



ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2024



The Colorado Judicial Branch joins the legislative and executive branches to form the government of the State of Colorado. The Judicial Department is charged with two responsibilities: resolving disputes and supervising offenders on probation.

The supplemental statistical report for 2024, online at coloradojudicial.gov/court-services/research-and-data, provides specific data on caseload statistics for the Colorado Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Courts, County Courts, and Water Courts, as well as detailed financial information for the Judicial Department.

Unless otherwise specified, all references in this report reflect information for Fiscal Year 2024 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024). This report is also available electronically on the Colorado Judicial Department's website, coloradojudicial.gov.

If you need additional information regarding this document, please contact the Office of the State Court Administrator, Court Services Division, or Division of Probation Services at (720) 625-5000.

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LETTER FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE

I'm honored to introduce our new annual report. In revising this report, we intend to communicate better who we are, what we value, and important developments over the past year. Our annual statistical report has always provided important information to the Judicial Department and the public. Still, this revised annual report and the supplemental statistical report provide a complete picture of courts and probation in Colorado.

First, I want to thank Justice Boatright for his steady leadership as Chief Justice over the past three and a half years. He worked tirelessly to address unexpected challenges, seek resources for our work, and invest in our staff and workplace culture. The Judicial Department is better off due to his efforts.

Similar to many organizations in Colorado and across the country, we experienced an enormous turnover in judges and staff over the past few years. This challenges hiring and training but also presents an opportunity to introduce new employees and judges to our values and culture as they enter our courthouses and probation departments around the state.

I have been amazed at the number of new faces I have seen in my visits around the state, and I have been heartened by how some of our initiatives and priorities have resonated. We are a mission-driven workforce, and we are all dedicated to public service. The turnover has also highlighted the need to invest in our employees. The department made significant gains this past year in improving employee compensation and providing real opportunities for job growth. We now have a compensation structure incentivizing employees to grow and progress professionally, and Justice Boatright was instrumental in these efforts. We still have more work to do, and we know there are compensation needs we could not address this past year. This remains a priority moving forward.

**“We are a
mission-
driven
workforce,
and we are all
dedicated to
public
service.”**

**CHIEF JUSTICE
MONICA M. MÁRQUEZ**

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Over the past few years, I have been deeply involved in our efforts to foster communication and collaboration, and focus on our workplace culture. We now have meaningful and current Mission, Vision, and Values (MVV) statements. This was a statewide effort, and to have any impact, it had to be. Efforts to implement MVV are successful only with collaboration and buy-in from across the branch, and I'm proud of the process and final product from everyone who worked on the MVV. Through our Workplace Culture Initiative (WCI), we have instituted new training programs for employees and judges so that everyone understands our expectations and processes. We have made significant strides in recognizing the importance of well-being for everyone involved in the difficult work of courts and probation. Judge and employee turnover has also presented a unique opportunity to communicate our values as an organization and demonstrate our commitment to exceptional workplace culture from the first day someone joins the Judicial Department. WCI initiatives remain a priority of mine as we move forward.

Over the past year, the department conducted weighted caseload studies for the Court of Appeals and county court judicial officers. In 2023, we finalized our study for district court judicial officers. This is the first time in decades that we have had up-to-date workload information for trial courts and the Court of Appeals. Not surprisingly, the studies show a significant need for additional judges at every level. Our cases are more complex and take longer to resolve than they did five years ago, and our most recent data reflects that. We cannot ignore these pressures without risking more burnout and turnover that will hinder many of the extraordinary efforts underway. I am committed to working with the legislature to address our needs in the coming years.

As you read the stories and information in this new report, I hope you better understand who we are as an organization—a group of committed public servants—and the mission we carry out every day: fair and equal justice for all Coloradans.



Monica M. Márquez

Chief Justice

Colorado Supreme Court

MISSION, VISION, AND VALUES



MISSION

The Judicial Department works to provide equal access to justice, contribute to public safety, and strengthen the rule of law across Colorado. Together, our courts and probation departments are committed to impartial and timely dispute resolution, support for families, litigants, and victims, client rehabilitation, and meaningful community engagement.

