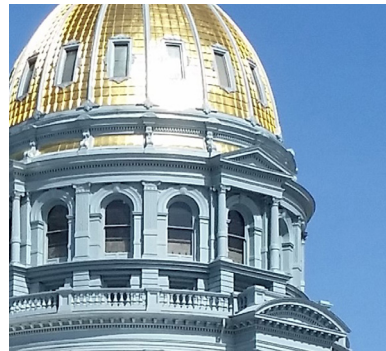


2022

Report to the Colorado General Assembly



Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline



Prepared by Legislative Council Staff
Research Publication No. 782
December 2022

Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline

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December 2022

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December 2022

To Members of the Seventy-third General Assembly:

Submitted herewith is the final report of the Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline. This committee was created pursuant to Senate Bill 22-201. The purpose of this committee is to review and examine Colorado's system of judicial discipline, evaluate other state's models, and make recommendations to the General Assembly for statutory or constitutional reforms.

At its meeting on October 14, 2022, the Legislative Council reviewed the report of this committee. A motion to forward this report and the bills therein for consideration in the 2023 session was approved.

Sincerely,

/s/ Representative Alec Garnett
Chair

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The text of each bill is included as Attachments A through B after the resource materials page(s).

This report is also available online at:

<https://leg.colorado.gov/committees/legislative-interim-committee-judicial-discipline/2022-regular-session>

Committee Charge

[Senate Bill 22-201](#) created the 8-member Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline and directed the committee to work with judges, lawyers, members of the public, and other interested parties, to:

- review and examine Colorado's system of judicial discipline;
- evaluate other states' models; and,
- make recommendations to the General Assembly for statutory or constitutional reforms during the 2023 session.

The bill also directed the committee to specifically study an array of topics related to judicial discipline, including but not limited to: rulemaking authority; judicial independence; complaint screening; confidentiality; funding; and complainant notifications and procedures.

Committee Activities

During the 2022 interim, the Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline held five meetings. The committee heard presentations from a variety of experts in the fields of judicial discipline and misconduct. These experts gave presentations on judicial discipline commission structure and composition in other states, as well as confidentiality, transparency, reporting, and complainant procedural rights. Representatives of the Judicial Department, the Commission on Judicial Discipline (commission), the Office of the State Auditor, and the Office of Attorney Regulation also presented about Colorado's judicial discipline system and their respective roles in the process.

Confidentiality and Associated Penalties

The committee reviewed confidentiality and transparency in relation to judicial discipline fact-finding hearings. It also discussed associated penalties for disclosing confidential information from these proceedings.

Confidentiality. The committee learned that Colorado, along with 14 other states, privately conducts judicial disciplinary hearings until a recommendation for a public disciplinary sanction is made. The remaining states allow judicial misconduct proceedings to become public earlier in the process, once charges are filed, or judges have formally responded to allegations. From these conversations, the committee discussed that a discipline system with more transparency improves public confidence in the judiciary.

Penalties. Relatedly, misdemeanor penalties may apply to anyone who discloses contents of these private proceedings currently before the commission. The committee heard concerns about this provision being overly punitive, as well as a deterrent to public participation in the judicial discipline process. Suggestions were further made by interested parties to either eliminate or modify the criminal penalties to be less harsh. Committee members agreed that the subject warranted a more in-depth conversation than committee time allowed.

Committee recommendation. As a result of its discussions, the committee recommends Concurrent Resolution A, which makes judicial misconduct proceedings public at the commencement of formal proceedings. It also clarifies the circumstances in which the commission may release otherwise confidential information and addresses immunity in defamation lawsuits.

Complainant Rights and Procedures

The committee focused on complainant-centered approaches to handle and resolve judicial misconduct complaints, which included clear procedures and notifications for complainants and an ombudsperson office.

Procedural rights for complainants. A common theme heard throughout committee hearings was the lack of notification and support mechanisms in place for individuals who file a complaint against a judge. Committee members discovered that complainants may not be kept apprised about the status of their complaint, and may not know how to follow the status of their complaints on their own. This may have contributed to underreporting and a distrust of the complaint process.

