

Probation

Absconder:	Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.
Adjudication:	Refers to a juvenile case indicating that the charges have been proven or the juvenile has pled guilty to committing a delinquent act. The equivalent for adult offenders is "conviction."
Administrative Investigations:	A supplemental report to a Pre- Sentence Report addressing additional cases.
Administrative Closure:	Includes no services provided to an offender (i.e. in custody in another jurisdiction).
Administrative Client Risk Level or Active:	An assigned supervision level indicating lower supervision need by probation because of other more intensive "supervision" being provided elsewhere (such as jail or an inpatient treatment facility) or minimal conditions of the sentence remain and more intensive supervision is no longer necessary.
Change of Venue:	Occurs when a delinquent juvenile has been transferred from one Colorado judicial district, where the offense occurred, to another one where the juvenile will receive supervision. Change of Venue typically occurs because the juvenile resides in a jurisdiction other than where the offense took place.
Client Risk Level:	Probation offenders are classified using a risk assessment instrument. The instrument used for adults are the LSI (Level of Supervision Inventory), the SARA (Spousal Assault Risk Assessment) and the Oregon Sex Offender assessment instrument. The juvenile instrument is the CYO- LSI (Colorado Young Offender Level of Service Inventory) and the O'Brien Sex Offender Assessment is used for juvenile sex offenders. These instruments determine the level of supervision for an offender (e.g. Maximum, Medium, and Minimum).
Courtesy Transfers:	A case that has closed in the supervising jurisdiction and returned to the originating or sentencing district.
Courtesy Supervision:	Occurs when an adult offender has received a probation sentence in one Colorado judicial district but will be supervised by the probation department in another Colorado judicial district because they reside in that jurisdiction.
Community Corrections:	A community-based sentence that is more restricted than probation supervision but less restrictive than a secure facility. A community corrections sentence typically includes both a residential and non-residential component with supervision from a case manager. Because probation maintains jurisdiction over offenders sentenced to community corrections, they are also monitored by a probation officer.
Deferred Judgment and Sentence/Adjudication:	Refers to a case status in which the offender, (adult or juvenile) has entered a plea of guilty and, through an agreement with the district attorney and consent of the court, the case is continued for a set period of time. The offender is usually supervised by probation and upon successful completion of the deferred judgment the case is dismissed.
Direct File:	The District Attorney files a case in which a juvenile is prosecuted as an adult.
Intake:	The initial process for setting up the supervision of probationers in the absence of a pre-sentence investigation. The intake process typically entails a review of the Terms and Conditions of the probation sentence, an assessment of risk and needs, and initial referral for services.
Interstate:	Refers to offenders who have committed crimes in a state other than where they reside. These offenders apply to have their supervision transferred to their state of residence and are screened by the Interstate Compact Office prior to acceptance of supervision.
Investigations:	An investigative process conducted by probation officers prior to sentencing on a criminal offense. The information (e.g. risk for re-offense, service needs, criminal, social, education and substance abuse history, impact of the offense on victim(s) etc.) gathered during a pre-sentence investigation is used to inform sentencing decisions and supervision strategies.

Length of Stay:	The period of time an offender is on probation supervision.
Monitoring:	DUI/DWAI offenders who as a part of their sentence are required to have their compliance with court orders monitored by the probation department.
Revoked:	The withdrawal of a probation sentence due to a new misdemeanor or felony offense or a technical violation of the Terms and Conditions of the probation sentence. Following a revocation of probation, the offender is re-sentenced by the court.
Success:	Successful terminations represent those offenders who meet their Terms and Conditions of their probation sentence and the length of their sentence has expired.
Technical Violation:	Occurs when a probationer has been non-compliant with the Term(s) and Condition(s) of the probation sentence (e.g. drug use, missed appointments etc).
Transfer Hearing:	The court makes a determination after a hearing to prosecute a juvenile as an adult.

Supreme Court Glossary of Terms

Civil Appeal:	A written request to modify or reverse the judgment of a trial court or intermediate level appellate court in a civil case.
Criminal Appeal:	A request to modify or reverse the judgment of a trial court or intermediate level appellate court in a criminal case.
Habeas Corpus:	(Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum) "An independent civil action to determine not the guilt or innocence of the person held in custody, but whether the custody is unlawful. Common grounds for relief under the writ include a conviction based on illegally obtained evidence, a denial of effective assistance of counsel, or a conviction by a jury that was improperly selected and impaneled. Use of the writ is not limited to criminal matters. It is also available in civil matters, as, for example, to challenge a person's custody of a child or the institutionalization of a person declared incompetent." (http://dictionary.lp.findlaw.com)
Interlocutory:	An interlocutory appeal is one which is not determinable of the controversy, but which is necessary for a suitable adjudication of the merits. Colorado Appellate Rule 4.1 governs interlocutory appeals in criminal cases and provides that the state may file an interlocutory appeal in the Supreme Court from a district court ruling granting a motion in advance of the trial by the defendant for the return of property and to suppress evidence or to suppress an extra-judicial confession or admission. This is only one example of an interlocutory appeal.
Interrogatories:	Pursuant to Article VI, section 3 of the state Constitution, the Court may be required to answer "important questions upon solemn occasions" propounded by the Governor, the Senate, or the House of Representatives. These questions are called "interrogatories."
Judicial Discipline or Disability:	Judges who are alleged to have engaged in misconduct or to be suffering from a disability which is or is likely to become of a permanent character may be subject to judicial discipline. The Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline investigates such allegations and, if it concludes that the judge has engaged in misconduct or is disabled, it may recommend to the Supreme Court a range of sanctions, including removal of the judge from office, retirement of the judge for a disability, reprimand or censure of the judge, or assessment of costs against the judge.
Original Proceedings:	Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure 21 provides the Colorado Supreme Court with discretion to exercise original jurisdiction in extraordinary circumstances where no other remedy is available. Original proceedings are used to test whether the trial court is proceeding without jurisdiction or in excess of its jurisdiction and to review a serious abuse of discretion when an appellate remedy would be inadequate. The remedy in an original proceeding takes the form of a special mandate from the Supreme Court addressed to an individual, official body, or lower court and may be used to restrain or compel the acts of a trial court. The Court issues a "rule to show cause" why the relief requested in the petition should not be granted. After considering the written briefs, the Supreme Court