20	117	47	20	50
TOTAL	1929	2326	861	5116	2247	920	1949
5TH							
Clear Creek	32	49	7	88	58	9	21
Eagle	38	40	15	93	36	25	32
Lake	38	52	19	109	38	25	46
Summit	60	36	7	103	23	7	73
TOTAL	168	177	48	393	155	66	172
6TH							
Archuleta	24	26	2	52	12	4	36
La Plata	125	166	73	364	153	59	152
San Juan	5	0	0	5	2	0	3
TOTAL	154	192	75	421	167	63	191
7TH							
Delta	18	35	13	66	19	15	32
Gunnison	5	4	0	9	5	0	4
Hinsdale	2	5	3	10	3	4	3
Montrose	34	43	11	88	38	10	40
Ouray	6	12	3	21	11	0	10
San Miguel	5	3	3	11	2	2	7
TOTAL	70	102	33	205	78	31	96
8TH							
Jackson	11	8	0	19	7	1	11
Larimer	959	634	216	1809	464	327	1018
TOTAL	970	642	216	1828	471	328	1029
9TH							
Garfield	64	52	16	132	47	17	68
Pitkin	71	49	1	121	0	0	121
Rio Blanco	8	17	0	25	15	0	10
TOTAL	143	118	17	278	62	17	199
10TH							
Pueblo	429	406	192	1027	414	214	399
11TH							
Chaffee	81	76	18	175	81	19	75
Custer	8	1	2	11	7	2	2
Fremont	57	137	19	213	82	20	111
Park	6	11	0	17	8	1	9
TOTAL	152	225	39	416	178	42	196

TABLE XXV. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMS.	POST JUDGMENT TERMS.	PENDING 6-30-78
12TH							
Alamosa	30	45	23	98	48	24	26
Conejos	19	11	8	38	12	6	20
Costilla	21	6	1	28	9	1	18
Mineral	1	2	0	3	0	0	3
Rio Grande	34	34	10	78	15	8	55
Saguache	6	16	2	24	11	3	10
TOTAL	111	114	44	269	95	42	132
13TH							
Kit Carson	24	23	0	47	18	0	29
Logan	39	43	1	83	28	4	51
Morgan	90	116	22	228	97	32	99
Phillips	9	10	0	19	6	4	9
Sedgwick	6	3	1	10	1	2	7
Washington	9	9	8	26	9	10	7
Yuma	8	3	0	11	1	1	9
TOTAL	185	207	32	424	160	53	211
14TH							
Grand	26	64	7	97	58	6	33
Moffat	55	40	7	102	41	10	51
Routt	38	55	6	99	55	7	37
TOTAL	119	159	20	298	154	23	121
15TH							
Baca	36	24	41	101	27	7	67
Cheyenne	4	12	0	16	3	0	13
Kiowa	4	4	0	8	4	0	4
Prowers	35	65	21	121	48	19	54
TOTAL	79	105	62	246	82	26	138
16TH							
Bent	23	14	3	40	15	6	19
Crowley	10	3	0	13	7	1	5
Otero	78	115	32	225	118	34	73
TOTAL	111	132	35	278	140	41	97
17TH							
Adams	511	612	227	1350	555	288	507
18TH							
Arapahoe	794	1038	38	1870	527	344	999
Douglas	49	71	8	128	55	18	55
Elbert	6	8	4	18	7	3	8
Lincoln	20	15	9	44	17	9	18
TOTAL	869	1132	59	2060	606	374	1080
19TH							
Weld	673	679	104	1456	461	215	780
20TH							
Boulder	490	380	101	971	327	127	517
21ST							
Mesa	129	245	148	522	180	143	199
22ND							
Dolores	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Montezuma	23	30	1	54	32	9	13
TOTAL	23	31	1	55	33	9	13
STATE TOTAL	12415	11404	3621	27440	9296	6541	11603

TABLE XXVI. TOTAL CASEFLOW^a IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
1ST							
Gilpin	83	90	12	190	85	11	94
Jefferson	6585	9223	2318	18726	8076	2874	7776
TOTAL	6673	9313	2330	18916	8161	2885	7870
2ND							
Denver District	17236	15896	5907	39039	13363	7925	17751
Denver Superior	2175	2065	587	4827	1704	497	2546
Denver Juvenile	4233	3794	1085	9112	2725	792	5595
Denver Probate	8512	2087	711	11310	2098	481	8731
3RD							
Huerfano	216	339	47	502	204	29	269
Las Animas	1093	567	116	1776	510	102	1164
TOTAL	1309	906	163	2278	714	131	1433
4TH							
El Paso	8635	11715	2904	23254	10593	3267	9394
Teller	207	222	34	463	217	52	194
TOTAL	8842	11937	2938	23717	10810	3319	9588
5TH							
Clear Creek	267	242	30	539	233	47	259
Eagle	552	472	84	1108	475	182	451
Lake	227	401	62	690	368	100	222
Summit	448	380	62	890	271	56	563
TOTAL	1494	1495	238	3227	1347	385	1495
6TH							
Archuleta	134	170	18	322	108	10	204
La Plata	697	991	299	1987	947	276	764
San Juan	30	50	2	82	47	3	32
TOTAL	861	1211	319	2391	1102	289	1000
7TH							
Delta	381	516	62	959	452	62	445
Gunnison	220	219	8	438	197	19	222
Hinsdale	22	23	14	59	20	12	27
Montrose	501	735	101	1337	600	145	592
Ouray	62	75	3	140	66	9	65
San Miguel	168	129	18	315	96	12	207
TOTAL	1354	1688	206	3248	1431	259	1558
8TH							
Jackson	49	54	0	103	37	12	54
Larimer	2811	3399	855	7065	2816	1073	3176
TOTAL	2860	3453	855	7168	2853	1085	3230
9TH							
Garfield	765	647	113	1525	484	91	950
Pitkin	724	505	6	1235	13	1	1221
Rio Blanco	150	171	15	336	149	15	172
TOTAL	1639	1323	134	3096	646	107	2343
10TH							
Pueblo	3189	4370	1590	9149	4065	1844	3240
11TH							
Chaffee	447	523	71	1041	479	69	493
Custer	46	36	4	86	41	4	41
Fremont	631	1227	196	2054	1108	121	825
Park	100	135	9	244	85	13	146
TOTAL	1224	1921	280	3425	1713	207	1505

^aIncludes all district courts and Denver Juvenile, Denver Superior, and Denver Probate.
Water cases not included.

TABLE XXVI. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING 7-1-77	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	POST JUDGMENT TERMINATIONS	PENDING 6-30-78
12TH							
Alamosa	340	537	138	1015	530	145	340
Conejos	171	166	38	375	182	37	156
Costilla	79	77	3	159	58	4	97
Mineral	18	20	0	38	19	1	18
Rio Grande	294	419	97	810	313	83	414
Saguache	209	124	29	362	173	47	142
TOTAL	1111	1343	305	2759	1275	317	1167
13TH							
Kit Carson	179	160	11	350	158	12	180
Logan	411	570	79	1060	513	68	479
Morgan	545	803	122	1470	777	155	538
Phillips	121	135	8	264	114	6	144
Sedgwick	86	52	6	144	38	10	96
Washington	238	149	25	412	193	48	171
Yuma	355	247	21	623	164	26	433
TOTAL	1935	2116	272	4323	1957	325	2041
14TH							
Grand	211	315	24	550	290	14	246
Moffat	446	451	67	964	428	113	423
Routt	481	460	26	967	503	24	440
TOTAL	1138	1226	117	2481	1221	151	1109
15TH							
Baca	433	172	112	717	180	34	503
Cheyenne	64	77	1	142	45	2	95
Kiowa	76	44	0	120	32	4	84
Prowers	397	531	93	1021	433	73	515
TOTAL	970	824	206	2000	690	113	1197
16TH							
Bent	224	195	17	436	204	72	160
Crowley	67	84	5	156	83	7	66
Otero	560	727	124	1411	701	120	590
TOTAL	851	1006	146	2003	988	199	816
17TH							
Adams	5149	7444	2678	15271	6530	3118	5623
18TH							
Arapahoe	5411	7741	200	15152	6673	2667	5812
Douglas	397	518	91	1006	450	121	435
Elbert	131	120	63	314	123	71	120
Lincoln	113	128	23	264	137	24	103
TOTAL	6052	8507	2177	16736	7383	2883	6470
19TH							
Weld	3204	3367	481	7052	2426	771	3855
20TH							
Boulder	4794	4759	1009	10562	4120	1027	5415
21ST							
Mesa	1900	2782	1434	6116	2525	1522	2069
22ND							
Dolores	36	46	2	84	39	7	38
Montezuma	305	528	39	872	505	81	286
TOTAL	341	574	41	956	544	88	324
STATE TOTAL	89046	95907	26209	211162	82471	30720	97971

TABLE XXVII. DOMESTIC RELATIONS FILINGS BY TYPE OF CASE - FY 1977-78*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE ¹	LEGAL SEPARATION ²	INVALIDITY OF MARRIAGE ³	CHILD CUSTODY ⁴	RECIPROCAL INTER-STATE	NON-SUPPORT INTRA-STATE ⁵	MISC. ⁶	TOTAL
1ST								
Gilpin	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	12
Jefferson	3056	69	19	30	635	59	20	3888
TOTAL	3062	69	19	30	639	61	20	3900
2ND								
Denver	4688	100	28	8	1357	54	35	6270
3RD								
Huerfano	27	0	0	1	8	5	0	41
Las Animas	84	1	1	1	29	10	2	128
TOTAL	111	1	1	2	37	15	2	169
4TH								
El Paso	2821	93	15	35	1080	68	25	4137
Teller	25	1	0	0	19	1	0	46
TOTAL	2846	94	15	35	1099	69	25	4183
5TH								
Clear Creek	44	0	0	0	23	3	1	71
Eagle	80	0	0	0	31	10	0	121
Lake	88	0	2	0	28	5	6	129
Summit	83	1	0	1	14	2	0	101
TOTAL	295	1	2	1	96	20	7	422
6TH								
Archuleta	31	1	0	0	8	3	0	43
La Plata	231	7	0	8	66	21	1	324
San Juan	11	0	0	0	3	3	1	18
TOTAL	273	8	0	8	77	27	2	395
7TH								
Delta	146	4	0	9	44	18	1	222
Gunnison	49	0	0	0	11	4	0	64
Hinsdale	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	5
Montrose	197	0	0	1	93	24	1	316
Ouray	9	1	0	0	3	4	0	17
San Miguel	20	0	1	0	9	5	0	35
TOTAL	422	5	1	10	163	56	2	659
8TH								
Jackson	14	1	0	0	3	0	0	18
Larimer	966	9	1	5	207	43	11	1242
TOTAL	980	10	1	5	210	43	11	1260
9TH								
Garfield	180	1	0	0	58	19	7	265
Pitkin	129	1	0	0	33	2	0	165
Rio Blanco	43	0	3	0	6	4	0	56
TOTAL	352	2	3	0	97	25	7	486
10TH								
Pueblo	983	10	5	7	215	34	0	1254
11TH								
Chaffee	135	0	1	3	37	24	0	200
Custer	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Fremont	267	0	0	1	80	34	0	382
Park	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
TOTAL	420	0	1	4	117	60	0	602

*See page 117 for footnotes.

TABLE XXVII. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE ¹	LEGAL SEPARA- TION ²	INVALIDITY OF MARRIAGE ³	CHILD CUSTODY ⁴	RECIPROCAL INTER-STATE	NON-SUPPORT ⁵ INTRA-STATE	MISC. ⁶	TOTAL
12TH								
Alamosa	183	1	1	3	16	6	0	210
Conejos	14	0	0	0	5	3	1	23
Costilla	2	0	0	0	8	5	0	15
Mineral	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rio Grande	47	0	0	1	46	6	3	103
Saguache	10	0	0	0	14	3	0	27
TOTAL	260	1	1	4	89	23	4	382
13TH								
Kit Carson	28	0	0	2	9	2	0	41
Logan	112	4	3	1	55	17	0	192
Morgan	160	3	1	0	66	16	0	246
Phillips	32	0	0	0	10	3	0	45
Sedgwick	15	0	0	0	1	3	0	19
Washington	27	0	2	0	2	0	0	31
Yuma	38	0	1	0	7	5	7	58
TOTAL	412	7	7	3	150	46	7	632
14TH								
Grand	50	0	0	1	18	9	1	79
Moffat	90	0	1	2	52	14	4	163
Routt	110	2	0	0	18	5	4	139
TOTAL	250	2	1	3	88	28	9	381
15TH								
Baca	31	0	0	0	4	1	0	36
Cheyenne	12	1	0	0	1	0	0	14
Kiowa	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Prowers	114	2	0	0	23	3	0	142
TOTAL	161	3	0	0	29	4	0	197
16TH								
Bent	20	0	0	1	7	3	0	31
Crowley	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	18
Otero	174	4	2	2	38	12	2	234
TOTAL	206	4	2	3	51	15	2	283
17TH								
Adams	1996	21	11	19	631	40	37	2755
18TH								
Arapahoe	2364	97	16	17	471	25	12	3002
Douglas	84	3	0	0	17	5	0	109
Elbert	11	0	0	0	8	2	2	23
Lincoln	31	1	0	0	8	6	0	46
TOTAL	2490	101	16	17	504	38	14	3180
19TH								
Weld	751	11	7	9	136	30	6	950
20TH								
Boulder	1604	38	13	15	252	28	104	2054
21ST								
Mesa	735	5	3	6	207	67	3	1026
22ND								
Dolores	14	0	0	0	4	1	1	20
Montezuma	160	0	2	5	37	13	0	217
TOTAL	174	0	2	5	41	14	1	237
STATE TOTAL	23471	493	139	194	6285	797	298	31677
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL	74.1	1.6	.4	.6	19.9	2.5	.9	100.0

TABLE XXVIII. CIVIL CASE FILING BY TYPE OF CASE - FY 1977-78*

DISTRICT & COUNTY	-----NEGLIGENCE-----				REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ²	ADMIN. REVIEW AND LOCAL GOVT. ³	MONEY DEMANDS	COUNTY COURT APPEALS	MISC. ⁴	TOTAL ⁵
	-PERSONAL MOTOR VEHICLE ¹	INJURY- OTHER	PROPERTY DAMAGE	WRONGFUL DEATH						
1ST										
Gilpin	0	0	0	0	14	1	10	0	8	33
Jefferson	155	95	55	11	349	90	1324	17	296	2392
TOTAL	155	95	55	11	363	91	1334	17	304	2425
2ND										
District	560	389	179	31	1198	190	3720	0	1021	7288
Superior	3	6	139	0	24	11	1706	0	91	1980
TOTAL	563	395	318	31	1222	201	5426	0	1112	9268
3RD										
Huerfano	1	0	2	0	28	0	15	1	13	60
Las Animas	0	3	1	0	27	1	38	0	22	92
TOTAL	1	3	3	0	55	1	53	1	35	152
4TH										
El Paso	132	97	63	9	542	25	1225	18	263	2374
Teller	0	0	2	0	46	0	34	0	12	94
TOTAL	132	97	65	9	588	25	1259	18	275	2468
5TH										
Clear Creek	0	1	1	0	26	5	35	0	13	81
Eagle	2	10	1	2	60	3	107	3	42	230
Lake	0	6	3	2	41	2	30	0	7	91
Summit	7	5	5	0	42	9	88	1	33	190
TOTAL	9	22	10	4	169	19	260	4	95	592
6TH										
Archuleta	1	0	0	0	49	2	18	0	8	78
La Plata	2	4	6	1	138	4	96	1	47	299
San Juan	0	1	0	0	19	0	3	0	3	26
TOTAL	3	5	6	1	206	6	117	1	58	403
7TH										
Delta	1	1	5	0	35	0	45	0	12	99
Gunnison	1	0	2	0	9	0	58	1	17	88
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	2	10
Montrose	0	3	2	0	26	11	129	1	19	191
Ouray	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	1	4	27
San Miguel	0	1	0	0	37	1	30	0	12	81
TOTAL	2	5	9	0	123	13	275	3	66	496
8TH										
Jackson	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	11
Larimer	49	34	20	3	143	54	532	6	136	977
TOTAL	49	34	20	3	147	54	539	6	136	988
9TH										
Garfield	2	7	9	0	45	3	117	2	32	213
Pitkin	10	8	1	3	39	3	128	3	53	248
Rio Blanco	0	1	0	0	28	1	15	0	10	55
TOTAL	12	12	10	3	112	7	260	5	95	516
10TH										
Pueblo	76	51	32	9	158	12	442	6	68	854
11TH										
Chaffee	3	2	2	1	37	1	31	0	29	106
Custer	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	1	17
Fremont	5	12	1	7	80	49	107	1	118	380
Park	0	1	1	0	53	1	22	0	10	88
TOTAL	8	15	4	8	182	51	164	1	158	591

* See page 118 for footnotes.

TABLE XXVIII. (Continued)

DISTRICT & COUNTY	-----NEGLIGENCE-----				REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ²	ADMIN. REVIEW AND LOCAL GOVT. ³	MONEY DEMANDS	COUNTY COURT APPEALS	MISC. ⁴	TOTAL ⁵
	-PERSONAL MOTOR VEHICLE ¹	INJURY- OTHER	PROPERTY DAMAGE	WRONGFUL DEATH						
12TH										
Alamosa	5	0	3	0	46	3	61	0	20	138
Conejos	1	1	2	0	19	0	23	1	9	56
Costilla	0	0	0	0	13	0	7	0	5	25
Mineral	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	8
Rio Grande	0	3	4	0	23	59	0	0	20	109
Saguache	0	0	1	1	11	1	7	0	7	28
TOTAL	6	5	10	1	115	63	100	1	63	364
13TH										
Kit Carson	1	1	2	0	6	2	24	0	6	42
Logan	4	1	4	2	21	0	92	1	17	142
Morgan	9	5	5	1	20	12	111	2	24	189
Phillips	2	1	1	0	9	0	18	0	6	37
Sedgwick	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	4	12
Washington	0	0	2	0	10	0	12	0	13	37
Yuma	1	1	1	2	18	0	48	0	39	110
TOTAL	17	10	16	5	85	14	310	3	109	569
14TH										
Grand	5	4	3	0	27	0	50	1	24	114
Moffat	1	0	0	0	26	8	72	0	11	118
Routt	5	1	1	0	50	2	77	3	31	170
TOTAL	11	5	4	0	103	10	199	4	66	402
15TH										
Baca	3	1	3	0	18	1	24	0	9	59
Cheyenne	0	0	0	1	11	0	5	0	3	20
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	8
Prowers	0	6	3	1	29	3	91	0	15	148
TOTAL	3	7	6	2	62	4	124	0	27	235
16TH										
Bent	1	0	1	0	9	0	11	0	1	23
Crowley	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Otero	6	5	3	0	24	3	51	0	13	105
TOTAL	7	5	4	0	33	3	67	0	14	133
17TH										
Adams	141	93	53	12	232	0	841	8	609	1989
18TH										
Arapahoe	159	88	66	9	307	3	904	9	372	1917
Douglas	2	6	2	0	62	9	52	2	46	181
Elbert	2	0	0	0	24	0	7	0	7	40
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	3	17
TOTAL	164	94	68	9	398	12	971	11	428	2155
19TH										
Weld	30	20	31	2	106	15	318	3	136	661
20TH										
Boulder	98	67	57	5	233	68	697	18	208	1451
21ST										
Mesa	7	28	19	0	144	15	340	4	72	629
22ND										
Dolores	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	1	1	11
Montezuma	0	1	3	0	91	1	48	0	27	171
TOTAL	0	1	3	0	97	1	51	1	28	182
STATE TOTAL	1494	1069	803	115	4933	685	14147	115	4162	27523
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL										
	5.5	3.9	2.9	.4	17.9	2.5	51.4	.4	15.1	100.0

TABLE XXIX. PROBATE FILINGS BY TYPE OF CASE - FY 1977-78*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	INTESTATES	TESTATES	GUARDIANSHIPS ¹	CONSERVATORSHIPS	SMALL ESTATES	MISC. ²	TOTAL
1ST							
Gilpin	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
Jefferson	109	283	39	117	14	7	569
TOTAL	111	284	39	117	14	9	574
2ND							
Denver Probate	298	901	59	133	14	279	1686
3RD							
Huerfano	8	14	0	3	0	3	28
Las Animas	16	25	4	2	0	2	49
TOTAL	24	39	4	5	0	5	77
4TH							
El Paso	95	327	33	106	25	36	622
Teller	4	7	0	1	4	1	17
TOTAL	99	334	33	107	29	37	639
5TH							
Clear Creek	5	5	1	0	1	3	15
Eagle	8	15	0	2	0	2	27
Lake	3	5	0	0	11	12	31
Summit	4	4	2	1	0	2	13
TOTAL	20	29	3	3	12	19	86
6TH							
Archuleta	1	6	0	0	0	1	8
La Plata	23	27	1	4	9	7	71
San Juan	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL	27	33	1	4	9	9	83
7TH							
Delta	18	25	4	11	0	14	72
Gunnison	12	9	1	1	1	6	30
Hinsdale	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Montrose	25	30	9	7	0	6	77
Ouray	1	7	0	0	0	0	8
San Miguel	2	2	1	1	0	1	7
TOTAL	58	76	15	20	1	27	197
8TH							
Jackson	1	9	0	0	0	0	10
Larimer	43	142	2	25	0	1	213
TOTAL	44	151	2	25	0	1	223
9TH							
Garfield	18	29	3	5	1	3	59
Pitkin	2	16	0	1	2	3	24
Rio Blanco	7	13	0	2	0	1	23
TOTAL	27	58	3	8	3	7	106
10TH							
Pueblo	87	159	55	60	6	8	375
11TH							
Chaffee	13	25	6	5	0	7	56
Custer	2	5	0	1	0	2	10
Fremont	17	50	4	5	0	5	81
Park	5	11	0	2	0	1	19
TOTAL	37	91	10	13	0	15	166

*See page 118 for footnotes.