VISION

The Colorado Judicial Department is a trusted and transparent leader in the pursuit of Justice across the state, serving our communities with integrity and providing fair and equitable access to the judicial process. We are committed to empowering our employees through open communication and fostering a community of trust in a supportive and innovative workplace.

VALUES



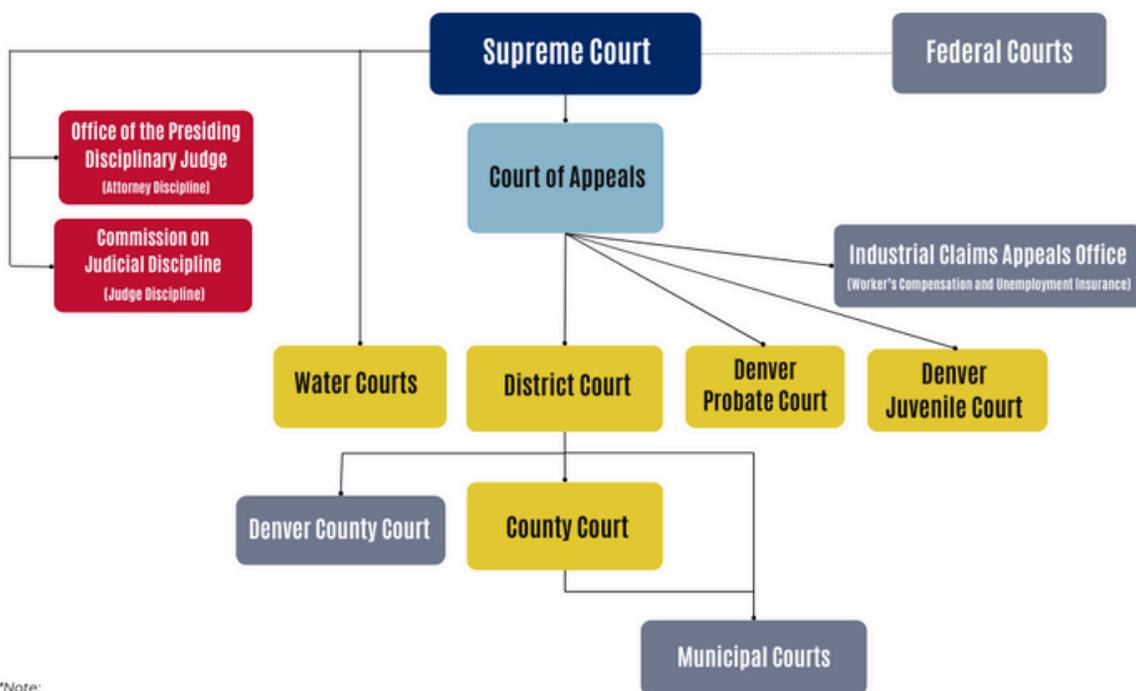
Integrity | Fairness | Transparency | Inclusion | Collaboration | Innovation

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY STRUCTURE



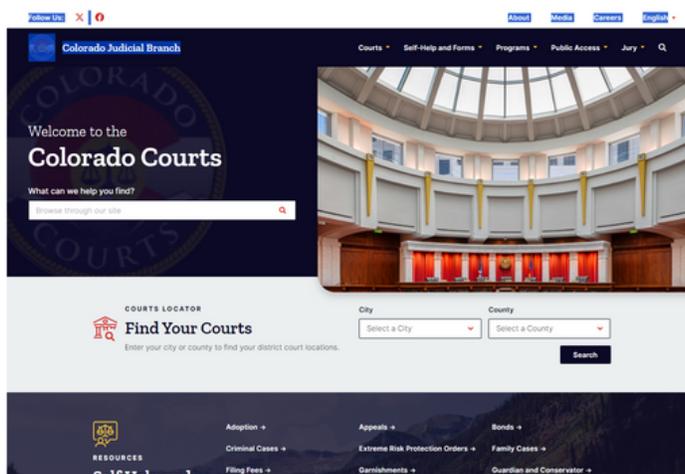
COLORADO JUDICIAL CASE FLOW AND JURISDICTION