Ombudsperson office. Findings from two independent investigations, described below, reported that Judicial Department employees fear professional retaliation for filing complaints. The reports also noted insufficient avenues for safe and anonymous reporting. Testimony heard during committee hearings further supported uneasiness about lodging complaints against a judge without an official, confidential system in place. The committee discussed whether an ombudsperson office would be an important first step to providing support and resources for employees involved in conflicts with other employees, including judges.

Committee recommendation. In response to these concerns, Bill B develops complainant notification procedures to include status updates about case dismissals, completions, hearing schedules, and disposition. In addition, the committee withdrew Bill C. The bill would have created the Office of Judicial Discipline ombudsperson within the Commission on Judicial Discipline. The primary purpose of this office would have been to create an anonymous reporting system for submitting complaints and then helping complainants throughout the process.

Commission on Judicial Discipline: Complaint Filings and Reporting

According to the commission, it receives upwards of 200 complaints per year. The vast majority of these are dismissed as being outside the commission's scope, as it does not have the authority to review a judge's ruling, comment on a case, or order a new trial. Yet, the committee identified data gaps concerning dismissals and associated reasons for the dismissals. Relatedly, it was brought to the committee's attention that barriers exist to filing a complaint. As a result, the interim committee reviewed and made recommendations about commission practices used to receive, investigate, and document complaints.

Complaint filing. Anyone may lodge a complaint against a judge with the commission. These complaints must be written and signed and then submitted via U.S. mail, email, or fax. Testimony pointed out issues with this system and suggested ways to streamline the process by making it more user-friendly. Committee members also considered recommendations to allow anonymous and confidential reporting of judicial misconduct in an effort to increase confidentiality and avoid professional retribution.

Data and reporting. The commission is required to file an annual report and post it on the commission's website. The committee heard from multiple sources, however, that the report is limited in scope and does not provide enough aggregate information to identify trends or patterns. The committee also discussed accountability and transparency in connection with better data collection.

Committee recommendation. As a result of these discussions, the committee recommends Bill B. Bill B permits a complainant to file a complaint either online or by mail and to have the option of submitting it anonymously or confidentially. The bill also requires the commission to include additional information about complaints in its annual report and online in a searchable format, including types, numbers, disposition, and reasons for informal remedial actions or dismissals.

Rulemaking Authority

Some states allow respective judicial discipline commissions to operate independently and adopt their own governing rules. In Colorado, however, the state Supreme Court promulgates rules governing disciplinary procedures, including staff and commission member duties and responsibilities.

Committee members heard from national experts that Colorado's rulemaking approach may be perceived as self-monitoring, allowing the court to play a larger-than-necessary role in the process. Looking to other states that allow judicial discipline commissions to operate more independently, the committee deliberated about different, and more autonomous, rulemaking approaches. As a result, the committee put forward constitutional and statutory changes to rulemaking authority and procedures. This includes a ten-member independent rulemaking committee to propose rules on standards and degree of proof, confidential reporting procedures, and complainant rights, among other topics.

Committee recommendation. Concurrent Resolution A constitutionally creates a rulemaking committee to propose rules for the commission and allows the Supreme Court to approve or reject the proposed rules. Bill B statutorily outlines rulemaking procedures, such as notice and opportunities for public comment, and addresses rules governing certain judicial discipline proceedings.

Commission on Judicial Discipline Structure

Judicial discipline commissions are primarily structured in one of two ways: as a one-tier or two-tier (bifurcated) commission. One-tier commissions receive and investigate complaints, bring formal charges, conduct hearings, and either discipline the judges or recommend disciplinary sanctions to a higher body, which is usually the state supreme court. Colorado is currently an example of a one-tier system.