TABLE XXIX. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	INTESTATES	TESTATES	GUARDIANSHIPS ¹	CONSERVATORSHIPS	SMALL ESTATES	MISC. ²	TOTAL
12TH							
Alamosa	6	19	2	6	0	2	35
Conejos	5	4	1	2	19	1	32
Costilla	7	3	2	1	0	2	15
Mineral	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Rio Grande	10	15	2	1	0	5	33
Saguache	6	7	0	2	0	2	17
TOTAL	34	50	7	13	19	12	135
13TH							
Kit Carson	12	18	0	0	1	3	34
Logan	22	43	0	4	1	3	73
Morgan	15	42	9	7	1	5	79
Phillips	12	13	1	3	0	6	35
Sedgwick	4	6	0	1	0	2	13
Washington	11	21	1	0	0	2	35
Yuma	20	17	2	1	0	7	47
TOTAL	96	160	13	16	3	28	316
14TH							
Grand	6	7	0	1	0	1	15
Moffat	12	25	0	4	1	5	47
Routt	5	18	3	4	0	3	33
TOTAL	23	50	3	9	1	9	95
15TH							
Baca	13	20	1	0	0	0	34
Cheyenne	9	10	0	0	0	3	22
Kiowa	12	12	1	2	0	0	27
Prowers	17	29	6	4	0	1	57
TOTAL	51	71	8	6	0	4	140
16TH							
Bent	9	10	1	4	0	5	29
Crowley	4	6	0	0	0	7	17
Otero	23	36	5	11	0	5	80
TOTAL	36	52	6	15	0	17	126
17TH							
Adams	58	108	21	40	33	0	260
18TH							
Arapahoe	65	186	10	67	15	8	351
Douglas	5	13	3	2	10	1	34
Elbert	3	7	4	0	1	0	15
Lincoln	3	23	1	4	6	0	37
TOTAL	76	229	18	73	32	9	437
19TH							
Weld	45	138	8	26	34	21	272
20TH							
Boulder	39	154	14	49	46	17	319
21ST							
Mesa	59	97	6	22	1	1	186
22ND							
Dolores	7	5	0	0	0	0	12
Montezuma	22	26	2	5	2	3	60
TOTAL	29	31	2	5	2	3	72
STATE TOTAL	1378	3295	330	771	259	537	6570
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL	21.0	50.2	5.0	11.7	3.9	8.2	100.0

TABLE XXX. JUVENILE CASE FILINGS BY TYPE OF CASE¹ - FY 1977-78*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DELIN- QUENCY PETITIONS	CHINS PETI- TIONS ²	DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT PETITIONS ³	RELINQUISH- MENTS	ADOPTIONS	PATERNITY & SUPPORT ⁴	MISC. ⁵	TOTAL
1ST								
Gilpin	23	1	5	0	1	0	0	30
Jefferson	1261	93	95	44	242	186	62	1983
TOTAL	1284	94	100	44	243	186	62	2013
2ND								
Denver Juvenile	1140	57	479	164	295	1659	0	3794
3RD								
Huerfano	22	3	4	0	1	27	2	59
Las Animas	62	13	21	1	17	39	4	157
TOTAL	84	16	25	1	18	66	6	216
4TH								
El Paso	534	125	466	81	292	311	16	1825
Teller	0	2	17	0	4	1	1	25
TOTAL	534	127	483	81	296	312	17	1850
5TH								
Clear Creek	10	1	5	0	7	2	1	26
Eagle	24	1	8	1	9	1	3	47
Lake	32	16	12	0	5	8	12	85
Summit	16	6	1	1	7	0	5	36
TOTAL	82	24	26	2	28	11	21	194
6TH								
Archuleta	2	2	2	0	0	6	1	13
La Plata	29	6	8	5	23	29	0	100
San Juan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	31	8	12	5	23	35	1	115
7TH								
Delta	18	9	0	1	18	26	3	75
Gunnison	3	0	1	3	9	0	1	17
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	27	12	11	5	17	12	4	88
Ouray	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	11
San Miguel	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
TOTAL	49	25	20	9	45	38	8	194
8TH								
Jackson	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	7
Larimer	104	24	26	9	73	51	8	295
TOTAL	104	24	30	9	75	51	9	302
9TH								
Garfield	15	0	5	2	22	1	7	52
Pitkin	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
Rio Blanco	4	0	0	3	7	0	2	16
TOTAL	35	0	5	5	31	1	9	86
10TH								
Pueblo	439	97	121	28	76	326	35	1122
11TH								
Chaffee	38	2	8	3	6	16	5	78
Custer	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Fremont	72	44	27	2	11	49	29	234
Park	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	112	46	35	5	19	65	35	317

*See page 118 for footnotes.

TABLE XXX. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DELIN- QUENCY PETITIONS	CHINS PETI- TIONS ²	DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT PETITIONS ³	RELINQUISH- MENTS	ADOPTIONS	PATERNITY & SUPPORT ⁴	MISC. ⁵	TOTAL
12TH								
Alamosa	10	7	9	6	12	31	14	89
Conejos	10	6	2	2	2	13	2	37
Costilla	0	3	0	0	0	7	1	11
Mineral	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Rio Grande	50	8	6	2	1	46	13	126
Saguache	8	0	0	1	2	21	0	32
TOTAL	79	24	17	11	19	118	30	298
13TH								
Kit Carson	1	0	3	0	11	2	1	18
Logan	30	7	33	5	13	20	3	111
Morgan	40	0	40	6	15	51	8	160
Phillips	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	7
Sedgwick	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4
Washington	1	0	11	0	8	15	1	36
Yuma	0	0	13	3	6	5	1	28
TOTAL	72	7	103	15	59	93	15	364
14TH								
Grand	30	3	2	0	5	1	1	42
Moffat	12	6	7	1	14	6	27	73
Routt	33	1	11	3	8	5	1	62
TOTAL	75	10	20	4	27	12	29	177
15TH								
Baca	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	8
Cheyenne	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prowers	29	3	30	2	14	20	7	105
TOTAL	31	5	30	7	19	20	7	119
16TH								
Bent	7	0	6	0	7	15	0	35
Crowley	26	2	4	0	1	6	0	39
Otero	77	5	13	2	15	47	7	166
TOTAL	110	7	23	2	23	68	7	240
17TH								
Adams	584	103	354	12	237	437	31	1758
18TH								
Arapahoe	466	107	91	38	171	218	231	1322
Douglas	68	6	2	2	15	11	16	120
Elbert	13	0	1	0	7	3	6	30
Lincoln	5	1	0	0	3	2	1	12
TOTAL	552	114	94	40	196	234	254	1484
19TH								
Weld	310	32	92	12	105	224	0	775
20TH								
Boulder	226	37	60	15	116	4	1	459
21ST								
Mesa	318	65	61	13	77	76	15	625
22ND								
Dolores	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Montezuma	19	2	1	1	11	10	2	46
TOTAL	20	2	1	1	12	10	2	48
STATE TOTAL	6271	924	2191	485	2039	4046	594	16550
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL	37.9	5.6	13.2	2.9	12.3	24.5	3.6	100.0

TABLE XXXI. MENTAL HEALTH FILINGS BY TYPE OF CASE - FY 1977-78*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	-----MENTAL ILLNESS-----			DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED ADMISSIONS ⁴	ALCOHOLISM COMMITMENTS ⁵	MISC. ⁶	TOTAL
	EVALUATION ¹	SHORT TERM ²	LONG TERM ³				
1ST							
Gilpin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	34	72	0	16	9	3	134
TOTAL	34	72	0	16	9	3	134
2ND							
Denver Probate	117	252	1	0	25	6	401
3RD							
Huerfano	12	0	1	0	0	0	13
Las Animas	37	4	0	0	1	7	49
TOTAL	49	4	1	0	1	7	62
4TH							
El Paso	371	2	1	0	94	3	471
Teller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	371	2	1	0	94	3	471
5TH							
Clear Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eagle	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Lake	9	4	0	0	0	0	13
Summit	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	9	15	0	0	0	0	24
6TH							
Archuleta	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
La Plata	13	5	0	0	3	0	21
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	5	0	0	5	0	23
7TH							
Delta	5	4	0	0	2	2	13
Gunnison	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	2	17	0	0	1	0	20
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Miguel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	28	0	0	3	2	40
8TH							
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larimer	7	24	0	0	4	3	38
TOTAL	7	24	0	0	4	3	38
9TH							
Garfield	0	5	0	0	1	0	6
Pitkin	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rio Blanco	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
TOTAL	0	7	0	0	4	0	11
10TH							
Pueblo	105	185	21	1	44	3	359
11TH							
Chaffee	1	5	0	0	1	0	7
Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	1	12	0	0	0	0	13
Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	17	0	0	1	0	20

*See page 118 for footnotes.

TABLE XXXI. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	-----MENTAL ILLNESS-----			DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED ADMISSIONS ⁴	ALCOHOLISM COMMITMENTS ⁵	MISC. ⁶	TOTAL
	EVALUATION ¹	SHORT TERM ²	LONG TERM ³				
12TH							
Alamosa	0	15	0	0	5	0	20
Conejos	2	4	0	0	1	0	7
Costilla	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande	6	6	0	0	1	1	14
Saguache	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	9	33	0	0	7	1	50
13TH							
Kit Carson	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Logan	0	7	0	0	0	2	9
Morgan	9	3	0	0	1	0	13
Phillips	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sedgwick	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yuma	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	12	13	0	0	1	2	28
14TH							
Grand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Moffat	4	3	1	0	2	0	10
Routt	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	6	3	1	0	2	0	12
15TH							
Baca	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Cheyenne	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prowers	0	12	0	0	2	0	14
TOTAL	11	15	0	0	2	0	28
16TH							
Bent	11	46	1	0	3	2	63
Crowley	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Otero	3	23	0	0	1	0	27
TOTAL	14	71	1	0	4	2	92
17TH							
Adams	22	34	0	0	12	2	70
18TH							
Arapahoe	94	13	0	0	3	1	111
Douglas	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Elbert	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	94	19	0	0	5	1	119
19TH							
Weld	0	30	0	0	0	0	30
20TH							
Boulder	21	71	0	0	4	0	96
21ST							
Mesa	11	41	6	0	13	0	71
22ND							
Dolores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montezuma	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
STATE TOTAL	917	942	32	17	240	35	2183
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL	42.0	43.1	1.5	.8	11.0	1.6	100.0

TABLE XXXII. CRIMINAL OFFENSE FILINGS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE - FY 1977-78*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON ¹	OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY ²	OFFENSES INVOLVING FRAUD ³	OFFENSES INVOLVING GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS ⁴	DRUG AND NARCOTIC OFFENSES	MISC. ⁵ OFFENSES	TOTAL OFFENSE FILINGS
1ST							
Gilpin	6	2	0	0	0	1	9
Jefferson	109	462	39	20	71	107	808
TOTAL	115	464	39	20	71	108	817
2ND							
Denver Dist.	289	1282	180	4	236	174	2165
3RD							
Huerfano	8	14	5	6	0	3	36
Las Animas	33	29	7	3	4	12	88
TOTAL	41	43	12	9	4	15	124
4TH							
El Paso	500	1109	211	30	126	220	2196
Teller	0	28	3	2	0	3	36
TOTAL	500	1137	214	32	126	223	2232
5TH							
Clear Creek	3	19	5	2	6	10	45
Eagle	7	25	2	1	2	1	38
Lake	12	23	2	0	3	5	45
Summit	9	11	1	0	1	3	25
TOTAL	31	78	10	3	12	19	153
6TH							
Archuleta	4	14	3	1	0	4	26
La Plata	30	70	15	4	11	25	155
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	34	84	18	5	11	29	181
7TH							
Delta	7	20	2	2	0	3	34
Gunnison	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Hinsdale	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
Montrose	6	23	2	4	1	4	40
Ouray	7	0	0	1	0	3	11
San Miguel	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
TOTAL	24	46	5	7	2	11	95
8TH							
Jackson	0	2	1	3	0	2	8
Larimer	105	318	66	19	39	64	611
TOTAL	105	320	67	22	39	66	619
9TH							
Garfield	7	20	6	5	3	0	41
Pitkin	2	16	10	1	3	7	39
Rio Blanco	3	5	2	2	0	1	13
TOTAL	12	41	18	8	6	8	93
10TH							
Pueblo	54	202	35	17	13	69	390
11TH							
Chaffee	7	17	8	14	7	12	65
Custer	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fremont	24	28	11	32	16	17	128
Park	2	1	0	0	1	3	7
TOTAL	33	47	19	46	24	32	201

*See page 119 for footnotes.

TABLE XXXII. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON ¹	OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY ²	OFFENSES INVOLVING FRAUD ³	OFFENSES INVOLVING GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS ⁴	DRUG AND NARCOTIC OFFENSES	MISC. ⁵ OFFENSES	TOTAL OFFENSE FILINGS
12TH							
Alamosa	6	19	2	9	0	8	44
Conejos	2	6	0	0	0	0	8
Costilla	1	4	0	0	0	1	6
Mineral	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Rio Grande	1	21	1	1	0	4	28
Saguache	2	8	2	1	0	2	15
TOTAL	13	59	5	11	0	15	103
13TH							
Kit Carson	4	15	2	2	0	0	23
Logan	4	23	1	0	3	9	40
Morgan	12	58	5	2	3	9	89
Phillips	1	8	0	0	0	0	9
Sedgwick	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Yuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	23	110	8	4	6	18	169
14TH							
Grand	9	31	1	1	3	16	61
Moffat	6	16	0	1	1	4	28
Routt	11	17	1	2	4	11	46
TOTAL	26	64	2	4	8	31	135
15TH							
Baca	3	17	2	0	0	0	22
Cheyenne	2	3	3	2	0	1	11
Kiowa	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Prowers	11	30	7	2	6	2	58
TOTAL	17	52	13	4	6	3	95
16TH							
Bent	4	5	0	0	0	3	12
Crowley	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Otero	25	54	8	2	0	8	97
TOTAL	30	61	8	2	0	11	112
17TH							
Adams	81	281	13	8	46	142	571
18TH							
Arapahoe	160	504	98	3	64	175	1004
Douglas	16	23	5	2	1	12	59
Elbert	1	5	0	0	0	1	7
Lincoln	1	3	3	0	0	4	11
TOTAL	178	535	106	5	65	192	1081
19TH							
Weld	143	330	27	20	54	84	658
20TH							
Boulder	78	204	18	4	18	26	348
21ST							
Mesa	36	125	19	12	19	20	231
22ND							
Dolores	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Montezuma	5	15	4	0	1	5	30
TOTAL	5	16	4	0	1	5	31
STATE TOTAL	1868	5581	840	247	767	1301	10604
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL	17.6	52.6	7.9	2.3	7.3	12.3	100.0

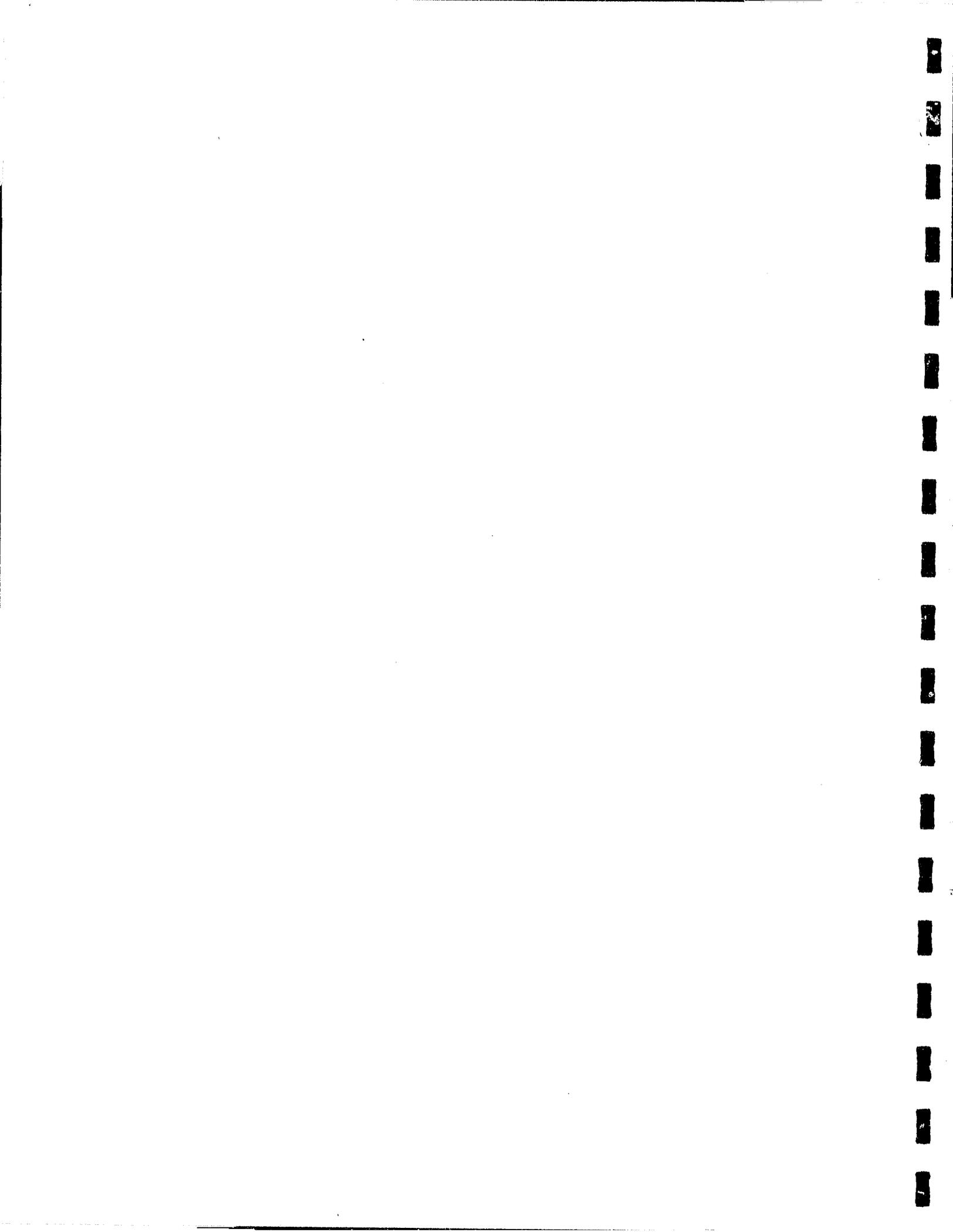
TABLE XXXIII. OFFENSE AND NON-OFFENSE FILINGS PLUS
TOTAL CRIMINAL FILINGS - FY 1977-78*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSE FILINGS	MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COURT APPEALS	OTHER NON- OFFENSE FILINGS ¹	TOTAL CRIMINAL FILINGS
1ST				
Gilpin	9	0	1	10
Jefferson	808	34	15	857
TOTAL	817	34	16	867
2ND				
Denver District	2165	0	173	2338
Denver Superior	0	84	1	85
TOTAL	2165	84	174	2423
3RD				
Huerfano	36	2	0	38
Las Animas	88	4	0	92
TOTAL	124	6	0	130
4TH				
El Paso	2196	21	69	2286
Teller	36	0	4	40
TOTAL	2232	21	73	2326
5TH				
Clear Creek	45	4	0	49
Eagle	38	1	1	40
Lake	45	5	2	52
Summit	25	4	7	36
TOTAL	153	14	10	177
6TH				
Archuleta	26	0	0	26
La Plata	155	6	5	166
San Juan	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	181	6	5	192
7TH				
Delta	34	1	0	35
Gunnison	3	1	0	4
Hinsdale	5	0	0	5
Montrose	40	0	3	43
Ouray	11	1	0	12
San Miguel	2	1	0	3
TOTAL	95	4	3	102
8TH				
Jackson	8	0	0	8
Larimer	611	23	0	634
TOTAL	619	23	0	642
9TH				
Garfield	41	7	4	52
Pitkin	39	4	6	49
Rio Blanco	13	4	0	17
TOTAL	93	15	10	118
10TH				
Pueblo	390	16	0	406
11TH				
Chaffee	65	3	8	76
Custer	1	0	0	1
Fremont	128	7	2	137
Park	7	0	4	11
TOTAL	201	10	14	225

*See page 119 for footnotes.

TABLE XXXIII. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSE FILINGS	MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COURT APPEALS	OTHER NON- OFFENSE FILINGS ¹	TOTAL CRIMINAL FILINGS
12TH				
Alamosa	44	1	0	45
Conejos	8	2	1	11
Costilla	6	0	0	6
Mineral	2	0	0	2
Rio Grande	28	6	0	34
Saguache	15	1	0	16
TOTAL	103	10	1	114
13TH				
Kit Carson	23	0	0	23
Logan	40	3	0	43
Morgan	89	6	21	116
Phillips	9	1	0	10
Sedgwick	2	1	0	3
Washington	6	2	1	9
Yuma	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	169	13	25	207
14TH				
Grand	61	2	1	64
Moffat	28	3	9	40
Routt	46	5	4	55
TOTAL	135	10	14	159
15TH				
Baca	22	1	1	24
Cheyenne	11	1	0	12
Kiowa	4	0	0	4
Prowers	58	1	6	65
TOTAL	95	3	7	105
16TH				
Bent	12	0	2	14
Crowley	3	0	0	3
Otero	97	4	14	115
TOTAL	112	4	16	132
17TH				
Adams	571	41	0	612
18TH				
Arapahoe	1004	26	8	1038
Douglas	59	10	2	71
Elbert	7	0	1	8
Lincoln	11	1	3	15
TOTAL	1081	37	14	1132
19TH				
Weld	658	12	9	679
20TH				
Boulder	348	26	6	380
21ST				
Mesa	231	10	4	245
22ND				
Dolores	1	0	0	1
Montezuma	30	0	0	30
TOTAL	31	0	0	31
STATE TOTAL	10604	399	401	11404
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL	93.0	3.5	3.5	100.0



¹Prior to FY 1975-76, Denver Probate Court had not been included in the automated data processing system. The court's entire caseload is included from FY 1975-76 on; this affects comparability with district court totals from previous years.

