

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

either makes the rule absolute (grants the relief requested) or discharges the rule (denies the relief requested).

Petitions in Certiorari:

A writ of common law origin issued by a superior to an inferior court requiring the latter to produce a certified record of a particular case tried therein. The writ is generally issued so that the issuing court may inspect the proceedings and determine whether there have been any irregularities. Like the United States Supreme Court, the Colorado Supreme Court uses the writ as a discretionary device to choose which cases it wishes to hear. Colorado Appellate Rules 49-58 govern writs of certiorari.

Reapportionment:

Article 5, section 48 of the state Constitution provides that after the decennial federal census, the senatorial districts and representative districts shall be established, revised, or altered, and the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives apportioned among them, by a Colorado reapportionment commission. The commission must publish a preliminary plan for reapportionment of the members of the General Assembly and shall hold public hearings thereon. After the completion of such hearings, the commission must finalize its plan and submit the same to the Colorado Supreme Court for review and determination as to whether the plan meets constitutional standards. The Supreme Court must either approve the plan or return the plan and the court's reasons for disapproval to the commission. If the plan is returned, the commission shall revise and modify it to conform to the court's requirements and resubmit the plan to the court. If the plan is approved by the court, it shall be filed with the secretary of state for implementation.

Request for Stay Pending Appeal:

A stay is a suspension of the case or some designated proceedings within it. Colorado Appellate Rule 8 governs stays pending appeal.

Rule 21.1:

This rule of appellate procedure governs certification of questions of law to the Colorado Supreme Court by the United States Supreme Court, federal courts of appeals, federal district courts, and the federal Court of Claims. Under the rule, a certifying court may request that the Colorado Supreme Court answer a question of law if there is involved in any proceeding before the certifying court a question of state law which may be determinative of the cause pending and to which it appears that there is no controlling precedent in the Colorado Supreme Court's decisions.

Special Concurrences:

An opinion in which a justice expresses agreement with the particular result in a given case while objecting to a line of reasoning. The special concurrence may relate to the majority opinion in its entirety or to the result only.

Statutory Review:

Section 1-40-107, C.R.S., provides a mechanism by which registered electors who meet certain criteria and who believe that a ballot title contains multiple subjects may petition the Supreme Court to review the title board's action or decision.

Unauthorized Practice:

The practice of law by one who is not licensed as an attorney in Colorado. The Supreme Court has the exclusive jurisdiction to define the practice of law and to prohibit the unauthorized practice of law within the state (see C.R.C.P. 229 through 240.1).

Trial Court Glossary of Terms

Administrative Support Order:

Cases in which the delegate child support unit (typically the department of social services) files a paternity or child support case (See §26-13.5-101 C.R.S.).

Ancillary Proceedings:

A type of probate filing in which a probate case had been opened in another state but the decedent had property in the state of Colorado.

Breach of Contract:

A civil case in which the plaintiff claims parties made an agreement either written or otherwise and the other side has breached this contract (e.g. §13-80-102 C.R.S.).

Breach of Warranty:

A civil case in which a plaintiff claims that a product does not perform as represented.