PIVOTAL HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2024

- On July 26, 2024, Justice Monica M. Márquez was sworn in as Chief of the Colorado Supreme Court, making history as the first Western Slope and Latina chief to take the oath of office.
- On January 2, 2024, the Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center was broken into and sustained significant damage due to fire, smoke, and other actions that led to the building's closure and repair. Phase one of the repair process was completed in October 2024, and floors 1-2 and 8-12 reopened. Phase two construction for the more heavily damaged floors 3-7 is ongoing.
- On July 1, 2024, with funding from the Colorado Legislature, the department launched the Compensation and Classification Renovation Project to align job classification pay ranges closer to a competitive market range to enhance the ability to recruit, retain, and develop highly qualified staff. The project's goals were to have job descriptions that accurately reflect the work being completed, to provide marketplace-competitive pay, and to have a sustainably funded mechanism to move through salary ranges.
- On June 11, 2024, the department launched a brand new website, coloradojudicial.gov, designed to improve the methods and means that Coloradans use to access relevant information while promoting the Judicial Branch's commitment to equity and accessibility. The new website enhances the user's experience through a modern design that is accessible on computers and mobile devices, provides valuable content, and an improved search functionality.



COLORADO SUPREME COURT



Chief Justice Monica M. Márquez

Sworn into Office December 10, 2010
Appointed Chief Justice July 26, 2024

Justice Brian D. Boatright

Sworn into office November 21, 2011
Served as Chief Justice January 1, 2021
-July 25, 2024

Justice William W. Hood, III

Sworn into office January 13, 2014

Justice Richard L. Gabriel

Sworn into office September 1, 2015

Justice Melissa Hart

Sworn into office December 20, 2017

Justice Carlos A. Samour, Jr.

Sworn into office July 2, 2018

Justice Maria E. Berkenkotter

Sworn into office January 4, 2021

The Colorado Supreme Court, the state's court of last resort, issues binding decisions on all Colorado state courts and has exclusive jurisdiction to promulgate rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal actions. Most filings involve reviewing decisions made by the Colorado Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court also has direct jurisdiction over constitutional challenges, Public Utilities Commission decisions, habeas corpus petitions, water rights adjudications, Election Code proceedings, and certain prosecutorial appeals.

The Supreme Court comprises seven justices serving 10-year terms, with the Chief Justice selected from among them. The Chief Justice serves as the executive head of the Colorado Judicial Branch, chairs the Supreme Court Nominating Commission, appoints the Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals and judicial districts, and assigns judges as needed.

925

Petitions for Certiorari review

255

original proceedings,
including habeas corpus, C.A.R. 21.1,
attorney admissions (C.R.C.P. 206)

48

civil appeals, including
constitutional challenge, elections,
habeas corpus, P.U.C, and water

10

interlocutory appeals C.A.R. 4.1

36

ballot title reviews

COLORADO COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge Gilbert M. Román

Appointed: August 1, 2005
Appointment Chief Judge: October 8, 2021

John D. Dailey

Appointed: January 7, 2000
Retired: January 1, 2024

David Furman

Appointed: December 16, 2005
Retired: January 1, 2024

Jerry N. Jones

Appointed: July 5, 2006

Maria Teresa “Terry” Fox

Appointed: January 7, 2011

Stephanie Dunn

Appointed: November 23, 2012

Anthony J. Navarro

Appointed: January 18, 2013
Left: January 1, 2025

Elizabeth L. Harris

Appointment: July 23, 2015

Rebecca Rankin Freyre

Appointment: November 16, 2015

Craig R. Welling

Appointment: January 16, 2017

Ted C. Tow III

Appointment: February 13, 2018

Lino S. Lipinsky de Orlov

Appointment: January 9, 2019

Matthew D. Grove

Appointment: January 9, 2019

Neeti V. Pawar

Appointment: March 8, 2019

Jaclyn Casey Brown

Appointment: June 1, 2019

Sueanna P. Johnson

Appointment: June 1, 2019

Christina F. Gomez

Appointment: February 27, 2020

David H. Yun

Appointment: March 2, 2020

W. Eric Kuhn

Appointment: July 7, 2021

Timothy J. Schutz

Appointment: January 1, 2022

Karl L. Schock

Appointment: September 15, 2022

Katharine E. Lum

Appointment: November 16, 2022

Pax L. Moultrie

Appointment: January 1, 2024

Grant Sullivan

Appointment: January 1, 2024

Melissa Meirink

Appointment: January 1, 2025





COLORADO COURT OF APPEALS

1,016

civil case filings

888

criminal case filings

86

industrial claims case
filings

315

juvenile case filings

2,305

total FY 24 case filings

The mission of the Court of Appeals is to provide the citizens of Colorado with clear, impartial, and timely resolutions of appealed orders and judgments as provided by law. The Court of Appeals was created by statute; accordingly, jurisdiction is limited to the areas specified by state statute and the inherent powers granted to all courts.