Water court figures are not included in these district court totals, but are compiled separately in the Water Court section of this report.

Table XIX. Average New Filings, Caseloads, and Terminations per Judge (and Referee) for FY 1977 and 1978

^aFigures do not include water cases or water referees.

^bPrior to FY 1977-78, terminations included both original termination orders and post judgment terminations. This year, post judgment terminations were excluded from both the FY 1976-77 and FY 1977-78 figures.

^cFractions represent judges appointed during the fiscal year.

^dIncludes only nine months of Denver Probate Court's post judgment actions due to data processing failure.

Table XXVII. Domestic Relations Filings
by Type of Case - FY 1977-78

¹Prior to January 1, 1972, known as Divorce.

²Prior to January 1, 1972, known as Separate Maintenance.

³Prior to January 1, 1972, known as Annulment.

⁴Separate petitions for custody proceedings, not to be confused with custody hearings within dissolution actions.

⁵Petitions under the Uniform Reciprocal Support Act.

⁶Includes determination of status and other miscellaneous cases.

TABLE XXVIII. Civil Case Filings by
Type of Case - FY 1977-78

- ¹Includes related property damage.
- ²Includes quiet Titles, Condemnations, Replevins, Foreclosures, Mechanics' Liens, etc.
- ³Includes reviews of Workmen's and Unemployment Compensation, P. U. C. and other administrative or regulatory agencies, cases involving city and county government, etc.
- ⁴Includes Habeas Corpus, Mandamus and other Remedial Writs, Injunctions, etc.
- ⁵Does not include water cases filed in water courts.

Table XXIX. Probate Filings by
Type of Case - FY 1977-78

- ¹Includes both juvenile and adult guardianships.
- ²Includes foreign wills, separate trusteeships, etc.

Table XXX. Juvenile Case Filings by
Type of Case - FY 1977-78

- ¹Does not include Informal Adjustment cases handled by the probation department and not by the court.
- ²Children in Need of Supervision petitions.
- ³Includes Child Abuse cases.
- ⁴Includes Paternity only, Support only, and Paternity and Support cases.
- ⁵Includes Guardianships, Contributing to Delinquency, Requests for Marriage, etc.

Table XXXI. Mental Health Filings by
Type of Case - FY 1977-78

- ¹Petition for Evaluation.
- ²Certification for Short-term Treatment.
- ³Petitions for Long-term Treatment.
- ⁴Includes Short and Long-term Treatment Admission.
- ⁵Petition for Involuntary Commitment of Alcoholic.
- ⁶Includes Other, Petition for Sterilization, and Objection to Admission or Retention.

Table XXXII. Criminal Offense Filings by
Type of Offense - FY 1977-78

- ¹Includes murder, manslaughter, assault, rape, etc.
- ²Includes arson, burglary, theft, robbery, etc.
- ³Includes forgery, fraud by credit card, bad checks, etc.
- ⁴Includes escape and offenses relating to custody, bribery and corrupt influences, perjury, and other Article 8 offenses.
- ⁵Includes offenses involving the Family Relation; Offenses Relating to Morals; Offenses Against Public Peace, Order and Decency; Criminal Non-Support, etc.

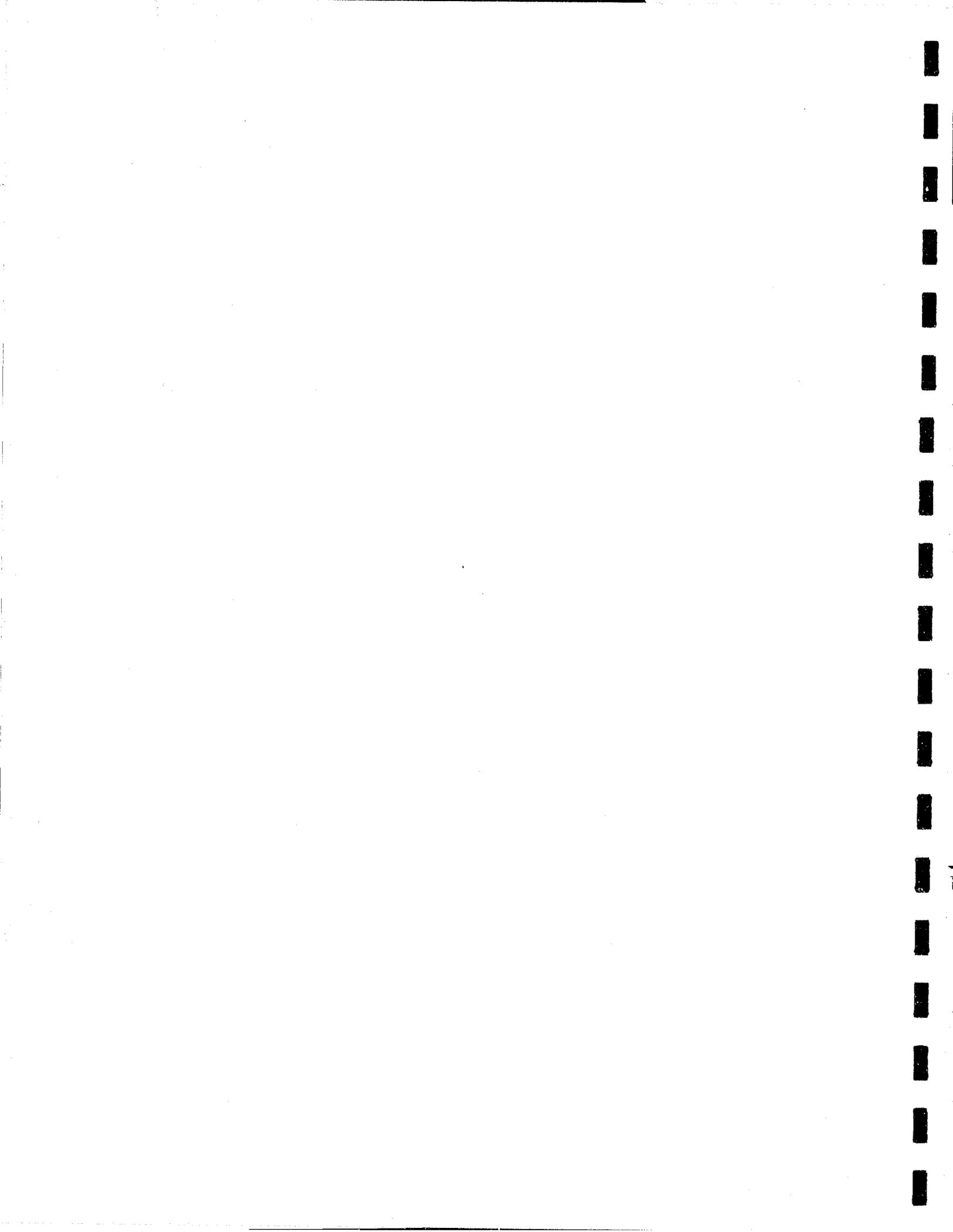
Table XXXIII. Offense and Non-Offense Filings
Plus Total Criminal Filings - FY 1977-78

- ¹Includes extraditions, revocations, parole and release from commitment hearings, etc.





THE WATER COURTS



THE WATER COURTS

Water Division	Judge
One	Donald A. Carpenter
Two	John C. Statler
Three	Robert W. Ogburn
Four	Fred Calhoun
Five	George E. Lohr
Six	Claus Hume
Seven	William S. Eakes

¹Replaced Don Lorenz 1/23/78



THE WATER COURTS

Historical Background

Colorado's system of separate water courts appears to be unique among the 50 states. In 1969 the General Assembly passed the Water Rights Determination and Administration Act of 1969, with the intention of accomplishing the following objectives: 1) consolidating some 60 water districts then in existence; 2) reducing the prohibitive cost of having a water right established; 3) simplifying the legal process so that an attorney might not be necessary; 4) allowing old and abandoned water claims to be stricken; and 5) by 1974, providing a master tabulation of all water and conditional rights, so that the public is aware of who has priority.

To accomplish this, the act set up seven water divisions according to drainage patterns of the rivers in the state and assigned a water engineer and designated the location of a water court in each division to investigate and rule on all water matters in that district. The water judges are appointed by the Supreme Court from among the district court judges. The water judges and the water records of the seven divisions are located in the following cities and counties:

Division 1	Greeley	Weld County
Division 2	Pueblo	Pueblo County
Division 3	Alamosa	Alamosa County
Division 4	Montrose	Montrose County
Division 5	Glenwood Springs	Garfield County
Division 6	Steamboat Springs	Routt County
Division 7	Durango	La Plata County

One of the sections of the law provided that to assure priority of right to underground wells, owners must file a claim to that right before July 1, 1971. This was later extended to July 1, 1972. At the end of FY 1971-72, Coloradoans had submitted nearly 17,000 applications, representing over 40,000 claims, for determination of water rights.

After recovering from the shock of a deluge of last-minute applications, water courts began the business

of handling a monumental task. It was quickly apparent that a single judge in each division would be unable to make inroads on the pending caseload, so water referees were added to the court staffs.

In addition, although the new filings dropped dramatically as expected, a steady number of applications continued to be filed monthly. Some procrastinators and claimants in newly developed areas made up the bulk of these.

In 1973, the General Assembly changed findings of reasonable diligence from a biennial to a quadrennial requirement and provided for a tabulation of water rights by the water engineer in each division, with provisions for protests to be filed in the courts. The deadlines originally provided in the statutes proved difficult to meet, and the 1975 General Assembly recognized the difficulty by allowing for another tabulation to be prepared in 1978. Objections must be filed with the division engineer by July 1, 1980, and protests of his decision must be filed in the water court by January 1, 1982.

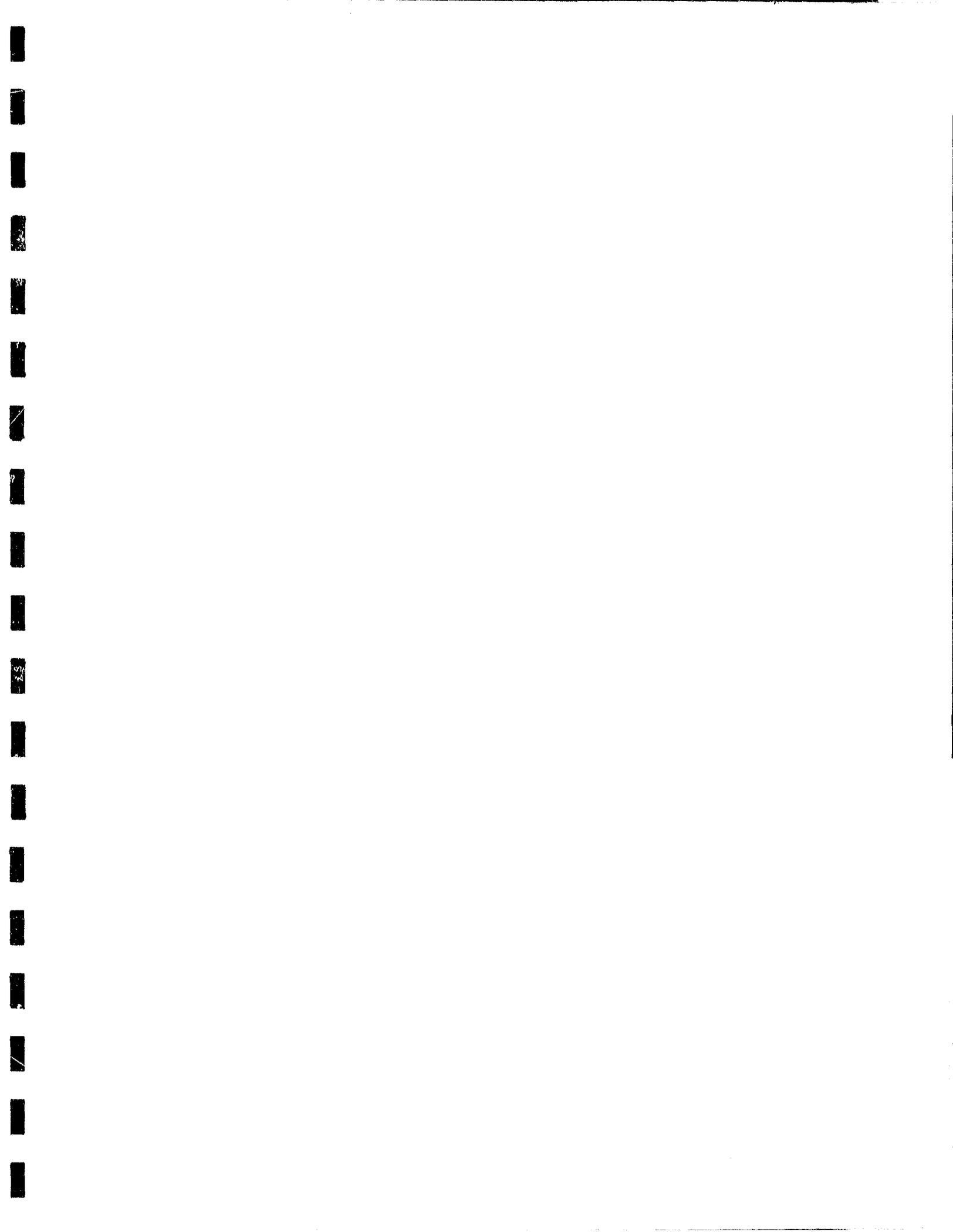
Filings during fiscal years 1973-74 through 1976-77 maintained a relatively constant rate. The pending caseload was reduced each year. The number of water filings is misleading, however, as an application may represent many claims, each of which must be examined and settled. In FY 1976-77, diligence filings and post judgment actions started to appear, as more conditional water rights became due for review.

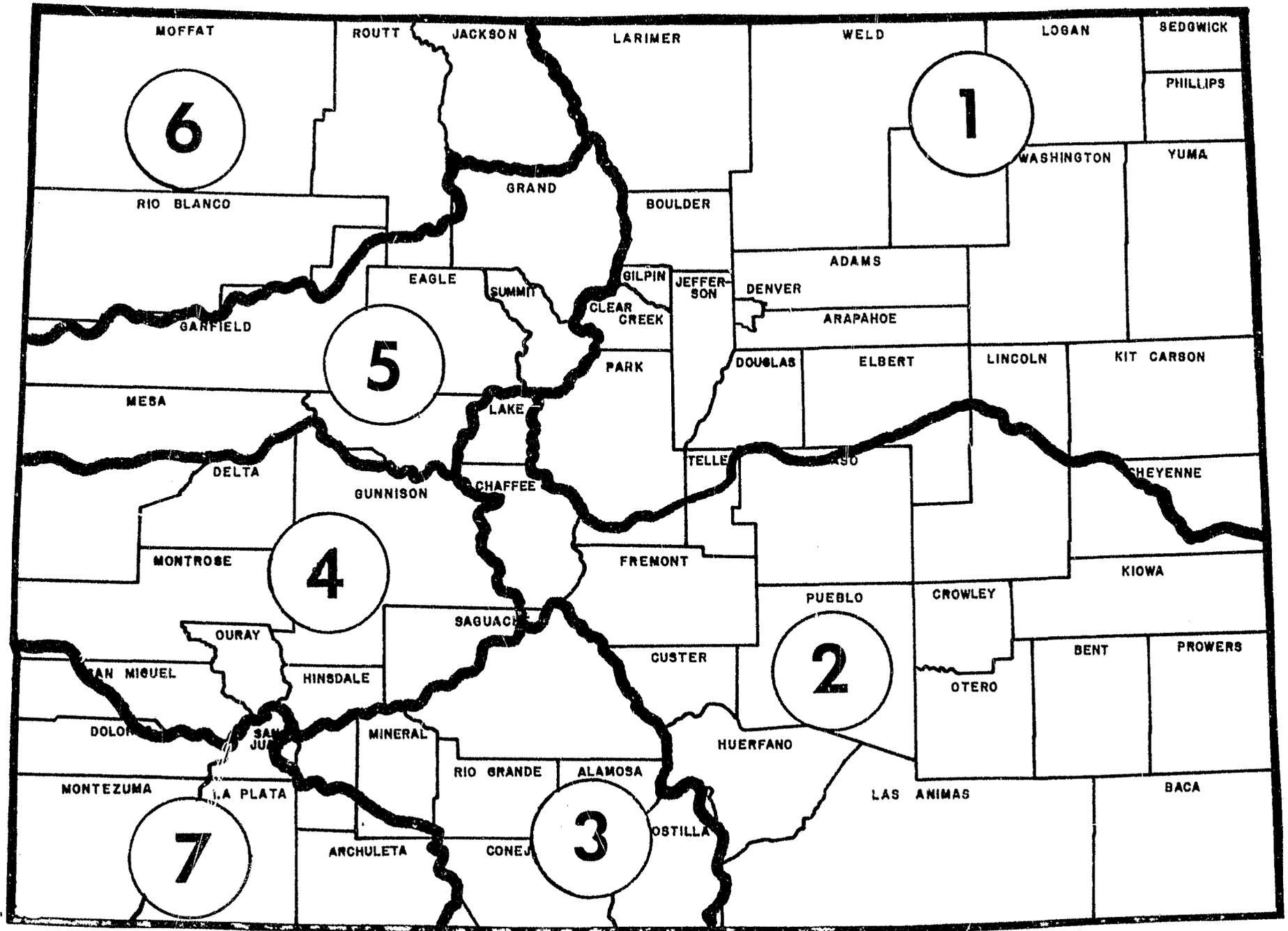
Water Court Activity in FY 1977-78

The dramatic increase in new filings, almost double last year's number in three of the seven water divisions, was caused primarily by the flood of cases filed by the United States government. The United States has filed hundreds of complex cases which claim water rights in the national forests and on other federal land in Colorado.

Beyond the 43.2 percent increase in filings there was a 36.6 percent increase in the number of claims to be adjudicated. Plans for augmentation were a major reason for this increase.

All of this activity resulted in a growth in the number of pending water cases for the first time since FY 1971-72.





WATER DISTRICTS of COLORADO



TABLE XXXIV. CASELOAD OF THE WATER COURTS - FY 1974-75 to FY 1977-78

	FY 74-75 ^a	FY 75-76 ^a	FY 76-77 ^a	FY 77-78
DIVISION ONE				
Cases Pending July 1	3,985	3,134	1,885	1,181
New Cases Filed	285	329	363	716
Post Judgment Actions	13	33	43	49
TOTAL Caseload	4,283	3,496	2,291	1,946
Cases Terminated	1,149	1,611	1,110	352
Post Judgment Terminations				83
Cases Pending June 30	3,134	1,885	1,181	1,511
DIVISION TWO				
Cases Pending July 1	1,013	304	280	198
New Cases Filed	148	212	217	268
Post Judgment Actions	12	30	33	16
TOTAL Caseload	1,173	546	530	482
Cases Terminated	869	266	332	211
Post Judgment Terminations				22
Cases Pending June 30	304	280	198	249
DIVISION THREE				
Cases Pending July 1	2,424	1,403	658	576
New Cases Filed	129	141	172	176
Post Judgment Actions	62	11	23	234
TOTAL Caseload	2,615	1,555	853	986
Cases Terminated	1,312	897	277	194
Post Judgment Terminations				350
Cases Pending June 30	1,403	658	576	842
DIVISION FOUR				
Cases Pending July 1	320	239	213	203
New Cases Filed	382	188	291	330
Post Judgment Actions	447	74	72	81
TOTAL Caseload	1,149	501	576	614
Cases Terminated	910	298	373	234
Post Judgment Terminations				12
Cases Pending June 30	239	213	203	368
DIVISION FIVE				
Cases Pending July 1	400	318	473	521
New Cases Filed	379	486	278	473
Post Judgment Actions	32	16	4	30
TOTAL Caseload	811	820	755	1,030
Cases Terminated	543	347	233	353
Post Judgment Terminations				1
Cases Pending June 30	318	473	522	676
DIVISION SIX				
Cases Pending July 1	206	159	153	184
New Cases Filed	154	170	145	305
Post Judgment Actions	10	30	34	0
TOTAL Caseload	370	359	322	489
Cases Terminated	211	206	138	87
Post Judgment Terminations				0
Cases Pending June 30	159	153	184	402
DIVISION SEVEN				
Cases Pending July 1	114	115	102	226
New Cases Filed	131	114	216	135
Post Judgment Actions	22	10	159	50
TOTAL Caseload	267	239	477	411
Cases Terminated	152	137	251	105
Post Judgment Terminations				59
Cases Pending June 30	115	102	226	247
TOTAL				
Cases Pending July 1	4,462	5,672	3,764	3,090
New Cases Filed	1,608	1,640	1,682	2,408
Post Judgment Actions	648	204	358	460
TOTAL Caseload	10,718	7,516	5,804	5,958
Cases Terminated	5,046	3,752	2,714	1,536
Post Judgment Terminations				427
Cases Pending June 30	5,672	3,764	3,090	3,995

^a Terminations and post judgment terminations are combined.