A two-tier commission, adopted by a handful of states, is composed of two separate entities. The first entity receives and investigates complaints and then determines whether to proceed to a hearing or dismiss the complaint. If a hearing is held, the first tier also presents charges before the second body, which conducts the hearing and adjudicates the matter presented.

The interim committee compared these various systems of state judicial discipline commissions, and found support in using one board to hear formal proceedings and appeals and another for cases involving Supreme Court justices.

Independent entity to adjudicate formal hearings and hear appeals. For serious judicial discipline cases that have reached formal proceedings, the Colorado Supreme Court determines whether to suspend, publicly censure, or remove a judge from the bench. Testimony from national experts and local organizations alike expressed concerns about conflicts of interest in these cases and recommended shifting decision-making power away from the state's high court to an independent board.

Tribunal for cases involving Supreme Court justices. The current judicial system discipline system in Colorado allows for the state Supreme Court to mete out discipline to one of its own members, without a clear recusal process for conflicts of interest. Judicial discipline experts and practitioners provided the committee with information about other ways to handle judicial discipline cases involving Supreme Court justices.

Committee recommendations. As a result of these conversations, Concurrent Resolution A creates a new Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board, made up of an equal number of attorneys, judges, and citizens, to hear more serious judicial discipline cases, as well as appeals of remedial actions issued by the Commission on Judicial Discipline. Concurrent Resolution A also requires a tribunal of seven randomly selected court of appeals judges to review any appeal from a Supreme Court justice who is being disciplined.

Judicial Department Independent Investigations

Two independent investigations were recently conducted on the Judicial Department in response to public allegations of misconduct and mismanagement. The investigators from both studies provided a brief overview of their report findings to the interim committee, described below.

- **Investigative Law Group (ILG) Report:** The ILG investigation examined the workplace culture within the Judicial Department in response to allegations of misconduct, hostile work environment, and procurement of a contract for services. The investigators interviewed over 100 Judicial Department staff and determined that there were not enough ways to report issues confidentially, in addition to a greater need for transparency and confidentiality within the department. The report outlined specific instances of employees not feeling safe about disclosing misconduct, a perceived lack of confidentiality, and inaction on misconduct complaints. The final recommendations included but are not limited to the creation of an Office of People and Culture, safe reporting options, and additional support and resources for employees.¹
- **RCT, Ltd. (commonly referred to as the [Troyer Report](#)):** Led by former U.S. Attorney Bob Troyer and former Denver independent monitor Nick Mitchell, this investigation focused on specific allegations that a top judicial official tried to use a multi-million dollar contract to keep a former employee from speaking out about judicial misconduct.

The report concluded that the contract was not specifically intended to silence the former employee. However, other issues within the department were found, including: unethical behavior, dysfunction at an administrative level, lapses in leadership, and a lack of departmental policies and procedures. The report outlined 14 recommendations identifying the need for large-scale culture shifts and training tools, many of which are reported to be in the process of being implemented.²

¹ Retrieved from: <https://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/file/announcements/ILG--Colorado%20Judicial%20Branch%20Final%20Report--7-11-2022.pdf> on December 1, 2022.

² Retrieved from: <https://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/file/announcements/Troyer%20Mitchell%20Report-%20Independent%20Investigation%20into%20Leadership%20Services%20Contract.pdf> on December 1, 2022

Summary of Recommendations

As a result of the committee's activities, the Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline recommended one resolution and one bill to Legislative Council for consideration in the 2023 legislative session. At its meeting on October 14, 2022, Legislative Council approved the resolution and bill for introduction. The approved bills are described below.

Concurrent Resolution A – Judicial Discipline Procedures and Confidentiality

Concurrent Resolution A refers a question to the 2024 general election ballot to ask voters to amend the constitution to change how disciplinary hearings for judges are conducted. The resolution specifically reduces the roles of the Commission on Judicial Discipline and Colorado Supreme Court in formal judicial disciplinary proceedings and transfers responsibilities to a new board. The resolution also creates a different process for when complaints are made public and removes confidentiality during formal disciplinary proceedings. Lastly, the resolution assembles a rulemaking committee, instead of the Supreme Court, to propose rules for judicial discipline proceedings.