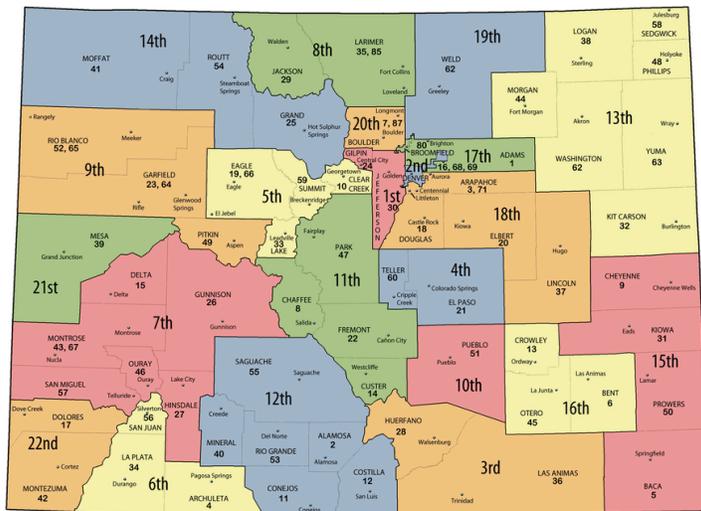
The Colorado Court of Appeals is the state's intermediate appellate court, which sits in three-member divisions to decide cases. As of July 1, 2008, the court consists of 22 judges retained by the public to serve eight-year terms. The Chief Judge, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assigns judges to the divisions and rotates their assignments.

Established under Section 1 of Article VI of the Colorado Constitution and Section 13- 4-101, et seq., C.R.S. (Colorado Revised Statutes), the Court of Appeals has initial jurisdiction, with exceptions, over appeals from the Colorado District Courts, Denver Probate Court, and Denver Juvenile Court. In addition, the Court of Appeals has specific appellate jurisdiction over decisions originating from a number of state administrative boards and agencies, including the Industrial Claim Appeals Office. Reviews of the Court of Appeals' decisions are directed to the Colorado Supreme Court.

COLORADO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Colorado is sectioned into 22 Judicial Districts encompassing all 64 counties. Across the state, district boundaries are aligned with county lines – some districts include just one county, while others include as many as seven counties. Each district has at least one district court location. The Supreme Court Chief Justice appoints a Chief Judge for each district to serve as the Chief Judicial Officer. In addition, each district has at least one other district court judge who may preside in more than one district court within that judicial district, particularly in rural areas of the state. Two hundred and ten district judges served during Fiscal Year 2024.

District judges preside over felony criminal matters, civil claims in any amount, juvenile matters (including adoption, dependency and neglect matters, juvenile delinquency, and paternity actions), probate, mental health, divorce proceedings, and water cases. Additionally, district judges preside over jury trials, handle appeals from Colorado’s municipal and county courts, and review decisions of administrative boards and agencies. District decisions may be appealed to the Colorado Court of Appeals and/or to the Colorado Supreme Court.



93,083

civil
case filings

39,621

criminal
case filings

31,081

domestic relations
case filings

16,555

juvenile
case filings

7,648

mental health
case filings

17,939

probate
case filings

COLORADO COUNTY COURTS

135,607

civil
case filings

74,769

infractions
case filings

64,441

misdemeanors
case filings

5,342

small claims
case filings

84,984

traffic
case filings

16,713

felony complaints
case filings

Colorado's county courts, serving the citizens of the state's 64 counties, are upheld by the dedicated service of one or more judges in each county. These judges play a crucial role in handling cases involving serious public safety issues, such as misdemeanor cases, felony advisements, setting bonds, and preliminary hearings. Their responsibilities include issuing search warrants and protection orders in domestic violence cases, presiding over traffic cases and civil actions involving more than \$25,000, and conducting jury trials. Appeals from the county court may be made to the district court. One hundred and thirty-nine county court judges served during Fiscal Year 2024.