TABLE XXXV. FILINGS IN COLORADO WATER COURTS, FY 1970-71 TO FY 1977-78,
 UNDER THE WATER RIGHT DETERMINATION AND ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1969

WATER DIVISION	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	1133	5645	492	297	285	329	363	716
2	258	3251	543	156	148	212	217	268
3	160	2422	582	110	129	141	172	176
4	138	886	687	441	382	188	291	330
5	181	1148	501	420	379	486	278	478
6	31	213	275	176	154	170	145	305
7	133	498	207	167	131	114	216	135
TOTAL	2034	14063	3287	1767	1608	1640	1682	2408
PERCENT CHANGE	+135.1	+591.4	-76.6	-46.2	-9.0	+2.0	+2.6	+43.2

TABLE XXXVI. WATER FILINGS AND POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS
BY TYPE OF CASE, FY 1977-78

DIVISION	WATER ADJUDICATIONS		DILIGENCE FINDINGS		REVIEW PETITIONS		OTHER	
	FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS
1	691	48	9	1	1	0	15	0
2	158	15	107	1	1	0	2	0
3	172	234	0	0	0	0	4	0
4	316	79	14	2	0	0	0	0
5	395	27	56	0	0	0	27	1
6	304	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	135	11	0	38	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2171	414	186	44	3	0	48	2

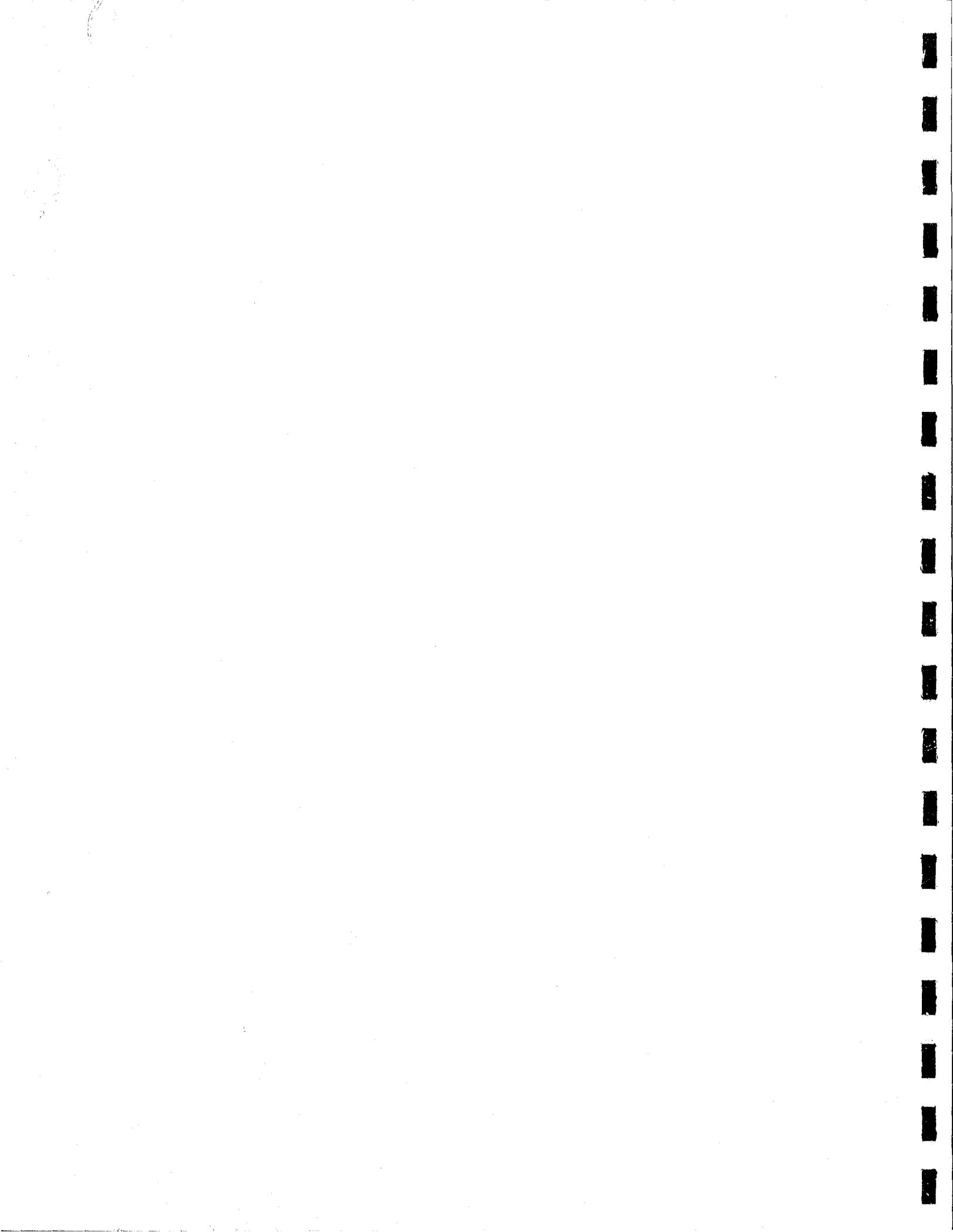
TABLE XXXVII. NUMBER OF FILINGS AND NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS IN
COLORADO WATER COURTS, FY 1974-75 THROUGH FY 1976-77

DIVISION	FY 1974-75		FY 1975-76		FY 1976-77		FY 1977-78	
	FILINGS	CLAIMS	FILINGS	CLAIMS	FILINGS	CLAIMS	FILINGS	CLAIMS
1	285	4121	329	885	363	1782	716	1,579
2	148	366	212	908	217	825	268	1,483
3	129	207	141	231	172	367	176	1,126
4	382	889	188	215	291	395	330	681
5	379	622	486	317	278	603	478	789
6	154	164	170	259	145	296	305	368
7	131	170	114	249	215	291	135	201
TOTAL	1608	6539	1640	3064	1682	4559	2408	6,227





THE COUNTY COURTS



THE COUNTY COURTS

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Judge</u>
One	Gilpin	Andrew J. Krodsheh*
	Jefferson	E. A. Howard Baker, Jr. Kim H. Goldberger Francis C. Jackson ¹ Joseph E. Maker James D. Zimmerman
Two	Denver	Edward E. Carelli**
		Theodore H. Chrysler
		Robert H. Close**
		Robert B. Crew, Jr.
		Dan D. Diamond**
		Irving Ettenberg
		Anthony F. Greco
		Raymond Dean Jones**
		Samuel M. Kirbens
		George A. Manerbino
		Karen S. Metzger**
		Gregory A. Mueller
		John F. Sanchez
Edward A. Simons		
James D. Urso		
L. Paul Weadick**		
Three	Huerfano	Floyd K. Murr
	Las Animas	Robert G. Bailey
Four	El Paso	Richard V. Hall
		Marilyn C. Martin
		David D. Parrish ²
		Matt M. Railey ³
		Jack L. Roeser
	Richard C. Webster	
	Teller	Margaret Tekavee*
Five	Clear Creek	George R. Gaubatz
	Eagle	Roland L. Gerard*
		James B. O'Toole+*
	Lake	Joseph A. Fattor
	Summit	Leon R. Hetherington

¹Replaced Leonard L. Beal 12/23/77

²Replaced the late James F. Quine, Jr. 2/14/78

³Appointed 1/1/78

* Non-attorney

+ Assistant County Judge

** These six judges in Denver County Court handle municipal ordinances only and thus their caseloads are not reflected in our statistics.

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Judge</u>
Six	Archuleta	Bert E. Hyde*
	La Plata	David W. Duncan
	San Juan	Cynthia K. S. Francisco*
Seven	Delta	Robert A. Brown
	Gunnison	John M. Levin
	Hinsdale	Calvin Fisher*
	Montrose	Gordon N. Barrett#*
		Richard J. Brown
		Philip F. Icke
Eight	Ouray	Mary Ellen Inama*
	San Miguel	
Eight	Jackson	John A. Lustig
	Larimer	Don Leland Nelson ⁴
Nine		Ronald L. Schultz
		William E. Smoke
Nine	Garfield	John G. Phipps+
		Thomas W. Ossola
		Stephen L. Carter#
Ten	Pitkin	John A. F. Wendt, Jr.
	Rio Blanco	Keich F. Dunbar*
		Roberta L. Hoff#*
Ten	Pueblo	Gordon R. Cooper
		Eugene T. Halaas, Jr.
		John R. Tracey
Eleven	Chaffee	Mack Witty
	Custer	Whitney B. Sullivan*
	Fremont	Wallace Lundquist
	Park	Stanley J. Mayhew
Twelve	Alamosa	Jean Paul Jones
	Conejos	Susan I. Broyles*
	Costilla	Henry Leo Lobato*
	Mineral	Robert M. Wardell*
	Rio Grande	Gordon H. Rowe, Jr.
	Saguache	Michael H. Trujillo

⁴Appointed 1/1/78

* Non-attorney
+ Assistant County Judge
Associate County Judge

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Judge</u>
Thirteen	Kit Carson	J. Curt Penny, Jr.
	Logan	Baxter W. Arnold
	Morgan	Edgar H. Brandenburg Jack A. Murphy# ⁵
	Phillips	Carl J. Absmeier
	Sedgwick	Hulbert E. Reichelt
	Washington	Royal C. Donnen
	Yuma	Kent J. Fennie
Fourteen	Grand	R. Gordon Hoffman*
	Moffat	Hubert J. Mathers* Joann K. Neal+*
	Routt	Roger D. Borland
Fifteen	Baca	Warren E. Schmidt
	Cheyenne	Earl T. Hogan*
	Kiowa	Keith E. Wissel*
	Prowers	John J. Lefferdink
Sixteen	Bent	Oakley Wade
	Crowley	William T. Jones*
	Otero	George Lee Strain
Seventeen	Adams	Thomas R. Ensor ⁶ Maurine Hallock John F. Horan Michael A. Obermeyer ⁷ Howard J. Otis

⁵ Replaced Linda D. Donnelly 6/14/78
⁶ Replaced Dorothy E. Binder 3/8/78
⁷ Appointed 7/18/77

* Nonattorney
+ Assistant County Judge
Associate County Judge

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Judge</u>
Eighteen	Arapahoe	Richard B. Cossaboom Thomas C. Levi ⁸ Chris G. Rallis ⁹ Ralph C. Taylor ⁹
	Douglas	Richard D. Turelli
	Elbert	Lawrence A. Wright, Jr. ¹⁰
Nineteen	Lincoln	G. E. Foster*
	Weld	Alvin A. Borg, Jr. Scott Clugston Willis K. Kulp
Twenty	Boulder	Martin I. Steinberg David R. Torke Marsha B. Yeager
Twenty-one	Mesa	Vance O. Kilmer Harold P. Moss
Twenty-two	Dolores	W. Paul Spitzer*
	Montezuma	George R. Armstrong

⁸ Replaced B. Paul Lee 3/14/78
⁹ Replaced John P. Gately 11/1/77
¹⁰ Replaced Merle H. Adams 7/9/77

* Nonattorney

THE COUNTY COURTS¹

Historical Overview

In the seven-year period from FY 1969-70 through FY 1975-76, the work of Colorado's county courts more than doubled. There were large increases in every case category, with traffic cases constituting the bulk of the courts' work. The large growth in Colorado's permanent and tourist population, the expansion of highways, and the rise in the number of ski and summer resorts contributed to a 68 percent increase in traffic filings over that time.

When misdemeanors and felony preliminaries are added to traffic cases (which are considered criminal matters), county courts are primarily criminal courts. Felony preliminaries are steps in the felony process which may be handled at the county court level. They include advisements, felony complaints, and preliminary hearings, and although few in number compared to traffic, they can be serious and time-consuming matters.

The predominance of traffic cases in county courts lessened as a result of legislation passed in 1975 which increased significantly the number of violations for which traffic penalty assessment notices can be issued. Penalty assessment notices--traffic fines which can be paid by mail--now may be issued in nearly all but the most serious traffic offenses. This resulted in a 4.7 percent drop in traffic filings in FY 1975-76.

At the same time that the General Assembly was alleviating the traffic caseload burden, it adopted legislation which had the effect of augmenting the civil caseload in the county court. The change in the civil jurisdiction of the county court from \$500 to \$1,000, effective October, 1975, was a major cause of the 26.2 percent increase in civil filings in FY 1975-76.

¹ Unless noted, statistics do not include Denver County Court.

The changing pattern in case distribution--the leveling of the traffic caseload and the growth in civil cases--that was apparent in FY 1975-76 continued in FY 1976-77. While the increase in total new filings was modest, there was a large increase in civil filings, much of it due to small claims cases. The small claims division was created in October, 1976, to provide a forum for settlement of claims under \$500 for persons not wishing to engage an attorney.

County Court Activity in FY 1977-78

Fiscal year 1977-78 saw a general filing increase in all case types, with an overall increase of 5.1 percent. Civil small claims cases showed remarkable growth. Terminations were up 5.9 percent over last year. The speedy small claims disposition process, in which judgment is normally entered on the first court appearance, contributed to the increase in county court terminations.

County court filings increased in the following amounts this year:

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Civil	.7%
Small Claims ¹	17.4%
Traffic	4.5%
Misdemeanor	4.8%
Felony	4.0%

Civil/Small Claims

Regular civil filings stabilized this year, with only a .7 percent increase. However, in the small claims courts, completing their first full year of operation, 7,955 cases were filed. The small claims court appears to be serving its intended purpose, that of providing a forum for minor money disputes without the need for counsel. Judges and referees heard 1,843 cases in night and Saturday sessions of the small claims courts, almost double the

¹ October 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976 compared to October 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977. If 12 months of this fiscal year are compared to nine months of last fiscal year, the increase is an astounding 53.5 percent.

number heard last year. Of those, 44 percent (or 810 cases) were heard in Jefferson County.

Although combined civil/small claims terminations were greater than last year, the case backlog did increase due to the growth in new cases filed.

Traffic

The Supreme Court adopted rules of procedure, effective January 10, 1978, governing traffic violations bureaus, pursuant to requirements of legislation enacted in 1977. Under these rules, certain types and classes of offenses no longer require a court appearance. If the defendant pleads guilty to the offense, waives the right to trial, and meets all other requirements, the matter may be handled over the counter or by mail by the clerk of court.

Including Denver County Court, a total of 1,420 cases were processed through traffic violations bureaus in their five months of operation. This represents 2.3 percent of the total traffic cases closed in the five month period. El Paso County Court processed 607 cases through the traffic violations bureau or slightly over 40 percent of the state total.

The traffic violations bureau diverts only the minor cases, leaving the more serious traffic violations to be handled by the judge.

Misdemeanor/Felony

Misdemeanors increased 4.8 percent and felony preliminaries increased 4.0 percent this year. In general, the large and medium size courts accounted for the filing increase. Felony workload varies considerably with local court and district attorney practice, and thus cannot be validly compared on a court by court basis.

Explanatory Note to County Court Tables

The county court figures are supplied by the clerks of the courts using a monthly manual reporting system. The Denver County court, although not a part of the state-funded court system, supplied figures which are included in some of the tables.



TABLE XXXVIII. COUNTY COURT¹ WORKLOAD
FY 1971-72 TO FY 1977-78

	FY 71-72	FY 72-73	FY 73-74	FY 74-75	FY 75-76	FY 76-77	FY 77-78
CIVIL							
Cases Pending July 1	4,190	4,252	5,370	6,438	8,248	8,695	9,486
New Cases Filed	13,995	15,815	19,256	24,281	30,643	32,268	32,508
Total Caseload	18,185	20,067	24,626	30,719	38,891	40,963	41,994
Cases Terminated	13,933	14,697	18,188	22,471	30,196	31,477	30,691
Cases Pending June 30	4,252	5,370	6,438	8,248	8,695	9,486	11,303
SMALL CLAIMS²							
Cases Pending July 1						0	1324
New Cases Filed						5181	7955
Total Caseload						5181	9279
Cases Terminated						3857	6987
Cases Pending June 30						1324	2292
TRAFFIC							
Cases Pending July 1	15,668	20,127	25,517	30,273	35,982	34,759	41,419
New Cases Filed	96,250	118,430	126,472	139,311	132,768	138,792	144,990
Total Caseload	111,918	138,557	151,989	169,584	168,750	173,551	186,409
Cases Terminated	91,791	113,040	121,716	133,602	133,991	132,132	140,912
Cases Pending June 30	20,127	25,517	30,273	35,982	34,759	41,419	45,497
CRIMINAL³							
Cases Pending July 1	5,767	5,312	7,188	9,030	11,022	11,226	12,208
New Cases Filed	19,895	25,522	29,983	34,164	35,139	35,871	37,507
Total Caseload	25,662	30,834	37,171	43,194	46,161	47,097	49,715
Cases Terminated	20,350	23,646	28,141	32,172	34,935	34,889	35,728
Cases Pending June 30	5,312	7,188	9,030	11,022	11,226	12,208	13,987
TOTAL							
Cases Pending July 1	25,625	29,691	38,075	45,741	55,252	54,680	64,437
New Cases Filed	130,140	159,767	175,711	197,756	198,550	212,112	222,960
Total Caseload	155,765	189,458	213,786	243,497	253,802	266,792	287,397
Cases Terminated	126,074	151,383	168,045	188,245	199,122	202,355	214,318
Cases Pending June 30	29,691	38,075	45,741	55,252	54,680	64,437	73,079

¹All County Courts with the exception of Denver County Court.

²Since the Small Claims division was created October 1, 1976, FY 1976-77 figures are for nine months.

³Includes Misdemeanors and Felony Preliminaries.

TABLE XXXIX. CIVIL¹ CASEFLOW IN THE COUNTY COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
1ST					
Gilpin	10	13	23	9	14
Jefferson	942	4411	5353	4380	973
TOTAL	952	4424	5376	4389	987
2ND					
Denver	1985	21543	23528	21235	2293
3RD					
Huerfano	57	68	125	60	65
Las Animas	211	140	351	103	248
TOTAL	268	208	476	163	313
4TH					
El Paso	994	3924	4918	3716	1202
Teller	9	46	55	47	8
TOTAL	1003	3970	4973	3763	1210
5TH					
Clear Creek	15	25	40	27	13
Eagle (Eagle)	96	131	227	165	62
Eagle (Basalt)	9	18	27	12	15
Eagle (Minturn)	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	25	207	232	194	38
Summit	68	191	259	164	95
TOTAL	213	572	785	562	223
6TH					
Archuleta	32	52	84	38	46
La Plata	119	312	431	289	142
San Juan	1	10	11	11	0
TOTAL	152	374	526	338	188
7TH					
Delta	103	180	283	235	48
Gunnison	81	205	286	208	78
Hinsdale	0	5	5	3	2
Montrose (Montrose)	40	198	238	195	43
Montrose (Nucla)	0	60	60	59	1
Ouray	19	17	36	17	19
San Miguel	4	29	33	14	19
TOTAL	247	694	941	731	210
8TH					
Jackson	1	3	4	0	4
Larimer County ²	425	1442	1867	1418	449
TOTAL	426	1445	1871	1418	453
9TH					
Garfield (Glenwood)	39	109	148	100	48
Garfield (Rifle)	19	108	127	97	30
Pitkin	87	101	188	90	98
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	19	20	39	17	22
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	23	45	68	28	40
TOTAL	187	383	570	332	238
10TH					
Pueblo	395	2520	2915	2370	545
11TH					
Chaffee	42	94	136	114	22
Custer	3	0	3	2	1
Fremont	55	141	196	88	108
Park	4	9	13	5	8
TOTAL	104	244	348	209	139

¹Small Claims cases not included.

²Includes Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XXXIX. (CONTINUED)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
12TH					
Alamosa	33	113	146	121	25
Conejos	24	95	119	99	20
Costilla	6	6	12	8	4
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande	24	67	91	70	21
Saguache	14	22	36	29	7
TOTAL	101	303	404	327	77
13TH					
Kit Carson	17	115	132	99	33
Logan	55	35	90	65	25
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	136	300	436	311	125
Morgan (Brush)	7	19	26	15	11
Phillips	8	11	19	15	4
Sedgwick	4	3	7	4	3
Washington	5	30	35	20	15
Yuma	10	88	98	77	21
TOTAL	242	601	843	606	237
14TH					
Grand	56	115	171	89	82
Moffat (Craig)	202	315	517	311	206
Moffat (Dinosaur)	0	4	4	2	2
Routt	103	131	234	115	119
TOTAL	361	565	926	517	409
15TH					
Baca	30	31	61	47	14
Cheyenne	8	6	14	0	14
Kiowa	6	4	10	9	1
Prowers	102	178	280	137	143
TOTAL	146	219	365	193	172
16TH					
Bent	15	22	37	29	8
Crowley	7	15	22	18	4
Otero	72	195	267	180	87
TOTAL	94	232	326	227	99
17TH					
Adams	1192	5792	6984	5069	1915
18TH					
Arapahoe (Littleton)	794	2703	3497	2842	655
Arapahoe (Aurora)	279	1111	1390	741	649
Douglas	52	115	167	120	47
Elbert	17	25	42	23	19
Lincoln	40	60	100	70	30
TOTAL	1182	4014	5196	3796	1400
19TH					
Weld	733	1630	2363	1615	748
20TH					
Boulder	606	2142	2748	2221	527
21ST					
Mesa	857	2070	2927	1733	1194
22ND					
Dolores	1	3	4	1	3
Montezuma	24	103	127	111	16
TOTAL	25	106	131	112	19
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	9486	32508	41994	30691	11303
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	11471	54051	65522	51926	13596

¹Small Claims cases not included.

TABLE XL. CIVIL SMALL CLAIMS CASEFLOW IN THE COUNTY COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
1ST					
Gilpin	1	8	9	6	3
Jefferson	210	1105	1315	885	430
TOTAL	211	1113	1324	891	433
2ND					
Denver	186	2339	2525	2202	323
3RD					
Huerfano	4	17	21	12	9
Las Animas	4	29	33	28	5
TOTAL	8	46	54	40	14
4TH					
El Paso	135	1193	1328	1030	298
Teller	3	11	14	14	0
TOTAL	138	1204	1342	1044	298
5TH					
Clear Creek	3	28	31	30	1
Eagle (Eagle)	11	86	97	62	35
Eagle (Basalt)	0	16	16	6	10
Eagle (Minturn)	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	3	68	71	58	13
Summit	24	110	134	101	33
TOTAL	41	308	349	257	92
6TH					
Archuleta	1	13	14	9	5
La Plata	7	112	119	105	14
San Juan	2	17	19	16	3
TOTAL	10	142	152	130	22
7TH					
Delta	13	41	54	49	5
Gunnison	5	49	54	40	14
Hinsdale	0	5	5	5	0
Montrose (Montrose)	9	78	87	77	10
Montrose (Nucla)	0	4	4	3	1
Ouray	1	8	9	9	0
San Miguel	13	21	34	25	9
TOTAL	41	206	247	208	39
8TH					
Jackson	4	17	21	17	4
Larimer County ¹	114	469	583	414	169
TOTAL	118	486	604	431	173
9TH					
Garfield (Glenwood)	35	87	122	93	29
Garfield (Rifle)	11	29	40	39	1
Pitkin	33	148	181	136	45
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	1	24	25	20	5
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	0	10	10	6	4
TOTAL	80	298	378	294	84
10TH					
Pueblo	33	319	352	279	73
11TH					
Chaffee	2	30	32	31	1
Custer	2	11	13	7	6
Fremont	6	116	122	70	52
Park	0	9	9	7	2
TOTAL	10	166	176	115	61

¹ Includes Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XL. (CONTINUED)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
12TH					
Alamosa	32	68	100	72	28
Conejos	4	50	54	40	14
Costilla	0	2	2	2	0
Mineral	0	5	5	3	2
Rio Grande	5	34	39	26	13
Saguache	6	13	19	16	3
TOTAL	47	172	219	159	60
13TH					
Kit Carson	0	2	2	1	1
Logan	19	74	93	76	17
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	4	47	51	31	20
Morgan (Brush)	1	14	15	11	4
Phillips	2	20	22	18	4
Sedgwick	2	8	10	8	2
Washington	0	13	13	12	1
Yuma	2	20	22	13	9
TOTAL	30	198	228	170	58
14TH					
Grand	1	6	7	7	0
Moffat (Craig)	3	27	30	20	10
Moffat (Dinosaur)	0	4	4	4	0
Routt	10	60	70	44	26
TOTAL	14	97	111	75	36
15TH					
Baca	3	38	41	32	9
Cheyenne	0	3	3	2	1
Kiowa	1	0	1	1	0
Prowers	2	41	43	28	15
TOTAL	6	82	88	63	25
16TH					
Bent	3	15	18	16	2
Crowley	0	8	8	8	0
Otero	23	159	182	127	55
TOTAL	26	182	208	151	57
17TH					
Adams	104	683	787	594	193
18TH					
Arapahoe (Littleton)	83	539	622	533	89
Arapahoe (Aurora)	42	334	376	334	42
Douglas	14	78	92	83	9
Elbert	2	18	20	17	3
Lincoln	2	23	25	20	5
TOTAL	143	992	1135	987	148
19TH					
Weld	47	328	375	295	80
20TH					
Boulder	170	730	900	665	235
21ST					
Mesa	40	158	198	98	100
22ND					
Dolores	0	7	7	7	0
Montezuma	7	38	45	34	11
TOTAL	7	45	52	41	11
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	1324	7955	9279	6987	2292
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	1510	10294	11804	9189	2615

TABLE XLI. TRAFFIC CASEFLOW IN THE COUNTY COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
1ST					
Gilpin	118	654	772	604	168
Jefferson	2333	13228	15561	14119	1442
TOTAL	2451	13882	16333	14723	1610
2ND					
Denver	2343	8113	10456	7767	2689
3RD					
Huerfano	265	1066	1351	1035	316
Las Animas	581	1543	2130	1438	692
TOTAL	846	2635	3481	2473	1008
4TH					
El Paso	4576	14405	18981	14904	4077
Teller	68	427	495	423	72
TOTAL	4644	14832	19476	15327	4149
5TH					
Clear Creek	1241	3343	4584	3466	1118
Eagle (Eagle)	713	1522	2235	1227	1008
Eagle (Basalt)	46	164	210	157	53
Eagle (Minturn)	7	68	75	39	36
Lake	95	867	962	884	78
Summit	588	2331	2919	2186	733
TOTAL	2690	8295	10985	7959	3026
6TH					
Archuleta	108	375	483	392	91
La Plata	640	1992	2632	1655	977
San Juan	10	25	35	28	7
TOTAL	758	2392	3150	2075	1075
7TH					
Delta	269	1124	1393	1198	195
Gunnison	299	1247	1546	1027	519
Hinsdale	3	30	33	28	5
Montrose (Montrose)	302	1272	1574	1268	306
Montrose (Nucla)	35	290	325	239	86
Ouray	34	219	253	201	52
San Miguel	29	212	241	213	28
TOTAL	971	4394	5365	4174	1191
8TH					
Jackson	30	130	160	111	49
Larimer County ¹	2314	8324	10638	7987	2651
TOTAL	2344	8454	10798	8098	2700
9TH					
Garfield (Glenwood)	341	1102	1443	1051	392
Garfield (Rifle)	97	626	723	578	145
Pitkin	214	815	1029	920	109
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	39	297	336	245	91
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	23	291	314	263	51
TOTAL	714	3131	3845	3057	788
10TH					
Pueblo	2323	6716	9039	6991	2048
11TH					
Chaffee	237	1531	1768	1245	523
Custer	2	44	46	43	3
Fremont	340	1578	1918	1413	505
Park	270	996	1266	966	300
TOTAL	849	4149	4998	3667	1331

¹ Includes Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XLI. (CONTINUED)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
12TH					
Alamosa	234	1058	1292	1021	271
Conejos	193	732	925	715	210
Costilla	63	566	629	533	96
Mineral	57	136	193	148	45
Rio Grande	192	864	1056	767	289
Saguache	46	474	520	421	99
TOTAL	785	3830	4615	3605	1010
13TH					
Kit Carson	170	715	885	647	238
Logan	356	2458	2814	2312	502
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	457	2036	2493	1899	594
Morgan (Brush)	159	762	921	692	229
Phillips	31	109	140	92	48
Sedgwick	150	728	878	636	242
Washington	85	278	363	267	96
Yuma	152	655	807	632	175
TOTAL	1560	7741	9301	7177	2124
14TH					
Grand	259	969	1228	882	346
Moffat (Craig)	192	1089	1281	847	434
Moffat (Dinosaur)	10	131	141	110	31
Routt	240	1069	1309	994	315
TOTAL	701	3258	3959	2833	1126
15TH					
Baca	89	245	334	251	83
Cheyenne	86	261	347	219	128
Kiowa	103	319	422	295	127
Prowers	268	913	1181	1048	133
TOTAL	546	1738	2284	1813	471
16TH					
Bent	100	417	517	393	124
Crowley	28	221	249	199	50
Otero	436	1830	2266	1594	672
TOTAL	564	2468	3032	2186	846
17TH					
Adams	5882	13595	19477	13880	5597
18TH					
Arapahoe (Littleton)	1599	6555	8154	6185	1969
Arapahoe (Aurora)	1772	5767	7539	5104	2435
Douglas	1816	5746	7562	5572	1990
Elbert	126	516	642	496	146
Lincoln	146	840	986	848	138
TOTAL	5459	19424	24883	18205	6678
19TH					
Weld	2420	8715	11135	8299	2836
20TH					
Boulder	3934	10009	13943	9165	4778
21ST					
Mesa	829	4094	4923	4035	888
22ND					
Dolores	7	104	111	80	31
Montezuma	142	1134	1276	1090	186
TOTAL	149	1238	1387	1170	217
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	41419	144990	186409	140912	45497
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	43762	153103	196865	148679	48186

TABLE XLII. MISDEMEANOR CASEFLOW IN THE COUNTY COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
1ST					
Gilpin	68	151	219	130	89
Jefferson	400	2751	3151	2405	746
TOTAL	468	2902	3370	2535	835
2ND					
Denver	276	1733	2009	1712	297
3RD					
Huerfano	46	99	145	77	68
Las Animas	136	293	429	247	182
TOTAL	182	392	574	324	250
4TH					
El Paso	3385	5291	8576	4770	3806
Teller	23	111	134	100	34
TOTAL	3308	5402	8710	4870	3840
5TH					
Clear Creek	237	212	449	357	92
Eagle (Eagle)	29	182	211	134	77
Eagle (Basalt)	5	39	44	42	2
Eagle (Minturn)	18	29	47	15	32
Lake	21	207	228	191	37
Summit	62	324	386	279	107
TOTAL	372	993	1365	1018	347
6TH					
Archuleta	16	39	55	44	11
La Plata	84	215	299	132	167
San Juan	1	5	6	5	1
TOTAL	101	259	360	181	179
7TH					
Delta	6	77	83	69	14
Gunnison	52	222	274	173	101
Hinsdale	0	8	8	6	2
Montrose (Montrose)	52	204	256	163	93
Montrose (Nucla)	1	28	29	17	12
Ouray	20	12	32	24	8
San Miguel	25	24	49	7	42
TOTAL	156	575	731	459	272
8TH					
Jackson	15	33	48	37	11
Larimer County ¹	822	1964	2786	1747	1039
TOTAL	837	1997	2834	1784	1050
9TH					
Garfield (Glenwood)	52	113	165	106	59
Garfield (Rifle)	20	122	142	114	28
Pitkin	88	190	278	187	91
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	9	78	87	73	14
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	11	41	52	36	16
TOTAL	180	544	724	516	208
10TH					
Pueblo	543	1130	1673	935	738
11TH					
Chaffee	21	157	178	102	76
Custer	6	24	30	21	9
Fremont	152	287	439	256	183
Park	63	156	219	134	85
TOTAL	242	624	866	513	353

¹ Includes Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XLII. (CONTINUED)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
12TH					
Alamosa	91	202	293	196	97
Conejos	26	76	102	91	11
Costilla	12	77	89	80	9
Mineral	2	10	12	10	2
Rio Grande	42	75	117	67	50
Saguache	5	55	60	43	17
TOTAL	178	495	673	487	186
13TH					
Kit Carson	36	78	114	72	42
Logan	47	147	194	149	45
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	59	252	311	187	124
Morgan (Brush)	13	99	112	80	32
Phillips	1	20	21	12	9
Sedgwick	17	16	33	18	15
Washington	8	13	21	17	4
Yuma	8	68	76	51	25
TOTAL	189	693	882	586	296
14TH					
Crand	95	181	276	185	91
Moffat (Craig)	22	185	207	128	79
Moffat (Dinosaur)	0	8	8	4	4
Routt	55	199	254	214	40
TOTAL	172	573	745	531	214
15TH					
Baca	15	41	56	27	29
Cheyenne	43	20	63	16	47
Kiowa	2	7	9	7	2
Prowers	22	69	91	49	42
TOTAL	82	137	219	99	120
16TH					
Bent	7	17	24	20	4
Crowley	5	34	39	30	9
Otero	48	268	316	215	101
TOTAL	60	319	379	265	114
17TH					
Adams	1722	1366	3088	1864	1224
18TH					
Arapahoe (Littleton)	437	1278	1715	1201	514
Arapahoe (Aurora)	680	1337	2017	1286	731
Douglas	144	241	385	258	127
Elbert	5	22	27	17	10
Lincoln	22	49	71	55	16
TOTAL	1288	2927	4215	2817	1398
19TH					
Weld	737	1261	1998	1074	924
20TH					
Boulder	1175	1793	2968	1865	1103
21ST					
Mesa	174	783	957	672	285
22ND					
Dolores	1	16	17	14	3
Montezuma	41	159	200	152	48
TOTAL	42	175	217	166	51
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	12208	25340	37548	23561	13987
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	12484	27073	39557	25273	14284

TABLE XLIII. TOTAL CASELOAD¹ IN THE COUNTY COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
1ST					
Gilpin	197	826	1023	749	274
Jefferson	3885	21495	25380	21789	3591
TOTAL	4082	22321	26403	22538	3865
2ND					
Denver	4790	33728	38518	32916	5602
3RD					
Huerfano	372	1270	1642	1184	458
Las Animas	932	2011	2943	1816	1127
TOTAL	1304	3281	4585	3000	1585
4TH					
El Paso	8990	24813	33803	24420	9383
Teller	103	595	698	584	114
TOTAL	9093	25408	34501	25004	9497
5TH					
Clear Creek	1496	3608	5104	3880	1224
Eagle (Eagle)	849	1921	2770	1588	1182
Eagle (Basalt)	60	237	297	217	80
Eagle (Minturn)	25	97	122	54	68
Lake	144	1349	1493	1327	166
Summit	742	2956	3698	2730	968
TOTAL	3316	10168	13484	9796	3688
6TH					
Archuleta	157	479	636	483	153
La Plata	850	2631	3481	2181	1300
San Juan	14	57	71	60	11
TOTAL	1021	3167	4188	2724	1464
7TH					
Delta	391	1422	1813	1551	262
Gunnison	437	1723	2160	1448	712
Hinsdale	3	48	51	43	8
Montrose (Montrose)	403	1752	2155	1703	452
Montrose (Nucla)	36	382	418	318	100
Ouray	74	256	330	251	79
San Miguel	71	286	357	259	98
TOTAL	1415	5869	7284	5573	1711
8TH					
Jackson	50	183	233	165	68
Larimer County ²	3675	12199	15874	11566	4308
TOTAL	3725	12382	16107	11731	4376
9TH					
Garfield (Glenwood)	467	1411	1878	1350	528
Garfield (Rifle)	147	885	1032	828	204
Pitkin	422	1254	1676	1333	343
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	68	419	487	355	132
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	57	387	444	333	111
TOTAL	1161	4356	5517	4199	1318
10TH					
Pueblo	3294	10685	13979	10575	3404
11TH					
Chaffee	302	1812	2114	1492	622
Custer	13	79	92	73	19
Fremont	553	2122	2675	1827	848
Park	337	1170	1507	1112	395
TOTAL	1205	5183	6388	4504	1884

¹Total caseload includes total of Civil, Small Claims Civil, Traffic, and Misdemeanor cases.

²Includes Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XLIII. (CONTINUED)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
12TH					
Alamosa	390	1441	1831	1410	421
Conejos	247	953	1200	945	255
Costilla	81	651	732	623	109
Mineral	59	151	210	161	49
Rio Grande	263	1040	1303	930	373
Saguache	71	564	635	509	126
TOTAL	1111	4800	5911	4578	1333
13TH					
Kit Carson	223	910	1133	819	314
Logan	477	2714	3191	2602	589
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	656	2635	3291	2428	863
Morgan (Brush)	180	894	1074	798	276
Phillips	42	160	202	137	65
Sedgwick	173	755	928	666	262
Washington	98	334	432	316	116
Yuma	172	831	1003	773	230
TOTAL	2021	9233	11254	8539	2715
14TH					
Grand	411	1271	1682	1163	519
Moffat (Craig)	419	1616	2035	1306	729
Moffat (Dinosaur)	10	147	157	120	37
Routt	408	1459	1867	1367	500
TOTAL	1248	4493	5741	3956	1785
15TH					
Baca	137	355	492	357	135
Cheyenne	137	290	427	237	190
Kiowa	112	330	442	312	130
Prowers	394	1201	1595	1262	333
TOTAL	780	2176	2956	2168	788
16TH					
Bent	125	471	596	458	138
Crowley	40	278	318	255	63
Otero	579	2452	3031	2115	916
TOTAL	744	3201	3945	2828	1117
17TH					
Adams	8900	21436	30336	21407	8929
18TH					
Arapahoe (Littleton)	2913	11075	13988	10761	3227
Arapahoe (Aurora)	2773	8549	11322	7465	3857
Douglas	2026	6180	8206	6033	2173
Elbert	150	581	731	557	178
Lincoln	210	972	1182	993	189
TOTAL	8072	27357	35429	25805	9624
19TH					
Weld	3937	11934	15871	11283	4588
20TH					
Boulder	5885	14674	20559	13916	6643
21ST					
Mesa	1900	7105	9005	6538	2467
22ND					
Dolores	9	130	139	102	37
Montezuma	214	1434	1648	1387	261
TOTAL	223	1564	1787	1489	298
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	64437	210793	275230	202151	73079
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	69227	244521	313748	235067	78681

¹Total caseload includes total of Civil, Small Claims, Traffic, and Misdemeanor cases.

TABLE XLIV. FELONY PRELIMINARIES IN THE COUNTY COURT BY TYPE - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	FELONY ADVISEMENTS (NO COMPLAINTS LODGED)	FELONY COMPLAINTS LODGED	PRELIMINARY HEARINGS	TOTAL FELONY PRELIMINARIES
1ST				
Gilpin	4	18	5	27
Jefferson	493	1808	302	2603
TOTAL	497	1826	307	2630
2ND				
Denver	0	2527	1311	3838
3RD				
Huerfano	0	0	0	0
Las Animas	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
4TH				
El Paso	1819	0	34	1853
Teller	24	0	0	24
TOTAL	1843	0	34	1877
5TH				
Clear Creek	0	92	7	99
Eagle (Eagle)	26	65	9	100
Eagle (Basalt)	4	7	2	13
Eagle (Minturn)	3	11	6	20
Lake	18	68	23	109
Summit	5	122	16	143
TOTAL	56	365	63	484
6TH				
Archuleta	0	0	0	0
La Plata	13	7	1	21
San Juan	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	7	1	21
7TH				
Delta	57	66	29	152
Gunnison	9	44	1	54
Hinsdale	3	3	0	6
Montrose (Montrose)	58	71	15	144
Montrose (Nucla)	10	20	8	38
Ouray	0	4	9	13
San Miguel	5	13	1	19
TOTAL	142	221	63	426
8TH				
Jackson	2	7	4	13
Larimer County 1	483	8	0	491
TOTAL	485	15	4	504
9TH				
Garfield (Glenwood)	2	0	0	2
Garfield (Rifle)	1	2	0	3
Pitkin	32	32	1	65
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	3	10	9	22
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	8	15	1	24
TOTAL	46	59	11	116
10TH				
Pueblo	626	550	233	1409
11TH				
Chaffee	34	2	0	36
Custer	0	5	1	6
Fronton	16	60	40	116
Park	15	20	6	41
TOTAL	65	87	47	199

1 Include Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XLIV. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	FELONY ADVISEMENTS (NO COMPLAINTS LODGED)	FELONY COMPLAINTS LODGED	PRELIMINARY HEARINGS	TOTAL FELONY PRELIMINARIES
12TH				
Alamosa	16	51	33	100
Conejos	12	22	13	47
Costilla	2	9	1	12
Mineral	1	7	3	11
Rio Grande	29	58	19	106
Saguache	9	28	20	57
TOTAL	69	175	89	333
13TH				
Kit Carson	16	12	0	28
Logan	34	5	0	39
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	9	0	0	9
Morgan (Brush)	0	0	0	0
Phillips	0	6	5	11
Sedgwick	2	4	0	6
Washington	1	3	0	4
Yuma	6	0	1	7
TOTAL	68	30	6	104
14TH				
Grand	17	76	12	112
Moffat (Craig)	21	45	22	88
Moffat (Dinosaur)	0	0	0	0
Routt	45	65	29	139
TOTAL	83	186	70	339
15TH				
Baca	10	0	0	10
Cheyenne	3	2	0	5
Kiowa	0	0	0	0
Prowers	2	2	0	4
TOTAL	15	4	0	19
16TH				
Bent	0	0	0	0
Crowley	0	0	0	0
Otero	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
17TH				
Adams	199	932	261	1392
18TH				
Arapahoe (Littleton)	278	5	0	283
Arapahoe (Aurora)	311	1	0	312
Douglas	44	0	0	44
Elbert	5	9	4	18
Lincoln	2	13	3	18
TOTAL	640	28	7	675
19TH				
Weld	413	0	0	413
20TH				
Boulder	477	100	37	614
21ST				
Mesa	163	266	82	511
22ND				
Dolores	0	0	0	0
Montezuma	25	58	18	101
TOTAL	25	58	18	101
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	5925	4909	1333	12167
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	5925	7436	2644	16005

TABLE XIV. TOTAL COUNTY COURT WORKLOAD INCLUDING FELONY PRELIMINARIES,
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
1ST					
Gilpin	157	853	1050	776	274
Jefferson	2888	24098	27983	24392	3591
TOTAL	4612	24951	29033	25168	3865
2ND					
Denver	4790	37566	42356	36754	5602
3RD					
Huerfano	371	1270	1642	1184	458
Las Animas	932	2011	2943	1816	1127
TOTAL	1303	3281	4585	3000	1585
4TH					
El Paso	8990	26666	35656	26273	9383
Teller	101	619	722	608	114
TOTAL	9091	27285	36378	26881	9497
5TH					
Clear Creek	1490	3707	5303	3979	1224
Eagle (Eagle)	841	2021	2870	1688	1182
Eagle (Basalt)	50	250	310	230	80
Eagle (Ainturn)	25	117	142	74	68
Lake	128	1458	1602	1436	166
Summit	142	3099	3841	2873	968
TOTAL	2316	10652	13968	10280	3688
6TH					
Archuleta	157	479	636	483	153
La Plata	850	2652	3502	2202	1300
San Juan	14	57	71	60	11
TOTAL	1021	3136	4209	2745	1464
7TH					
Delta	39	1574	1965	1703	262
Gunnison	477	1777	2214	1502	712
Hinsdale	2	54	57	49	8
Montrose (Montrose)	452	1896	2299	1847	452
Montrose (Nucia)	10	420	455	356	100
Ouray	78	269	343	264	79
San Miguel	71	305	376	273	98
TOTAL	1475	6295	7710	5999	1711
8TH					
Jackson	19	196	246	178	68
Larimer County ¹	357	12690	16365	12057	4308
TOTAL	376	12886	16611	12235	4376
9TH					
Garfield (Glenwood)	467	1413	1880	1352	528
Garfield (Rifle)	147	888	1035	831	204
Pitkin	422	1319	1741	1398	343
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	69	441	509	377	132
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	57	411	468	357	111
TOTAL	1161	4472	5633	4315	1318
10TH					
Pueblo	3294	12094	15308	11984	3404
11TH					
Chaffee	302	1348	2150	1528	622
Custer	13	85	98	79	19
Fremont	553	2238	2791	1943	848
Park	337	1211	1548	1153	395
TOTAL	1205	5382	6537	4703	1884