Small claims courts are divisions of county courts. Individuals can argue their cases and have speedy decisions on civil matters involving no more than \$7,500. Court sessions are held during the day or evening to accommodate the public. Small claims courts have no jury trials; instead, magistrates, court officials with limited judicial authority, sometimes hear these cases rather than a judge. No plaintiff may file more than two monthly or 18 claims per year in small claims court.

Colorado's county courts have experienced significant increases in misdemeanor and infraction cases in the last five years. Notably, the number of drug cases filed in county court has increased 140% from 4,150 in FY20 to 9,943 in FY24. This increase coincides with significant changes in the classification of drug-related offenses in March 2020. These changes, which were part of a broader criminal justice reform, moved many cases from district to county courts as offenses were reclassified from felony to misdemeanor offenses, thereby increasing the workload of the county courts.



COLORADO WATER COURTS

The Water Right Determination and Administration Act of 1969 created seven water divisions based on the drainage patterns of major Colorado rivers: the South Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Gunnison, Colorado, White, and San Juan rivers.

For each water court, a division engineer is appointed by the state engineer, a water judge is appointed by the Colorado Supreme Court, the water judge appoints a water referee, and the district court staff assigns a water clerk.

Water judges are district judges who have jurisdiction in determining water rights, the use and administration of water, and all other water matters within the jurisdiction of the water division. There are no jury trials in water courts, and all appeals are filed directly with the Colorado Supreme Court.

All water courts operate under a standard case definition approved by the Colorado Supreme Court in 1981. This decision made establishing water court filing standards possible, which have been reported annually by water divisions since July 1, 1981.

**Between FY 2023 and
FY2024, Colorado
Water Courts
Experienced:**

3.77%

increase in the
number of cases filed

12.09%

increase in the
number claims made
within existing cases

OFFICE OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The Office of Dispute Resolution (ODR) has provided dispute resolution services for more than 40 years since ODR's creation in 1983 by the Colorado Dispute Resolution Act.

ODR assists the courts in designing, implementing, and administering dispute resolution programs provided through its 89 independent contractors, many of whom speak another language fluently. ODR's primary services include mediation (pre- and post-filing), early neutral assessment, and supervised parenting time. ODR also manages the federal Access & Visitation Grant for the State of Colorado, providing support and funding for dispute resolution programs targeting never-married parents to increase parenting time for non-custodial parents.

To meet societal expectations, ODR is exploring online dispute resolution service offerings for parties who are court-ordered to mediate. Currently, ODR contractors provide the majority of services remotely via teleconference platforms. On October 15, 2024, ODR went "live" with e-ODR, an online dispute resolution platform for small claims cases in Arapahoe County. E-ODR was developed with grant funding from the State Internet Portal Authority (SIPA) and ODR's other grants and general funds. This pilot will run for 12 months to explore whether parties reach case resolution faster and more satisfactorily.

ODR continues to provide reduced-fee services for qualifying indigent parties based on its General Fund appropriation and through HB 23-1120 for pre-filing eviction cases for vulnerable populations at risk of eviction. Grant money from the U.S. Office of Health and Human Services' Child Access and Visitation Program continues to provide support. General information regarding the Office of Dispute Resolution is available at coloradojudicial.gov/court-services/office-dispute-resolution.

7,588 cases handled by ODR (FY 24)

43.4% agreement rate for handled cases ("fully or partially resolved")

11.4% pre-filing eviction cases

48% eviction cases reached solution

87% those completing online survey reported to be "very satisfied" or "mostly satisfied" with services



COLORADO PROBATION

Serving under the Colorado Judicial Department, Colorado Probation comprises 23 departments and the Division of Probation Services. The probation departments, located throughout the state, interface directly with probation clients to provide rehabilitation, skill development, and enhanced public safety for Colorado residents. On an annual basis, Colorado Probation supervises nearly 70,000 individuals and provides support and notification to over 17,000 victims of crime.