¹Includes Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XLV. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1977	NEW FILINGS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1978
12TH					
Alamosa	390	1541	1931	1510	421
Conejos	247	1000	1247	992	255
Costilla	81	663	744	635	109
Mineral	59	162	221	172	49
Rio Grande	263	1146	1409	1036	373
Saguache	71	621	692	566	126
TOTAL	1111	5133	6244	4911	1333
13TH					
Kit Carson	223	938	1161	847	314
Logan	477	2753	3230	2641	589
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	656	2644	3300	2437	863
Morgan (Brush)	180	894	1074	798	276
Phillips	42	171	213	148	65
Sedgwick	173	761	934	672	262
Washington	98	338	436	320	116
Yuma	172	838	1010	780	230
TOTAL	2021	9337	11358	8643	2715
14TH					
Grand	411	1383	1794	1275	519
Moffat (Craig)	419	1704	2123	1394	729
Moffat (Dinosaur)	10	147	157	120	37
Routt	408	1598	2006	1506	500
TOTAL	1248	4832	6080	4295	1785
15TH					
Baca	137	365	502	367	135
Cheyenne	137	295	432	242	190
Kiowa	112	330	442	312	130
Prowers	394	1205	1599	1266	333
TOTAL	780	2195	2975	2187	788
16TH					
Bent	125	471	596	458	138
Crowley	40	278	318	255	63
Otero	579	2452	3031	2115	916
TOTAL	744	3201	3945	2828	1117
17TH					
Adams	8900	22828	31728	22799	8929
18TH					
Arapahoe (Littleton)	2913	11358	14271	11044	3227
Arapahoe (Aurora)	2773	8861	11634	7777	3857
Douglas	2026	6224	8250	6077	2173
Elbert	150	599	749	571	178
Lincoln	210	990	1200	1011	189
TOTAL	8072	28032	36104	26480	9624
19TH					
Weld	3937	12347	16284	11696	4588
20TH					
Boulder	5885	15288	21173	14530	6643
21ST					
Mesa	1900	7616	9516	7049	2467
22ND					
Dolores	9	130	139	102	37
Montezuma	214	1535	1749	1488	261
TOTAL	223	1665	1888	1590	298
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	64437	222960	287397	214318	73079
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	69227	260526	329753	251072	78681

TABLE XLVI. COUNTY COURT FILINGS¹ AND PERCENT CHANGE, FY 1973-74 TO FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	FY 1973-74	FY 1974-75	FY 1975-76	FY 1976-77 ³	FY 1977-78 ⁴	PERCENT CHANGE	
						76-77- 77-78	73-74- 77-78
1ST							
Gilpin	465	737	626	665	853	28.3	83.4
Jefferson	19113	22203	20903	22910	24098	5.2	26.1
TOTAL ²	19578	22940	21529	23575	24951	5.8	27.4
3RD							
Huerfano	1071	1312	1152	1188	1270	6.9	18.6
Las Animas	1863	1820	1936	1879	2011	7.0	7.9
TOTAL	2934	3132	3088	3067	3281	7.0	11.8
4TH							
El Paso	21230	23401	25166	24774	26666	7.6	25.6
Teller	372	513	536	549	619	12.8	66.4
TOTAL	21602	23914	25702	25323	27285	7.7	26.3
5TH							
Clear Creek	3160	4585	4263	4261	3707	-13.0	17.3
Eagle	1531	2197	2021	2164	2388	10.4	56.0
Lake	962	1343	1289	1483	1458	-1.7	51.6
Summit	2517	2594	2329	2854	3099	8.6	23.1
TOTAL ²	8170	10719	9892	10762	10652	-1.0	30.4
6TH							
Archuleta	386	486	447	580	479	-17.4	24.1
La Plata	2456	3074	3094	3011	2652	-11.9	8.0
San Juan	135	91	65	70	57	-18.6	-57.8
TOTAL	2977	3651	3606	3661	3188	-12.9	7.1
7TH							
Delta	1089	1252	1353	1402	1574	12.3	44.5
Gunnison	1340	1518	1437	1361	1777	30.6	32.6
Hinsdale	7	16	24	23	54	134.8	671.4
Montrose	1753	1977	2119	2097	2316	10.4	32.1
Ouray	268	283	283	280	269	-3.9	.4
San Miguel	271	322	411	351	305	-13.1	12.5
TOTAL	4728	5368	5627	5514	6295	14.2	33.1
8TH							
Jackson	194	170	160	228	196	-14.0	1.0
Larimer	9738	9811	10384	10922	12690	16.2	30.3
TOTAL	9932	9981	10544	11150	12886	15.6	29.7
9TH							
Garfield	1287	1511	1826	2089	2301	10.1	78.8
Pitkin	1354	1155	1050	1213	1319	8.7	-2.6
Rio Blanco	481	585	529	542	852	57.2	77.1
TOTAL	3122	3251	3405	3844	4472	16.3	43.2
10TH							
Pueblo	11669	13212	12883	14128	12094	-14.4	3.6
11TH							
Chaffee	1355	1578	1824	1814	1848	1.9	36.4
Custer	76	54	75	94	85	-9.6	11.8
Fremont	2155	2225	2388	2261	2238	-1.0	3.9
Park	661	888	779	1000	1211	21.1	83.2
TOTAL	4247	4745	5066	5169	5382	4.1	26.7

¹ Includes Felony Preliminaries.

² Clear Creek County filings have been subtracted from District One totals and added to District Five totals for FY 1973-74 and FY 1974-75 to improve comparability.

³ Includes Small Claims for nine months.

⁴ Includes Small Claims for entire fiscal year.

TABLE XLVI. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	FY 1973-74	FY 1974-75	FY 1975-76	FY 1976-77 ³	FY 1977-78 ⁴	PERCENT CHANGE	
						76-77- 77-78	73-74- 77-78
12TH							
Alamosa	1619	1803	1581	1615	1541	-4.6	-4.8
Conejos	906	985	994	933	1000	7.2	10.4
Costilla	480	514	586	787	663	-15.8	38.1
Mineral	143	135	114	151	162	7.3	13.3
Rio Grande	1162	1440	1360	1113	1146	3.0	-1.4
Saguache	311	316	436	577	621	7.6	99.7
TOTAL	4621	5193	5071	5176	5133	-.8	11.1
13TH							
Kit Carson	626	792	821	835	938	12.3	49.8
Logan	2729	2620	2380	2403	2753	14.6	.9
Morgan	2784	3055	2824	3576	3538	-1.1	27.1
Phillips	116	174	153	174	171	-1.7	47.4
Sedgwick	448	670	792	701	761	8.6	69.9
Washington	374	365	430	347	338	-2.6	-9.6
Yuma	504	468	521	712	838	17.7	66.3
TOTAL	7581	8144	7921	8748	9337	6.7	23.2
14TH							
Grand	1184	1309	1190	1282	1383	7.9	16.8
Moffat	889	1225	1502	1526	1851	21.3	108.2
Routt	1568	1706	1543	1738	1598	-8.1	1.9
TOTAL	3641	4240	4235	4546	4832	6.3	32.7
15TH							
Baca	293	431	477	439	365	-16.9	24.6
Cheyenne	338	274	304	260	295	13.5	-12.7
Kiowa	214	266	266	352	330	-6.2	54.2
Prowers	1103	1302	1358	1346	1205	-10.5	9.2
TOTAL	1948	2273	2405	2397	2195	-8.4	12.7
16TH							
Bent	381	470	458	441	471	6.8	23.6
Crowley	225	203	246	179	278	55.3	23.6
Otero	1735	2061	2219	2214	2452	10.7	41.3
TOTAL	2341	2734	2923	2834	3201	12.9	36.7
17TH							
Adams	15805	19924	20333	21801	22828	4.7	44.4
18TH							
Arapahoe	14236	15776	16646	18670	20219	8.3	42.0
Douglas	5050	5942	5652	6277	6224	-.8	23.2
Elbert	482	596	572	612	599	-2.1	24.3
Lincoln	559	594	757	956	990	3.6	77.1
TOTAL	20327	22908	23627	26515	28032	5.7	37.9
19TH							
Weld	11788	11741	11363	11190	12347	10.3	4.7
20TH							
Boulder	13125	13473	12777	14045	15288	8.9	16.5
21ST							
Mesa	4391	4749	4910	6956	7616	9.5	73.4
22ND							
Dolores	105	140	206	169	130	-23.1	23.8
Montezuma	1079	1324	1437	1542	1535	-.5	42.3
TOTAL	1184	1464	1643	1711	1665	-2.7	40.6
STATE TOTAL							
WITHOUT DENVER	175711	197756	198550	212112	222960	5.1	26.9

¹ Includes Felony Preliminaries.

³ Includes Small Claims for nine months.

⁴ Includes Small Claims for entire fiscal year.

TABLE XLVII. COURT TRIALS AND JURY TRIALS IN THE COUNTY COURT
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	CIVIL		SMALL CLAIMS CT ¹	TRAFFIC		MISDEMEANOR		TOTAL	
	CT ¹	JT ¹		CT ¹	JT ¹	CT ¹	JT ¹	CT ¹	JT ¹
1ST									
Gilpin	3	0	2	3	1	2	0	10	1
Jefferson	257	5	363	78	47	17	9	715	61
TOTAL	260	5	365	81	48	19	9	725	62
2ND									
Denver	1666	13	884	119	175	111	64	2780	252
3RD									
Huerfano	36	6	3	158	3	37	0	234	9
Las Animas	14	0	5	70	1	22	4	111	5
TOTAL	50	6	8	228	4	59	4	345	14
4TH									
El Paso	324 ²	6	492 ²	928 ²	40	436 ²	23	2180 ²	69
Teller	4	0	2	32	10	12	0	50	10
TOTAL	328	6	494	960	50	448	23	2230	79
5TH									
Clear Creek	9	0	10	24	0	2	1	45	1
Eagle (Eagle)	17	0	10	81	1	26	0	134	1
Eagle (Basalt)	5	0	1	32	0	15	0	53	0
Eagle (Minturn)	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	11	0
Lake	35	0	35	130	3	39	4	239	7
Summit	8	0	26	95	5	2	3	131	8
TOTAL	74	0	82	370	9	87	8	613	17
6TH									
Archuleta	3	0	4	38	0	11	0	56	0
La Plata	46	0	44	152	11	6	3	248	14
San Juan	2	0	5	5	0	1	0	13	0
TOTAL	51	0	53	195	11	18	3	317	14
7TH									
Delta	24	0	25	195	7	10	1	254	8
Gunnison	7	0	9	29	1	2	0	47	1
Hinsdale	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
Montrose (Montrose)	27	0	10	174	12	6	2	217	14
Montrose (Nucla)	2	0	1	109	3	11	0	123	3
Ouray	8	0	4	44	4	3	0	59	4
San Miguel	8	0	5	32	2	0	2	45	4
TOTAL	78	0	54	587	29	32	5	751	34
8TH									
Jackson	0	0	3	11	7	3	0	17	7
Larimer County ³	110	1	123	363	24	94	11	690	36
TOTAL	110	1	126	374	31	97	11	707	43
9TH									
Garfield (Glenwood)	28	1	32	50	11	2	1	112	13
Garfield (Rifle)	6	0	8	31	1	10	1	55	2
Pitkin	63	0	65	229	5	26	0	383	5
Rio Blanco (Meeker)	3	0	5	18	1	5	3	31	4
Rio Blanco (Rangely)	2	0	0	15	1	1	0	18	1
TOTAL	102	1	110	343	19	44	5	599	25
10TH									
Pueblo	85	3	182	159	40	20	14	446	57
11TH									
Chaffee	33	0	30	180	10	13	0	256	10
Custer	1	0	5	3	0	1	0	10	0
Fremont	13	0	27	88	13	17	4	145	17
Park	9	0	7	415	5	37	0	468	5
TOTAL	56	0	69	686	28	68	4	879	32

¹ CT = Number of court trials.

JT = Number of jury trials.

² Estimate based on last quarter or fiscal year.

³ Includes Fort Collins, Estes Park, and Loveland courts.

TABLE XLVII. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	CIVIL		SMALL CLAIMS CT ¹	TRAFFIC		MISDEMEANOR		TOTAL	
	CT ¹	JT ¹		CT ¹	JT ¹	CT ¹	JT ¹	CT ¹	JT ¹
12TH									
Alamosa	15	0	21	88	2	15	3	139	5
Conejos	32	0	20	174	4	25	2	251	6
Costilla	2	0	2	122	0	37	0	163	0
Mineral	0	0	0	22	0	1	0	23	0
Rio Grande	7	0	9	72	5	11	5	99	10
Saguache	7	0	9	55	3	14	2	85	5
TOTAL	63	0	61	533	14	103	12	760	26
13TH									
Kit Carson	1	0	1	55	0	3	0	60	0
Logan	24	0	50	344	9	29	2	447	11
Morgan (Ft. Morgan)	14	0	7	226	3	49	1	296	4
Morgan (Brush)	7	0	3	156	0	10	0	176	0
Phillips	14	0	10	43	2	9	1	76	3
Sedgwick	3	0	3	85	1	12	0	103	1
Washington	3	0	6	67	1	9	0	85	1
Yuma	31	0	9	143	2	23	0	206	2
TOTAL	97	0	89	1119	18	144	4	1449	22
14TH									
Grand	15	0	5	53	5	10	0	83	5
Moffat (Craig)	47	1	15	85	8	5	1	152	10
Moffat (Dinosaur)	2	0	3	3	0	1	0	9	0
Róutt	23	0	23	85	10	18	3	149	13
TOTAL	87	1	46	226	23	34	4	393	28
15TH									
Baca	2	0	5	29	1	5	3	41	4
Cheyenne	0	0	2	26	2	5	0	33	2
Kiowa	2	0	0	32	2	3	0	37	2
Prowers	10	0	15	70	17	6	2	101	19
TOTAL	14	0	22	157	22	19	5	212	27
16TH									
Bent	1	0	5	64	0	3	0	73	0
Crowley	1	0	5	27	0	6	0	39	0
Otero	21	0	34	179	5	10	3	244	8
TOTAL	23	0	44	270	5	19	3	356	8
17TH									
Adams	162	4	117	337	75	46	24	662	103
18TH									
Arapahoe (Littleton)	169	1	115	93	34	13	9	390	44
Arapahoe (Aurora)	73	1	100	63	27	19	7	255	35
Douglas	34	0	26	154	23	8	0	222	23
Elbert	9	0	7	35	3	0	0	51	3
Lincoln	5	0	6	36	4	3	0	50	4
TOTAL	290	2	254	381	91	43	16	968	109
19TH									
Weld	109	2	151	355	18	20	5	635	25
20TH									
Boulder	292	3	199	386	19	27	11	904	33
21ST									
Mesa	181	0	25	374	18	83	6	663	24
22ND									
Dolores	2	0	8	29	3	6	0	45	3
Montezuma	11	0	8	73	4	7	2	99	6
TOTAL	13	0	16	102	7	13	2	144	9
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	2525	34	2567	8223	579	1443	178	14758	791
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	4191	47	3451	8342	754	1554	242	17538	1043

TABLE XLVIII. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
COUNTY COURT CIVIL¹ CASE FILINGS - BY MONEY AMOUNT
FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	--UNDER \$500--		\$500 TO \$1,000		NONMONEY CASES		-----TOTAL-----	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1ST								
Gilpin	2	15.4	4	30.8	7	53.8	13	100.0
Jefferson	3386	76.8	799	18.1	226	5.1	4411	100.0
TOTAL	3388	76.6	803	18.2	233	5.3	4424	100.0
2ND								
Denver	8002	37.1	12903	59.9	638	3	21543	100.0
3RD								
Huerfano	51	75	16	23.5	1	1.5	68	100.0
Las Animas	99	70.7	34	24.3	7	5	140	100.0
TOTAL	150	72.1	50	24.0	8	3.8	208	100.0
4TH								
El Paso	2414	61.5	1239	31.6	271	6.9	3924	100.0
Teller	31	67.4	6	13.0	9	19.6	46	100.0
TOTAL	2445	61.6	1245	31.4	280	7.1	3970	100.0
5TH								
Clear Creek	13	52.0	8	32.0	4	16.0	25	100.0
Eagle	66	44.3	62	41.6	21	14.1	149	100.0
Lake	152	73.4	34	16.4	21	10.1	207	100.0
Summit	139	72.8	33	17.3	19	9.9	191	100.0
TOTAL	370	64.7	137	24.0	65	11.4	572	100.0
6TH								
Archuleta	34	65.4	18	34.6	0	0	52	100.0
La Plata	183	58.7	98	31.4	31	9.9	312	100.0
San Juan	6	60	2	20.0	2	20.0	10	100.0
TOTAL	223	59.6	118	31.6	33	8.8	374	100.0
7TH								
Delta	106	58.9	48	26.7	26	14.4	180	100.0
Gunnison	170	82.9	25	12.2	10	4.9	205	100.0
Hinsdale	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Montrose	182	70.5	65	25.2	11	4.3	258	100.0
Ouray	12	70.6	2	11.8	3	17.6	17	100.0
San Miguel	21	72.4	3	10.3	5	17.2	29	100.0
TOTAL	492	70.9	146	21.0	56	8.1	694	100.0
8TH								
Jackson	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0	3	100.0
Larimer	1019	70.7	336	23.3	87	6.0	1442	100.0
TOTAL	1020	70.6	338	23.4	87	6.0	1445	100.0
9TH								
Garfield	105	48.4	82	37.8	30	13.8	217	100.0
Pitkin	22	21.8	59	58.4	20	19.8	101	100.0
Rio Blanco	49	75.4	11	16.9	5	7.7	65	100.0
TOTAL	176	46.0	152	39.7	55	14.4	383	100.0
10TH								
Pueblo	1874	74.4	566	22.5	80	3.2	2520	100.0
11TH								
Chaffee	65	69.1	20	21.3	9	9.6	94	100.0
Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Fremont	87	61.7	38	27.0	16	11.3	141	100.0
Park	3	33.3	4	44.4	2	22.2	9	100.0
TOTAL	155	63.5	62	25.4	27	11.1	244	100.0

¹ Small Claims Not Included.

TABLE XLVIII. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	--UNDER \$500--		\$500 TO \$1,000		NONMONEY CASES		-----TOTAL-----	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12TH								
Alamosa	72	63.7	33	29.2	8	7.1	113	100.0
Conejos	70	73.7	19	20.0	6	6.3	95	100.0
Costilla	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0	6	100.0
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Rio Grande	40	59.7	22	32.8	5	7.5	67	100.0
Saguache	16	72.7	5	22.7	1	4.5	22	100.0
TOTAL	203	67.0	80	26.4	20	6.6	303	100.0
13TH								
Kit Carson	88	76.5	26	22.6	1	.9	115	100.0
Logan	13	37.1	16	45.7	6	17.1	35	100.0
Morgan	187	58.6	125	39.2	7	2.2	319	100.0
Phillips	6	54.5	5	45.5	0	0	11	100.0
Sedgwick	1	33.3	0	0	2	66.7	3	100.0
Washington	15	50.0	10	33.3	5	16.7	30	100.0
Yuma	55	62.5	29	33.0	4	4.5	88	100.0
TOTAL	365	60.7	211	35.1	25	4.2	601	100.0
14TH								
Grand	86	74.8	27	23.5	2	1.7	115	100.0
Moffat	240	75.2	65	20.4	14	4.4	319	100.0
Routt	79	60.3	44	33.6	8	6.1	131	100.0
TOTAL	405	71.7	136	24.1	24	4.2	565	100.0
15TH								
Baca	19	61.3	11	35.5	1	3.2	31	100.0
Cheyenne	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0	6	100.0
Kiowa	4	100.0	0	0	0	0	4	100.0
Prowers	122	68.5	44	24.7	12	6.7	178	100.0
TOTAL	150	68.5	56	25.6	13	5.9	219	100.0
16TH								
Bent	17	77.3	3	13.6	2	9.1	22	100.0
Crowley	9	60.0	5	33.3	1	6.7	15	100.0
Otero	126	64.6	54	27.7	15	7.7	195	100.0
TOTAL	152	65.5	62	26.7	18	7.8	232	100.0
17TH								
Adams	5298	91.5	372	6.4	122	2.1	5792	100.0
18TH								
Arapahoe	2388	62.6	844	22.1	582	15.3	3814	100.0
Douglas	52	45.2	36	31.3	27	23.5	115	100.0
Elbert	12	48.0	5	20.0	8	32.0	25	100.0
Lincoln	22	36.7	8	13.3	30	50.0	60	100.0
TOTAL	2474	61.6	893	22.2	647	16.1	4014	100.0
19TH								
Weld	1136	69.7	417	25.6	77	4.7	1630	100.0
20TH								
Boulder	1050	49.0	480	22.4	612	28.6	2142	100.0
21ST								
Mesa	1564	75.6	406	19.6	100	4.8	2070	100.0
22ND								
Dolores	3	100.0	0	0	0	0	3	100.0
Montezuma	64	62.1	30	29.1	9	8.8	103	100.0
TOTAL	67	63.2	30	28.3	9	8.5	106	100.0
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	23157	71.2	6760	20.8	2591	8.0	32508	100.0
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	31159	57.6	19663	36.4	3229	6.0	54051	100.0

TABLE XLIX. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
COUNTY COURT SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS - BY MONEY AMOUNT
FY 1977-78

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	---UNDER \$100---		\$100 TO \$300		\$301 TO \$500		-----TOTAL-----	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1ST								
Gilpin	2	25.0	5	62.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
Jefferson	193	17.5	485	43.9	427	38.6	1105	100.0
TOTAL	195	17.5	490	44.0	428	38.5	1113	100.0
2ND								
Denver	747	31.9	1182	50.5	410	17.5	2339	100.0
3RD								
Huerfano	6	35.3	7	41.2	4	23.5	17	100.0
Las Animas	11	37.9	14	48.3	4	13.8	29	100.0
TOTAL	17	37.0	21	45.7	8	17.4	46	100.0
4TH								
El Paso	278	23.3	506	42.4	409	34.3	1193	100.0
Teller	0	0	6	54.5	5	45.5	11	100.0
TOTAL	278	23.1	512	42.5	414	34.4	1204	100.0
5TH								
Clear Creek	7	25.0	15	53.6	6	21.4	28	100.0
Eagle	16	15.7	45	44.1	41	40.2	102	100.0
Lake	23	33.8	23	33.8	22	32.4	68	100.0
Summit	25	22.7	41	37.3	44	40.0	110	100.0
TOTAL	71	23.1	124	40.3	113	36.7	308	100.0
6TH								
Archuleta	5	38.5	4	30.8	4	30.8	13	100.0
La Plata	23	20.5	57	50.9	32	28.6	112	100.0
San Juan	8	47.1	7	41.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
TOTAL	36	25.4	68	47.9	38	26.8	142	100.0
7TH								
Delta	15	36.6	14	34.1	12	29.3	41	100.0
Gunnison	20	40.8	22	44.9	7	14.3	49	100.0
Hinsdale	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0	5	100.0
Montrose	21	25.6	42	51.2	19	23.2	82	100.0
Ouray	0	0	5	62.5	3	37.5	8	100.0
San Miguel	3	14.3	14	66.7	4	19.0	21	100.0
TOTAL	62	30.1	99	48.1	45	21.8	206	100.0
8TH								
Jackson	8	47.1	7	41.2	2	11.8	17	100.0
Larimer	131	27.9	171	36.5	167	35.6	469	100.0
TOTAL	139	28.6	178	36.6	169	34.8	486	100.0
9TH								
Garfield	30	25.9	49	42.2	37	31.9	116	100.0
Pitkin	35	23.6	68	45.9	45	30.4	148	100.0
Rio Blanco	9	26.5	14	41.2	11	32.4	34	100.0
TOTAL	74	24.8	131	44.0	93	31.2	298	100.0
10TH								
Pueblo	67	21.0	137	42.9	115	36.1	319	100.0
11TH								
Chaffee	7	23.3	17	56.7	6	20.0	30	100.0
Custer	5	45.5	2	18.2	4	36.4	11	100.0
Fremont	47	40.5	44	37.9	25	21.6	116	100.0
Park	2	22.2	4	44.4	3	33.3	9	100.0
TOTAL	61	36.7	67	40.4	38	22.9	166	100.0

TABLE XLIX. (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	--UNDER \$100--		\$100 TO \$300		\$301 TO \$500		-----TOTAL-----	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12TH								
Alamosa	27	39.7	27	39.7	14	20.6	68	100.0
Conejos	10	20.0	26	52.0	14	28.0	50	100.0
Costilla	0	00.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Mineral	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Rio Grande	7	20.6	17	50.0	10	29.4	34	100.0
Saguache	5	38.5	5	38.5	3	23.1	13	100.0
TOTAL	50	29.1	80	46.5	42	24.4	172	100.0
13TH								
Kit Carson	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Logan	13	17.6	34	45.9	27	36.5	74	100.0
Morgan	25	41.0	20	32.8	16	26.2	61	100.0
Phillips	11	55.0	5	25.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
Sedgwick	2	25.0	5	62.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
Washington	4	30.8	5	38.5	4	30.8	13	100.0
Yuma	6	30.0	6	30.0	8	40.0	20	100.0
TOTAL	61	30.8	76	38.4	61	30.8	198	100.0
14TH								
Grand	2	33.3	3	50.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Moffat	5	16.1	15	48.4	11	35.5	31	100.0
Routt	15	25.0	29	48.3	16	26.7	60	100.0
TOTAL	22	22.7	47	48.5	28	28.9	97	100.0
15TH								
Baca	7	18.4	14	36.8	17	44.7	38	100.0
Cheyenne	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Kiowa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prowers	9	22.0	18	43.9	14	34.1	41	100.0
TOTAL	19	23.2	32	39.0	31	37.8	82	100.0
16TH								
Bent	3	20.0	9	60.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Crowley	3	37.5	2	25.0	3	37.5	8	100.0
Otero	53	33.3	66	41.5	40	25.2	159	100.0
TOTAL	59	32.4	77	42.3	46	25.3	182	100.0
17TH								
Adams	131	19.2	281	41.1	271	39.7	683	100.0
18TH								
Arapahoe	195	22.3	362	41.5	316	36.2	873	100.0
Douglas	13	16.7	30	38.5	35	44.9	78	100.0
Elbert	2	11.1	9	50.0	7	38.9	18	100.0
Lincoln	5	21.7	11	47.8	7	30.4	23	100.0
TOTAL	215	21.7	412	41.5	365	36.8	992	100.0
19TH								
Weld	94	28.7	128	39.0	106	32.3	328	100.0
20TH								
Boulder	159	21.8	298	40.8	273	37.4	730	100.0
21ST								
Mesa	28	17.7	80	50.6	50	31.6	158	100.0
22ND								
Dolores	1	14.3	4	57.1	2	28.6	7	100.0
Montezuma	14	36.8	13	34.2	11	28.9	38	100.0
TOTAL	15	33.3	17	37.8	13	28.9	45	100.0
STATE TOTAL WITHOUT DENVER	1853	23.3	3355	42.2	2747	34.5	7955	100.0
STATE TOTAL WITH DENVER	2600	25.3	4537	44.1	3157	30.6	10294	100.0



CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TABLE L. CIVIL FILINGS IN THE COUNTY COURT¹
 FY 1973-74 TO FY 1977-78

	CIVIL FILINGS	PERCENT INCREASE
FY 1973-74	37,924	
FY 1974-75	38,809	2.3
FY 1975-76	47,617	22.7
FY 1976-77		
CIVIL	51,354	7.8
CIVIL AND SMALL CLAIMS	57,921	21.6
FY 1977-78		
CIVIL	54,051	5.3
CIVIL AND SMALL CLAIMS	64,345	11.1

¹
 Includes Denver,

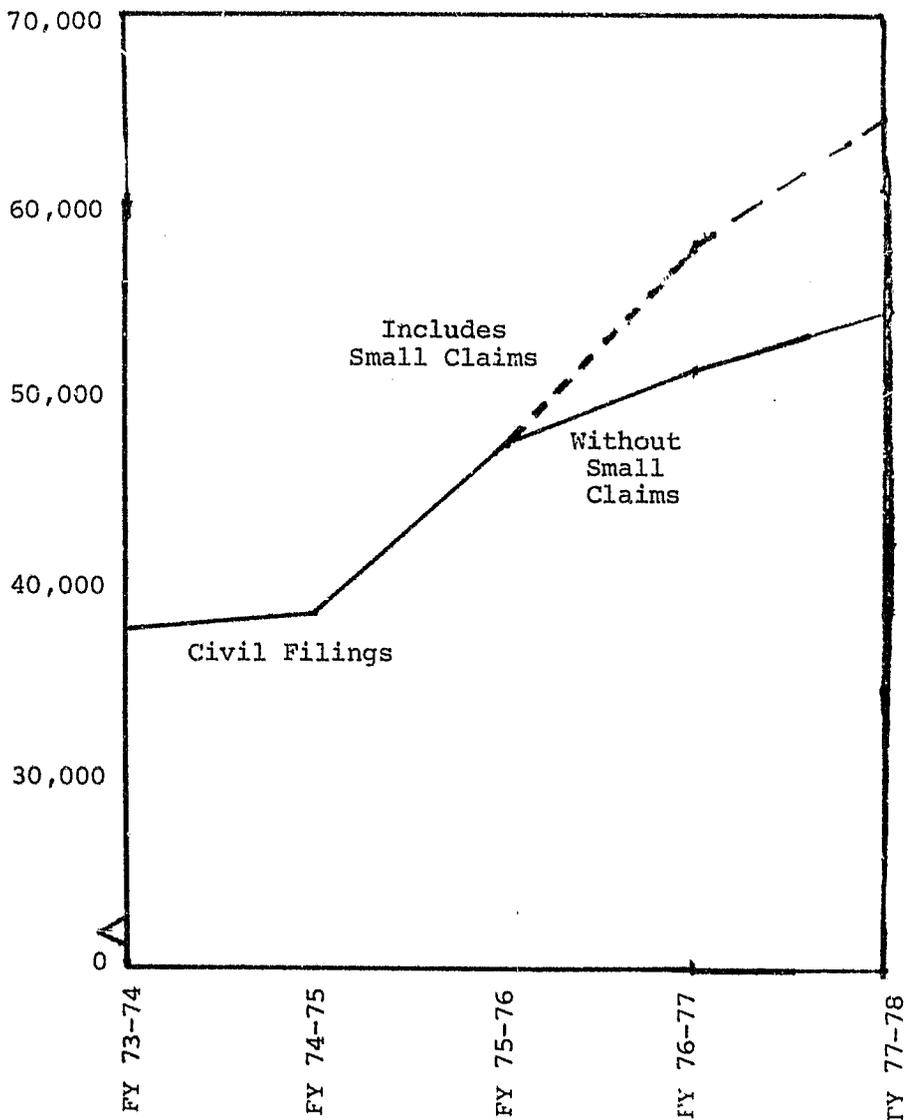


TABLE LI. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUREAU (TVB) TERMINATIONS
IN THE COUNTY COURTS BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
FEBRUARY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1978

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TVB TERMINATIONS	DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TVB TERMINATIONS	DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TVB TERMINATIONS
1ST		8TH		14TH	
Gilpin	2	Jackson	3	Grand	0
Jefferson	3	Larimer	10	Moffat	36
				Routt	3
TOTAL	5	TOTAL	13	TOTAL	39
2ND		9TH		15TH	
Denver	213	Garfield	27	Baca	3
		Pitkin	0	Cheyenne	0
3RD		Rio Blanco	27	Kiowa	0
Huerfano	0			Prowers	0
Las Animas	19	TOTAL	54	TOTAL	3
TOTAL	19	10TH		16TH	
4TH		Pueblo	0	Bent	1
El Paso	607	11TH		Crowley	1
Teller	3	Chaffee	7	Otero	1
TOTAL	610	Custer	0	TOTAL	3
5TH		Fremont	4	17TH	
Clear Creek	4	Park	23	Adams	0
Eagle	0	TOTAL	34	18TH	
Lake	0	12TH		Arapahoe	49
Summit	0	Alamosa	0	Douglas	32
TOTAL	4	Conejos	11	Elbert	0
6TH		Costilla	1	Lincoln	2
Archuleta	1	Mineral	0	TOTAL	83
La Plata	19	Rio Grande	5	19TH	
San Juan	0	Saguache	2	Weld	0
TOTAL	20	TOTAL	19	20TH	
7TH		13TH		Boulder	62
Delta	13	Kit Carson	0	21ST	
Gunnison	15	Logan	6	Mesa	69
Hinsdale	0	Morgan	51	22ND	
Montrose	57	Phillips	0	Dolores	0
Ouray	0	Sedgwick	0	Montezuma	23
San Miguel	1	Washington	4	TOTAL	23
TOTAL	86	Yuma	0		
		TOTAL	61		

STATE TOTAL

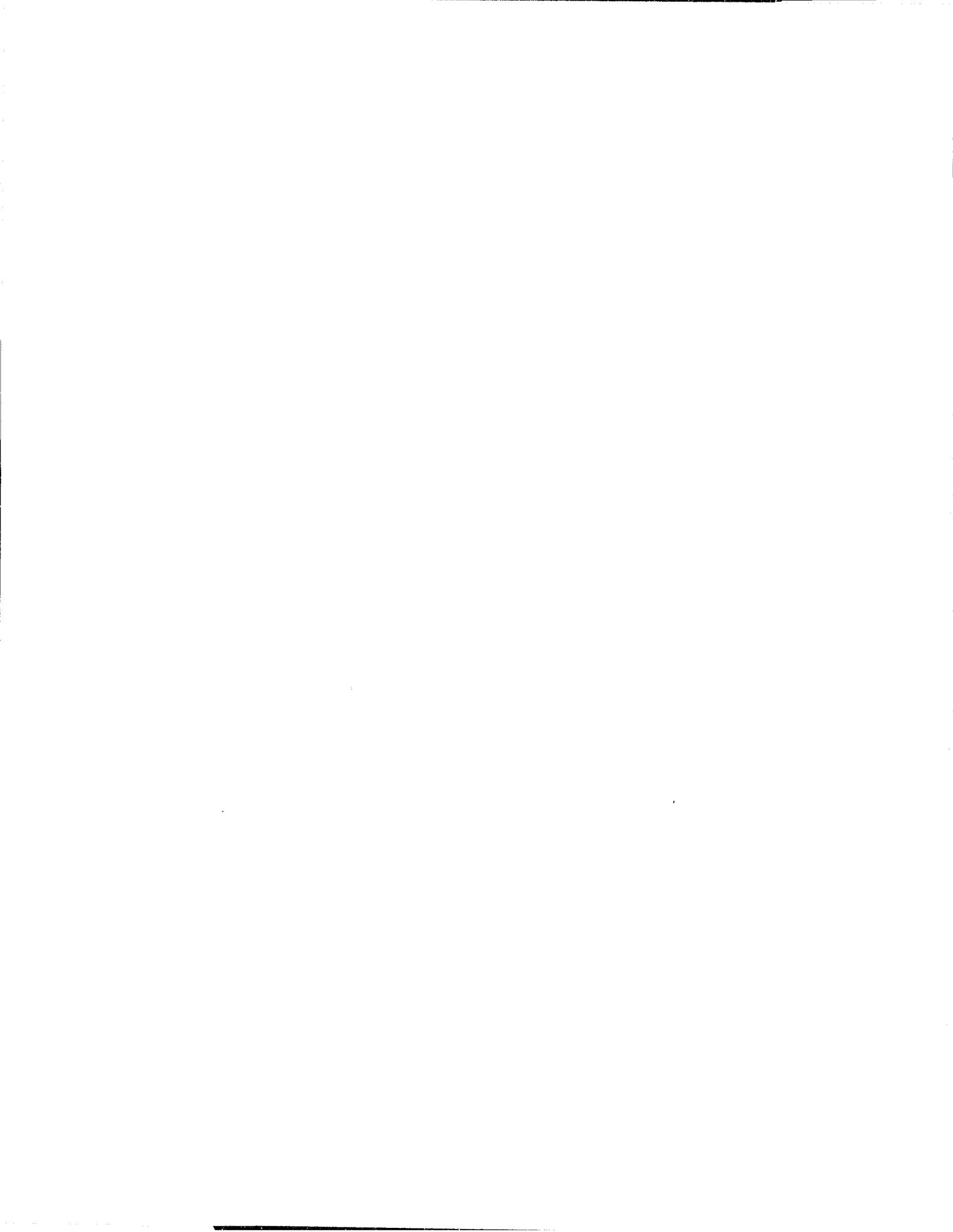
	NUMBER TVB TERMINATIONS	TOTAL TRAFFIC TERMINATIONS ¹	% TVB TO TRAFFIC
WITHOUT DENVER	1207	58713	2.06
WITH DENVER	1420	61949	2.29

¹ Annual figure prorated to five months.

TABLE LII. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FELONY COMPLAINTS
DISPOSED OF IN COUNTY COURT¹ - FY 1977-78

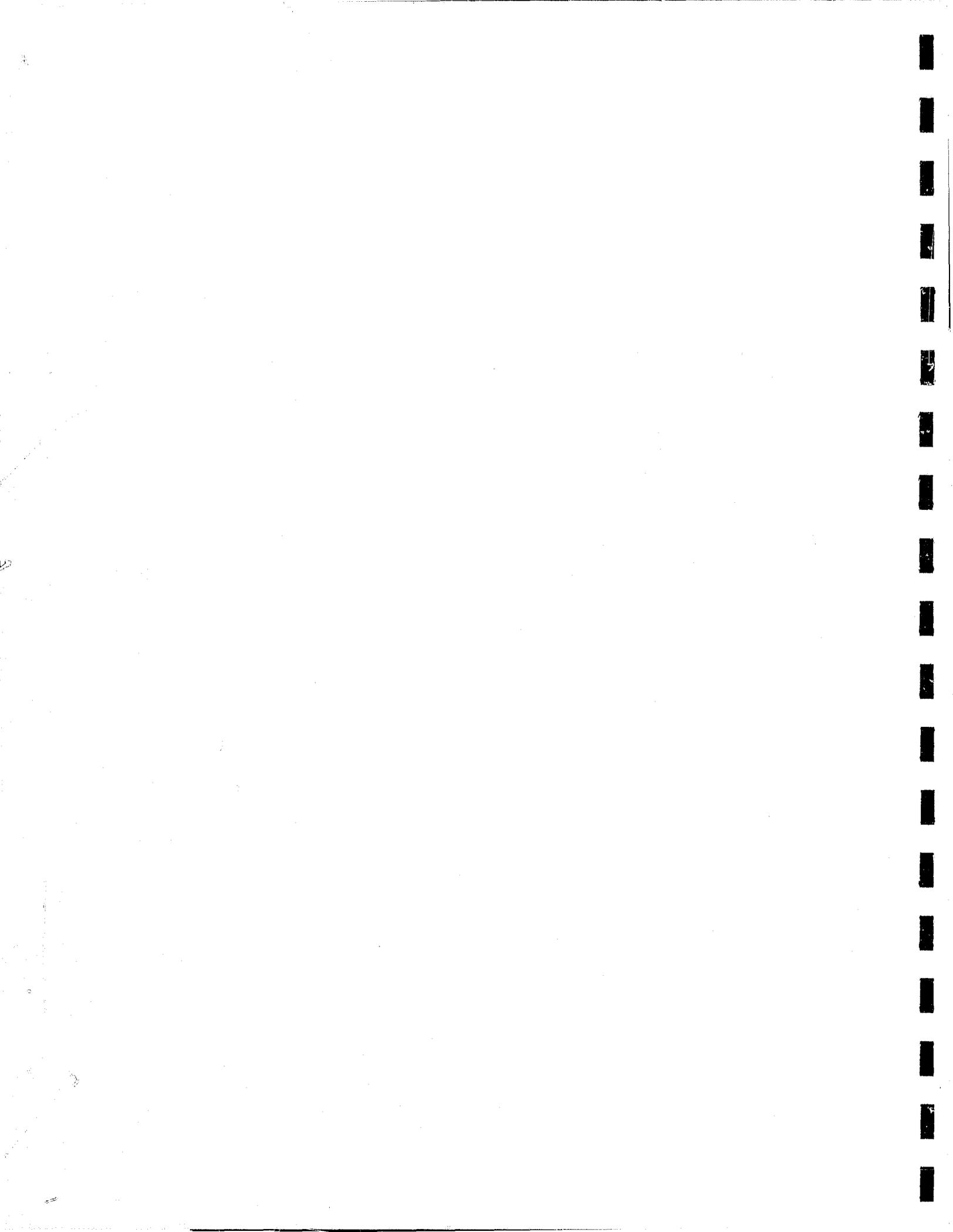
	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WITHIN CATEGORY	PERCENT DIS- TRIBUTION OF DISPOSITIONS AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS	PERCENT DIS- TRIBUTION OF DISPOSITIONS WITHOUT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
Dismissals					
At Preliminary Hearing	351	15.9	13.6		
W/Out Preliminary Hearing	1863	84.1		37.3	
TOTAL	2214	100.0			29.2
Reductions to a Misdemeanor					
At Preliminary Hearing	136	15.8	5.3		
W/Out Preliminary Hearing	727	84.2		14.6	
TOTAL	863	100.0			11.4
Bindovers to District Court					
At Preliminary Hearing	2095	46.6	81.1		
W/Out Preliminary Hearing	2402	53.4		48.1	
TOTAL	4497	100.0			59.4
Total Felony Dispositions					
At Preliminary Hearing	2582	34.1	100.0		
W/Out Preliminary Hearing	4992	65.9		100.0	
TOTAL	7574	100.0			100.0

¹ Includes Denver.





COMMUNITY BASED SENTENCES



PROBATION

Historical Background

Since 1970 when the state assumed funding responsibility for probation services through the Judicial Department, Colorado has had at least one full-time professional probation officer in every judicial district in the state. The variation in departments is wide: there are a number of rural districts which have two or three officers covering large distances and handling both juvenile and adult probationers, and four districts of two to six counties with just one officer. Most large urban areas have a single department with officers assigned to either the juvenile or adult division, while two have separate adult and juvenile departments.

Despite the variance in number of officers, size of district, and departmental administrative organization, probation officers across the state are generally responsible for handling intake and investigations, caseload supervision, overseeing restitution and fine payments, and crisis intervention. Unfortunately, the public is often unaware of the multiplicity of duties which probation officers perform.

The basic task of the probationer is to complete successfully a set term of probation without violating the conditions of probation or committing another offense. The task of the probation officer is to aid the probationer, using all available resources to accomplish this objective. Since the resources throughout the state vary, the probation officer must be flexible and constantly aware of new programs which might prove useful.

Probation Department Activity in FY 1977-78

At one time, community based rehabilitation for law violators was located in only one place, the probation department of the local court. Increasingly, as various communities become aware of and involved in the correction process, projects

have been developed to divert first-time and low risk offenders from, or expand the resources of, the traditional criminal justice process. Most of these have been developed as a result of probation department initiative or with the cooperation of probation officers, but are under the authority of the police department, sheriff, district attorney, mental health agencies, a non-profit organization, service clubs, the county commissioners, or the State Department of Institutions. The availability of these programs within a community, as well as the attitudes of local police, the district attorney, the judiciary and the public affect the size of probation caseloads. Consequently, the caseload totals should not be interpreted as a measure of either juvenile delinquency or criminal activity within geographic areas.

The figures are, however, an index of the high numbers of people who have been referred to the court and placed under the supervision of a probation officer. Also shown are the number of investigations made by officers during the fiscal year.

Following last year's brief respite, there was a major increase in the number of adults and juveniles placed on probation this year. With close to a 20 percent increase in new adult probationers, only the fact that officers were able to terminate over 25 percent more cases this year than last kept the situation manageable. The increase in the number of juveniles placed on probation is not as dramatic, but still a substantial 12 percent. Once again, the 18.5 percent increase in terminations enabled the officers to handle the caseload pressures. As of June 30, 1978, there were 12,080 adults and 4,986 juveniles on probation in Colorado.

Although the total number of investigations written by adult and juvenile probation officers remained stable this year, 425 additional adult pre-sentence investigations and 245 additional juvenile pre-disposition investigations were required. Adult pre-sentence and juvenile pre-disposition reports are those which involve detailed investigation into the offender's past history and present status with a recommendation to the judge as to the best method of rehabilitation. These are among the most time-consuming of the various types of investigations handled.