Colorado Probation plays an essential role in the criminal justice system. It provides the courts and the community an alternative to incarceration for adults and juveniles committing crimes. In all departments, individuals on supervision are assessed for risk and need factors. Based on these assessments, individuals on probation are supervised accordingly and referred for treatment and other services. Within the limits of statute and state standards, each department can develop and structure programs that address the needs of the local court and the community. As probation clients remain in the community during their supervision, developing a supportive and healthy network in the community is critical to reducing recidivism.

Colorado Probation is committed to Public Safety, Victim and Community Reparation through Offender Accountability, Skill and Competency Development and Services to the Communities of Colorado.





COLORADO PROBATION

66,552

FY2024
total adult and juvenile
population

*Active as of June 30
(Supervision/Monitoring)*

Several years ago, the 20th Judicial District Probation Department, serving Boulder and Longmont, established a Bilingual Resource Navigation (BRN) Program to provide services to monolingual Spanish speakers, undocumented and immigrant clients, and clients who feel afraid or intimidated by the justice system. In the three years of its existence, the program has served hundreds of justice-involved persons, providing information and support for housing, employment, obtaining identification, health, education, parenting, and basic needs.

Clients referred to this program expressed their perspectives about the help they received and were specifically appreciative of having space where they could be heard and understood. A probation officer explained the program's impact on the clients and the community, "Due to the diverse population that we serve, meeting the differing needs of each client is important, and eliminating any language barriers allows them to have their basic needs met. Not only does having a Bilingual Resource Navigator help our clients access services in a culturally competent way, but it also aids in fostering a positive connection to their community and the probation department."

Colorado Probation is committed to implementing practices and programs that balance rehabilitation, accountability, and community safety. This requires implementing research-informed practices and programs and exploring innovative and tailored approaches to supervision to serve the courts, justice-involved individuals, victims, and communities.



INVESTING IN CULTURE

At the core of the Colorado Judicial Department's mission is a deep belief in the power of a positive and inclusive workplace culture. This belief drives an investment in creating an environment where everyone feels empowered, respected, and connected to shared goals.

In 2024, the department, guided by the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, intensified efforts to foster a collaborative environment where teamwork is embedded in daily operations. Key committees have been instrumental in advancing this vision, bringing people together to enact meaningful changes aligned with the department's mission and values.

A significant step this year was adding a Manager of Leadership and Culture, a crucial role in developing and overseeing cultural initiatives across the organization. This position also supports an expanded and inclusive Workplace Culture Steering Committee, now formalized to include a range of staff levels, ensuring a diverse perspective in cultural initiatives.

The Statewide Training Committee was established to provide intentional, meaningful training that prepares staff at every level to perform their roles confidently and skillfully. Topics range from leadership development to teamwork and conflict resolution, ensuring all employees have access to resources promoting professional growth. Alongside these developments, the newly established Statewide Training Committee works to provide intentional, impactful training to empower staff in their roles.

The Colorado Judicial Department is also preparing to roll out the Anonymous Safe Reporting System in early 2025, a significant step forward in creating a safe and open workplace. This system will allow employees to report concerns confidentially, reinforcing the department's commitment to a respectful and inclusive environment.

Efforts to align all districts with the department's mission, vision, and values have continued and have been supported by introducing the Change Activation Network to leadership. This statewide initiative prepares teams for cohesive, mission-driven work across Colorado.



WORKPLACE CULTURE INITIATIVE

WCI CORE PRINCIPLES



A shared recognition that everyone (employees and customers) should be treated with respect and dignity



A shared commitment to transparency, accountability, and ethical decision-making



A shared understanding that we will not tolerate discrimination, harassment, or retaliation

In recent years, the Colorado Judicial Department has prioritized creating a workplace culture that champions respect, inclusivity, and collaboration. This effort, known as the Workplace Culture Initiative (WCI), reflects a belief that a positive and empowering environment is foundational to delivering justice effectively across the state.

The initiative aims to embed a culture of transparency, support, and accountability. With backing from the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, a comprehensive framework was developed, fostering open dialogue, encouraging input from all levels, and equipping leaders with tools to cultivate inclusivity.

The expanded Workplace Culture Steering Committee, now more representative of the department's diverse staff, has taken a central role in driving these efforts. By including perspectives from various roles, regions, and backgrounds, the Committee ensures that decisions and policies align with the needs and aspirations of every team member.

The Colorado Supreme Court's Workplace Culture Initiative is leading state-wide changes at the Judicial Department to foster an exemplary workplace driven by employee voices, a shared mission and vision, and common values and priorities.

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

In 2024, the State Court Administrator's Office partnered with the General Assembly on legislation that will expand access to justice and measures that will make courthouses safer.

HB24-1291 provides statutory recognition of Licensed Legal Paraprofessionals. In 2023, after years of study by the Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel, the Colorado Supreme Court created the LLP program. In lieu of hiring an attorney, Coloradans now may hire lower-cost Licensed Legal Paraprofessionals to assist litigants with an array of family court matters. LLPs may represent clients in marital and civil union dissolutions and legal separations; allocations of parental responsibility; establishing, enforcing, and modifying child support; name changes; protective orders; adult gender designation changes; and remedial contempt associated with that scope of practice.

SB24-187 will provide additional security support for county courthouses throughout Colorado. The bill provides that SCAO may employ additional POST-certified staff to assist local law enforcement agencies, who are responsible for providing security at courthouses. The additional positions will allow SCAO staff to help ensure litigants, witnesses, attorneys, and court staff can operate without fearing physical violence at courthouses. The bill also clarifies that the Colorado State Patrol has jurisdiction at the Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center, which is similar to CSP's authority at the Capitol.

Finally, the General Assembly re-authorized a popular program that has enabled many counties to improve their courthouse conditions. **HB24-1275** reauthorized the Underfunded Courthouse Facility Cash Fund Commission until 2035. The program has assisted rural counties in renovating, expanding, and building courthouses. Reauthorization helps ensure that the state will continue to partner with counties to provide counties with small tax bases that can maintain safe and secure court facilities.





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Courts in the Community is an educational outreach program that was started on Law Day in 1986 by the Colorado Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The program gives high school students hands-on experience in the Colorado judicial system and illustrates how disputes are resolved in a democratic society.

The courts travel to high schools in Colorado to hear two oral arguments in actual cases from which rulings are determined. Each court issues its opinions within a few weeks or months after hearing the arguments. Cases are chosen by specifically considering the interests of students.

As part of the Courts in the Community program, the Supreme Court held oral arguments at Gateway High School in the fall of 2023 and Pueblo High School in the spring of 2024. The Court of Appeals held oral arguments as part of the Courts in the Community program at Roaring Fork High School and Summit High School in the fall of 2023 and at Fort Lupton High School in the spring of 2024.

"I want to offer my sincere appreciation (for the Courts in the Community program). I look back at that November day as a formative experience. Witnessing our justice system in action and speaking with Justice Gabriel afterward left an impact. Because of how he described it, I developed an interest in law that I had never had before. Afterward, I started volunteering and working on restorative justice programs for juvenile offenders. I am grateful that I did. None of this would have been possible without your involvement.

What you do inside the courtroom has a massive impact, as does what you do for the community. Thank you for making programs like Courts in the Community available and accessible (to high school students). You make more of an impact than you could ever know."

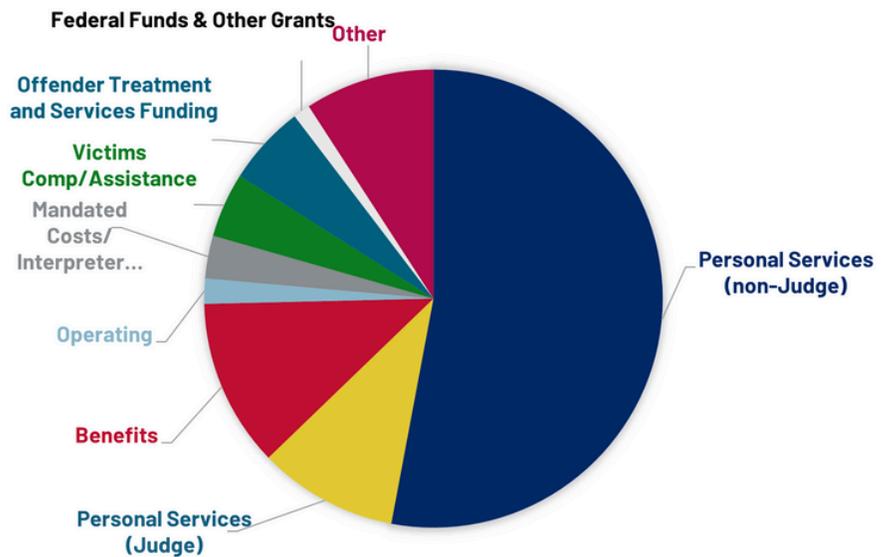
*- Jack (High School Senior)
From a letter to Justice Gabriel*