The Probation Process

At a time when community based rehabilitation of offenders is receiving growing publicity and support, it is

useful to remember that court supervised probation was one of the first efforts in this direction. Probation staffs have been active in developing a variety of community based programs to help them in their efforts to meet client needs. Many of these programs have provided the basis for the more extensive community correction programs now being implemented in the state.

A major responsibility of probation officers is to develop contacts with community resources and mobilize these resources to provide services that are beyond the scope of the probation officer. This approach assures that the expertise and talents of community members and professionals are made available to probation clients.

The following description of the probation processes is not intended to be either inclusive or detailed. Rather, it is an indication of how probation officers are meeting the challenge of providing for the needs of their clients through the use of community resources.

The Diversion Process

Probation is designed to keep an early offender out of the institutional setting to provide him with a better opportunity to become a productive, law-abiding citizen. Recent correctional trends advocate diverting the offender, not only from the institution, but from the court process. Indications are that the deeper an offender becomes involved in the criminal justice process, the harder it becomes for him to later function appropriately in the community. For this reason, probation officers in many districts are cooperating with other involved agencies to provide positive alternatives to prosecution.

The Investigative Process

A probation officer's job begins much earlier in the criminal justice process than many people realize. Adult probation officers investigate whether defendants in jail are eligible for personal recognizance bonding. They conduct pre-sentence investigations and write reports for the judge regarding applicants for probation or deferred prosecution and sentence. In addition, they may make domestic relations and custody investigations. Juvenile probation officers in many departments make a recommendation to the district attorney as to whether a case should be handled formally or informally.

Probation officers investigate delinquency cases and write pre-disposition reports for the court. In some districts, they also handle the investigation of CHINS (Children in Need of Supervision) cases. They also may investigate dependency and child abuse allegations, support cases, and custody cases.

The Supervision Process

Despite the growing number of diversion programs across the state, probation officers' caseloads continue to increase. One development affecting the workload of probation officers has been the increased use of deferred prosecution and deferred sentencing in adult cases which permits the defendant to continue living and working in the community under supervision. If he completes a probation period successfully, the charge is dismissed.

Program Development

Probation officers frequently develop supplemental programs to fulfill their responsibilities to the courts, community, and clients. These programs are sometimes administered by probation staff, but, for the most part, the staff plays a major role in developing a program in the community. An example of this is the development of Workout, Ltd. in Colorado Springs. Juvenile probation staff identified two related needs: 1) job development services for juveniles to enable them to earn money for themselves and for restitution payments, and 2) assistance in determining the amount of restitution. A board of directors was formed, a non-profit corporation organized, and funding sought. Workout, Ltd. now conducts all restitution investigations, monitors payments, and provides job placement and development services for juvenile probation clients. Probation staff of the Fourth District Juvenile Probation Department continue to play a major role in this program as members of the Workout board of directors. Another example of this approach to program development is the establishment of Arapahoe Court Volunteers, Inc. Probation staff initiated the program through an LEAA grant and now serve on its board of directors.

Although limited by funding levels, some probation departments have been able to initiate programs through purchase of service contracts. For example, in Greeley the capability for performing mental health evaluations of juveniles was limited. The Weld County Mental Health Center had the

expertise, but did not have the necessary financial resources. Through an LEAA grant, the probation department was able to contract with the Center to provide this service. Funding was continued following evaluation of the program. Another example is the establishment of an alcohol treatment and antabuse monitoring program for adults through an agreement between the Adams County Probation Department and Washington House.

Some programs are administered directly by probation department staff. In Denver, the Mountain Parks Work Project provides an alternative in those adult cases where the granting of probation is in question. An offender may be placed on the Mountain Parks Work Project for a specified period, usually 90 to 120 days. During that time, the person lives at the Denver County Jail and works in the Denver Mountain Parks. At the end of the placement, the individual is returned to court and a decision, based on his behavior while on the work project, is made regarding the granting of probation. Probation staff is responsible for monitoring those persons placed on the work project, submitting reports to the court, and making dispositional recommendations.

In almost all areas of the state, probation departments, in conjunction with jail staff, have developed work release programs. An individual may be required to serve part or all of his probation sentence in a work release program. In this case, the offender lives at the jail and is allowed to maintain his employment in the community. Payments for family support, restitution, and other obligations are monitored by probation officers.

In many departments, recreational programs have been established and operated by probation officers. In the 10th District, recreational and crafts programs are available to probation clients. In Colorado Springs, Project Sojourn, organized by the juvenile probation department, provides opportunities for outdoor recreational activities to probation clients.

Through a grant from the Division of Highway Safety, alcohol evaluation specialists are part of probation staff in the 1st, 4th, 10th, 17th, and 18th districts. In cases in which alcohol use was evident at the time of the offense or in which the defendant evidences serious prior alcohol use, the specialists conduct evaluations regarding alcohol involvement, develop treatment plans, make recommendations to the court, and monitor treatment placements and agencies.

In five districts, the 2nd, 4th, 10th, 17th, and 18th, probation staff are involved in providing the court with bonding information and recommendations at the time of first advisement.

Although structures differ, all programs interview persons within hours of arrest. Using a point system based on social information, the eligibility for release on a personal recognizance bond is determined. Upon being granted a PR bond, probation staff may supervise the defendant, make appropriate referrals to treatment agencies, or merely inform the client of upcoming court dates. These programs have had the effect of lowering jail populations, reducing the dependency upon cash bonding, and reducing the failure to appear rate.

Inter-Agency Cooperation

Most persons placed on probation are clients of a variety of community agencies, such as mental health centers, social services departments, and school systems. Accordingly, probation officers are becoming more involved in joint community agencies' efforts. Through the Comprehensive Staff Development Program, probation officers and other professionals in human services agencies have been provided training in the Community Resource Management Team (CRMT) concept. This concept is based on the premise that human services should be delivered in a coordinated fashion. The CRMT attempts to provide effective services to individual clients while working to provide improved treatment through coordination of efforts. The means for doing this are periodic meetings of the team to discuss shared problems and needs and to establish inter-agency service delivery policies.

Similar to the Community Resource Management Teams are inter-agency groups whose purposes are to provide services in specific areas. Examples include juvenile diversion teams, crisis intervention teams, and youth services bureaus. These teams meet periodically to assess client needs and make treatment recommendations. These groups have been organized in almost every area of the state.

Noncompensated Staff

Volunteer Programs

Volunteer programs have been an integral part of Colorado probation since before the state assumed funding for courts and probation departments in 1970. These programs have developed over a period of fifteen years and have been

organized to meet the needs of the individual departments which they serve. The programs in urban departments are administered by at least one full-time volunteer coordinator, while in rural areas a part-time coordinator is usually responsible for program administration. All volunteer coordinators are directly answerable to the local probation department administrators; the programs in the 18th District and Denver Juvenile Court, however, function as non-profit corporations, and receive direction from community boards of directors.

These programs vary in their degree of specialization and use of volunteers. Most programs provide volunteers to work with probation clients on a one-to-one basis for an extended period of time. This has been the traditional role of volunteers in probation. The volunteer is expected to spend a certain amount of time assisting the probationer to resolve problems which may confront him or simply serve as a role model and friend. The programs serving the 1st, 9th, and 12th districts are examples of this approach. In other programs, volunteers provide specific services such as tutoring, transportation, and job development. Juvenile Offenders in Need, Inc. (JOIN), in Denver Juvenile Court, is an example of a program using this approach. It should be noted that most programs use a combination of both approaches; the examples given refer to the principle use of volunteers.

All programs require that volunteers receive orientation training before being assigned to a client. This training usually covers court organization, probation functions, and use of community resources. The volunteer is asked to make a commitment to the program for a minimum period of time, usually six months to a year. Periodic in-service training dealing with topics such as drug use, counseling techniques, and communication skills are required.

In order to improve the administration of these programs, volunteer program administrators have organized themselves into a coordinating committee to explore and resolve common concerns. This group is revising the program development and training manuals, developing audiovisual aids for recruiting and training volunteers, and defining training needs for volunteer coordinators.

Student Interns

Reflecting the continuing trend of academic interest in the criminal justice field, an increasing number of students are serving internships in probation departments. Interns are usually students majoring in sociology, psychology, criminal

justice, vocational rehabilitation, and human services. The specific duties of an intern are based on probation staff requests and academic requirements of the student. Duties have included research projects, handling investigations, providing specialized treatment for probationers, and assisting administrators.

As is the case with volunteers, student interns are asked to make a minimum time commitment, usually a full academic year. In most departments, training and coordination are provided through the volunteer program. Student evaluations and grades are usually determined by probation department staff and field placement counselors.

Restitution

Restitution to victims, while not a specific program, has traditionally been a condition of probation. In nearly every case where personal loss has occurred, the amount of that loss is determined and payment ordered as a condition of the probationary term. In most cases, the probation department determines loss amount and makes an appropriate recommendation to the court at the time of sentencing. Recently, the district attorney's offices have assumed the responsibility of determining loss in some districts.

One of the most compelling arguments for placing an offender on probation is that he can continue to be employed, thus saving the taxpayer the cost of maintaining him and his dependents, in addition to compensating his victim.

The probation departments are responsible for overseeing payments and notifying the State Court Administrator's Office of the amount received and distributed.

Restitution for property crimes is relatively simple to assess, while damage caused by crimes against society is difficult to determine and to assess a monetary value. There is growing interest in the concept of "service restitution", i.e., a period of court-ordered service to the community. A person convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol might be required to work in a hospital emergency room; a person convicted of welfare fraud might be ordered to work at a welfare day-care center, or a person who possesses a specific skill might be required to use that skill in the payment of "service restitution". This concept is being used in both juvenile and adult cases on a limited basis in some jurisdictions.

The Denver Adult Probation Department is operating a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility of negotiating agreements for non-monetary restitution between victims and offenders who are financially unable to make restitution payments. This program, funded by an LEAA grant, is an experiment, designed to determine if such contracts meet the needs of victims and offenders and provide an acceptable alternative for offenders who cannot afford to make cash payments.

Judicial Department Supportive Services

While probation districts throughout the state may vary in their programs and processes in accordance with local community needs and resources, they do function under the umbrella of the State Judicial Department.

Some of the supportive services provided by the Judicial Department include training programs, grant administration, management analyses, budget consultation, evaluation, and centralized data collection.



TABLE LIII. PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION
AND INVESTIGATION CASELOADS - STATE TOTALS
FY 1974-75 TO FY 1977-78

	FY 74-75	FY 75-76	FY 76-77	FY 77-78	PERCENT 76-77- 77-78	CHANGE 74-75- 77-78
ADULT						
On Supervision July 1	6,893	8,281	8,779	10,498 ^a	19.6	52.3
New Cases	7,659	8,482	8,380	10,025	19.6	30.9
Total Caseload	14,552	16,763	17,159	20,523	19.6	41.0
Terminations	6,271	7,984	6,588	8,443	28.2	34.6
On Supervision June 30	8,281	8,779	10,571	12,080	14.3	45.9
Total Investigations	13,421	14,559	14,491	14,535	.3	8.3
JUVENILE						
On Supervision July 1	3,846	4,306	4,489 ^a	4,861	8.3	26.4
New Cases	5,038	5,111	4,864	5,449	12.0	8.2
Total Caseload	8,884	9,417	9,353	10,310	10.2	16.1
Terminations	4,578	4,894	4,492	5,324	18.5	16.3
On Supervision June 30	4,306	4,523	4,861	4,986	2.6	15.8
Total Investigations	16,283	19,630	19,913	19,856	-.3	21.9
TOTAL						
On Supervision July 1	10,739	12,587	13,268 ^a	15,359 ^a	15.8	43.0
New Cases	12,697	13,593	13,244	15,474	16.8	21.9
Total Caseload	23,436	26,180	26,512	30,833	16.3	31.6
Terminations	10,849	12,878	11,080	13,767	24.3	26.9
On Supervision June 30	12,587	13,302	15,432	17,066	10.6	35.6
Total Investigations	29,704	34,189	34,404	34,391	.0	15.8

^a Revised pending figure.

TABLE LIV. PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION
CASELOADS BY DISTRICT - FY 1977-78

	1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Suprvsn. 7/1	965	761	2258	1135	87	16	1423	430	70	26	143	61
New Cases	1050	871	2181	999	63	31	1319	349	90	49	72	44
Total Caseload	2015	1632	4439	2134	150	47	2742	779	160	75	215	105
Terminations	922	787	1951	1267	62	22	1185	418	76	29	65	42
On Suprvsn. 6/30	1093	845	2488	867	88	25	1557	361	84	46	150	63
	7th		8th		9th		10th		11th		12th	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Suprvsn. 7/1	119	22	267	240	194	33	1039 ^a	356	140	158	181	57
New Cases	116	42	158	247	181	45	791	542	153	233	171	91
Total Caseload	235	64	425	487	375	78	1830	898	293	391	352	148
Terminations	101	30	131	168	190	39	753	500	150	218	152	60
On Suprvsn. 6/30	134	34	294	319	185	39	1077	398	143	173	200	88
	13th		14th		15th		16th		17th		18th	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Suprvsn. 7/1	108	57	64	63	56	42	96	41	1085	593	916	274
New Cases	93	58	86	59	46	77	80	61	1011	530	1188	421
Total Caseload	201	115	150	122	102	119	176	102	2096	1123	2104	695
Terminations	80	51	67	75	32	78	82	55	841	519	687	253
On Suprvsn. 6/30	121	64	83	47	70	41	94	47	1255	604	1417	442
	19th		20th		21st		22nd		State			
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Suprvsn. 7/1	584	106	438	148	220	205	45	37	10498 ^a	4861		
New Cases	571	141	307	222	255	290	43	47	10025	5449		
Total Caseload	1155	247	745	370	475	495	88	84	20523	10310		
Terminations	347	142	354	215	161	308	54	48	8443	5324		
On Suprvsn. 6/30	808	105	391	155	314	187	34	36	12080	4986		

^a Revised pending figure.

TABLE LV. ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS BY DISTRICT - FY 1977-78

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
PR Bond	0	2404	1	1479	1	0	0	0	0	418	2	0
County Court Pre-Sentence	679	37	11	869	41	35	29	3	122	509	48	106
District Ct. Pre-Sentence	387	944	24	700	54	61	49	123	56	162	58	35
Deferred Pros./Def. Sent.	4	725	1	269	4	2	0	0	10	0	94	4
Other	0	165	4	27	9	2	0	9	3	26	39	9
Total Investigations	1070	4275	41	3344	109	100	78	135	191	1115	241	154

	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	State
PR Bond	2	0	1	0	60	0	25	0	1	0	4394
County Court Pre-Sentence	11	10	0	9	617	507	319	113	86	7	4168
District Ct. Pre-Sentence	42	56	12	23	247	267	202	118	76	21	3717
Deferred Pros./Def. Sent.	20	40	10	20	202	10	86	77	74	4	1656
Other	11	14	0	2	109	129	8	14	5	15	600
Total Investigations	86	120	23	54	1235	913	640	322	242	47	14535

TABLE LVI. JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS BY DISTRICT - FY 1977-78

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Preliminary	1441	698	0	241	0	7	0	0	0	0	69	103
Intake	0	927	13	25	6	27	0	191	0	880	292	15
Social Summary (Pre-Dispo.)	377	841	9	328	30	8	39	0	32	95	70	24
Detention	0	4750	1	8	0	5	2	48	0	0	30	23
Other	0	825	9	733	20	22	0	0	2	0	83	22
Total Investigations	1818	8041	38	1335	56	69	41	239	34	975	544	187

	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	State
Preliminary	15	0	2	9	192	105	928	209	2	23	4044
Intake	6	0	61	0	231	400	133	487	139	34	3873
Social Summary (Pre-Dispo.)	24	32	4	51	460	166	105	111	145	31	2982
Detention	0	4	5	0	476	0	104	201	41	7	5705
Other	6	9	1	0	1400	17	33	26	26	18	3252
Total Investigations	51	45	73	60	2759	688	1303	1034	353	113	19856



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Historical Background

The 1976 General Assembly passed the Community Correctional Facilities and Programs Act, Senate Bill 4, to replace the state's first Community Corrections Act, Senate Bill 55, which was enacted in 1974.

The prime purpose of Senate Bill 4 is to divert adult offenders from state correctional facilities. The bill stipulates that a local community corrections governing board may be established to monitor the operations of local programs, and all of the counties which have community corrections programs have local governing boards. A significant departure from past state policy regarding the placement of sentenced adult offenders is that a local community corrections board may reject the placement of any offender in its local program. This change is consistent with the state's overall interest in reducing costly institutional commitments without increasing the risk to local public safety.

Community Corrections Activity in FY 1977-1978

More than 500 adult criminal offenders were served in FY 1977-78 through court-ordered, front-end diversion community corrections programs.

Community corrections in Colorado is still in the developmental stage. Preliminary research findings, however, are encouraging. Of the clients served, 56 percent have gained employment and only 4 percent incurred technical violations during their involvement in the various programs.

The community corrections unit administered by the Judicial Department until July 1, 1978, has been transferred to the Department of Corrections.

In the two year period in which the Judicial Department administered the appropriations for community corrections, the sentencing courts used this sentencing alternative extensively; referrals even had to be curtailed in the last quarter of the fiscal year for financial reasons.

The transfer of administration of the program to the Department of Corrections will not impair the ability of individual districts, sentencing courts, or probation staff to be involved in the state-wide effort. Contracts will be developed through the chief judge of the participating judicial district, as has been the case during the past two years.

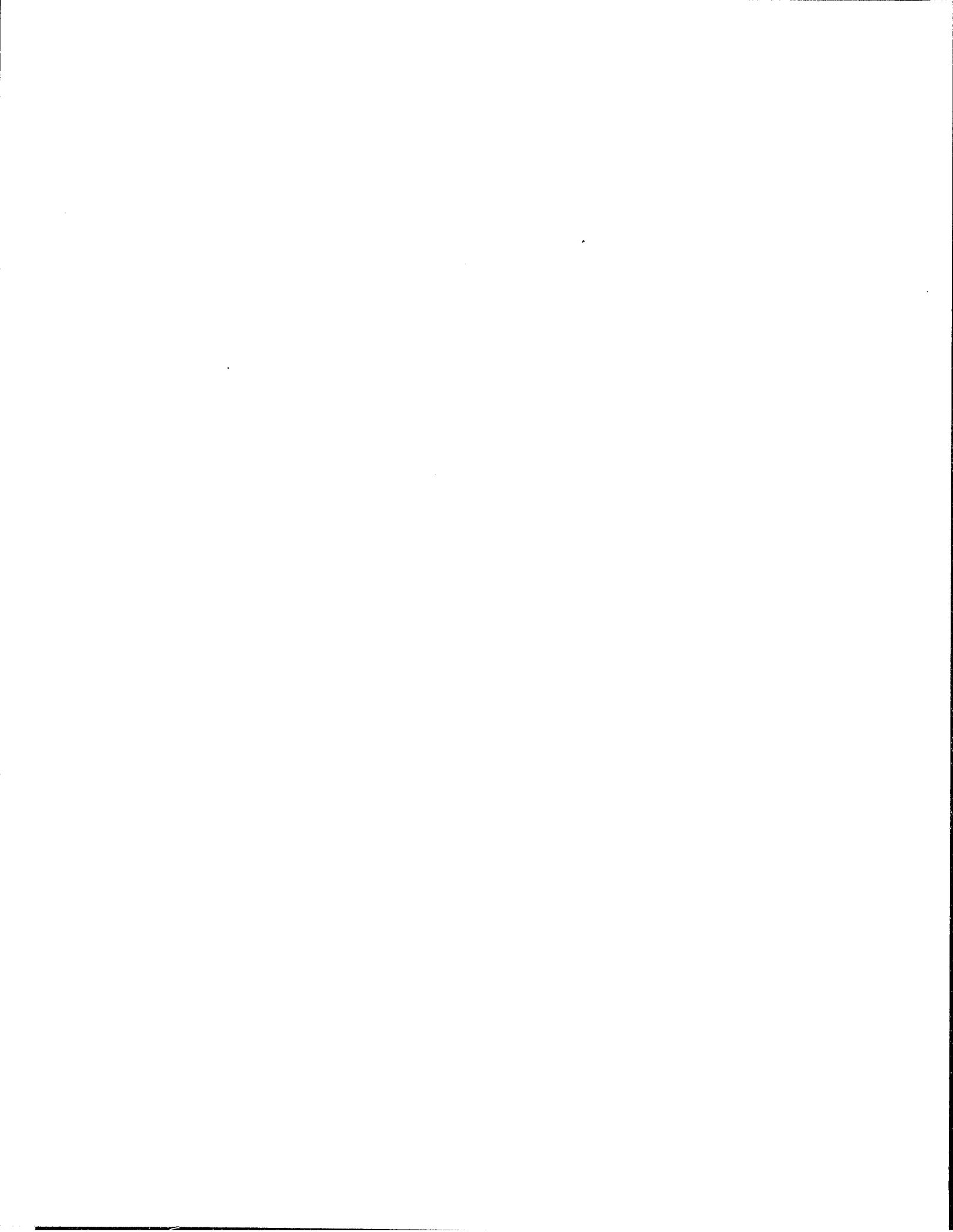
TABLE LVII.
 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
 NUMBER OF OFFENDERS SERVED
 FY 1977-78

<u>County</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Offenders</u>
Adams	Loft House	70
Boulder	Empathy House	28
Colorado Springs	Adult Forensics	50
Denver	Phase I, County Jail	165 ^a
Denver	Walden C. T. C.	30
Denver	Emerson House	92
Denver	Williams Street Center	70
Durango	Hilltop House	18
Jefferson	Responsibility Center	18 ^b
Larimer	Community Corrections Program	91
Pueblo	Our House	35
	TOTAL	667 ^c

^a Most of the 165 were served by the three other Denver programs; Phase I is functioning primarily as a screening, diagnostic, and placement service.

^b Became operational in late March, 1978.

^c Includes 165 clients at Phase I. Of the other 502, about 100 were served on a non-residential basis, most of them in Larimer County.



END