FINANCIALS

The Judicial Branch is comprised of the Judicial Department Courts, SCAO, and Probation); the Office of the Public Defender; the Office of the Alternate Defense Counsel; the Office of the Child’s Representative; the Office of the Respondent Parents’ Counsel; the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman; the Independent Ethics Commission; the Office of Public Guardianship; Bridges of Colorado; the Office of Administrative Services for Independent Agencies; and District Attorney Mandated Costs.

The fiscal year (FY) 2023-24 Judicial Department (Courts and Probation) budget was \$710.6 million total funds (including \$467.1 million General Fund, \$190.3 million cash funds, \$48.8 million reappropriated funds, and \$4.4 million federal funds) and 4,093.5 full-time equivalent staff.

The total FY 2023-24 appropriation was \$1.0 billion, representing 2.4 percent of the State of Colorado’s operating budget. The FY 2023-24 Courts and Probation appropriation of \$710.6 million represents 1.7 percent of the State’s operating budget.



FY24 Total Funds (millions)		
Personal Services (non-Judge)	\$376,236,200	52.9%
Personal Services (Judge)	\$69,867,561	9.8%
Benefits	\$84,202,140	11.8%
Operating	\$12,658,172	1.8%
Mandated Costs/ Interpreter Costs	\$21,440,649	3.0%
Victims Comp/Assistance	\$32,425,000	4.6%
Offender Treatment and Services Funding	\$40,220,602	5.7%
Federal Funds & Other Grants	\$8,500,000	1.2%
Other	\$65,021,742	9.2%
Total Funds	\$710,572,066	100.0%



COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE

The Collections Program is a statewide, cash-funded initiative promoting client success and victim reparation through restitution. A collection investigator is available to assist individuals with outstanding balances from traffic or criminal assessments due to the court, focusing on each individual's ability to pay. About 93% of cases with financial assessments require the services of a Collections Investigator, who provides flexible payment options and education on budgeting and financial management strategies to promote economic stability.

The Office of Restitution Services (ORS) continues to help victims who are owed court-ordered restitution. The ORS web page, a transparent and informative resource, is maintained to answer general questions and provide easy contact with the office staff. Staff focuses on answering case-specific questions, offers training and support to various audiences, and generates semi-annual restitution statements upon victim request.

In Fiscal Year 2024, the state courts in Colorado processed a significant \$206 million in revenue. This revenue supports more than 50 different statutory funds residing in various state departments and agencies. Key beneficiaries of this funding include the General Fund, Highway Users Trust Fund, Judicial Stabilization Fund, Correctional Treatment Cash Fund, Offender Services Fund, and many others.

\$23.6 million

received and transferred to other state departments to support treatment, rehabilitation, and various social services programs .

Over \$5 million

allocated to local municipal and county government programs and state DMV

\$41.6 million

FY24 restitution collected

\$16.2 million

FY24 total distributed to victim programs

8,520

total FY24 cases with restitution

\$71.5 million

FY24 total restitution assessed

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT US

PHONE :

(720) 625-5150 or (800) 888-0001

ADDRESS :

2 East 14th Avenue, Denver, CO 80203 (Courts)

1300 Broadway, Suite 1200, Denver, CO 80203 (Administration)

WEBSITE :

coloradojudicial.gov



Case announcements, oral argument schedules, rules, Chief Justice Directives, protocols, links to committees and commissions, and general information about the court is available on the Judicial Branch's website.