- *Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board.* The resolution creates the Independent Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board to conduct formal disciplinary hearings and to hear appeals about informal orders from the Commission on Judicial Discipline. The board consists of an equal number of judges without any disciplinary history, attorneys without any disciplinary history, and citizens.

When the Commission on Judicial Discipline orders a formal hearing to discipline a justice or judge, or a justice or judge wants to appeal an order for informal remedial action from the commission, a panel of the Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board, which includes one judge, one attorney, and one citizen of the board randomly selected by the State Court Administrator, will convene to conduct the hearing. After the formal hearing, the adjudicative panel may dismiss the charges, take informal remedial actions, or impose sanctions, such as the removal, suspension, or censure of a justice or judge.

- *Appeals of disciplinary orders.* The resolution allows a justice or judge or the Commission on Judicial Discipline to appeal a Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board's disciplinary order or dismissal to the Supreme Court or a tribunal consisting of seven court of appeals judges if the disciplinary action involves a Supreme Court justice.
- *Confidentiality.* The resolution allows judicial disciplinary proceedings to be public at the commencement of formal proceedings. The resolution also allows the Commission on Judicial Discipline to release information about the status of an evaluation, investigation, or proceeding to the victim of misconduct or the complaint; release information about a complaint that resulted in discipline to specified government agencies; and to make aggregate information on complaints publicly available.

- *Rulemaking committee.* The resolution creates the ten-member rulemaking committee to propose rules for the Commission on Judicial Discipline. The Supreme Court must approve or reject each rule proposed by the committee and the court may promulgate specific rules governing proceedings before the Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board

Bill B – Judicial Discipline Procedures and Reporting

Bill B requires the Commission on Judicial Discipline to report more information in its annual report and online about the allegations, investigations, and complaints it receives and the type of discipline imposed or recommended. Additionally, the bill allows a person to submit a complaint of judicial misconduct either by mail or online, through a form developed by the commission, and also allows a person to submit a confidential or anonymous complaint. Further, the commission, upon receipt of a complaint, is required to explain to the complainant the judicial discipline process and to designate a point of contact to keep a complainant apprised of the complaint status. Finally, the bill outlines judicial rulemaking procedures to notify the public and give them an opportunity to submit comments.

Resource Materials

Meeting summaries are prepared for each meeting of the committee and contain all handouts provided to the committee. The summaries of meetings and attachments are available at the Division of Archives, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver (303-866-2055). The listing below contains the dates of committee meetings and the topics discussed at those meetings. Meeting summaries are also available on our website at:

<https://leg.colorado.gov/content/committees>

Meeting Date and Topics Discussed

June 14, 2022

- Overview of Judicial Discipline in Colorado and Senate Bill 22-201 by Legislative Council Staff and Office of Legislative Legal Services
- Presentations from the Judicial Branch, Commission on Judicial Discipline, and Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel
- Presentation from the Office of the State Auditor on the State Court Administrator's Office and Fraud Hotline Investigation Report
- Public testimony

July 12, 2022

- Presentations from the Judicial Integrity Project and National Conference of State Legislatures
- Judicial discipline recommendations and perspectives from a former chief judge
- Presentation from RCT, Ltd. on the Independent Investigation into the Colorado Judicial Department's Leadership Services Contract
- Public testimony

August 10, 2022

- Presentation on judicial discipline structures and alternative approaches
- Presentation from Investigations Law Group, LLC, on the Colorado Judicial Branch Investigation Report and Assessment of Workplace Culture

- Presentations and recommendations from the following agencies, organizations, and individuals: Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System; Office of the State Court Administrator; Colorado Judicial Institute; Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault; Colorado Bar Associations; Judicial Branch; former state court administrator; and, the Commission on Judicial Discipline
- Public testimony

August 17, 2022

- Bill draft request discussion

September 30, 2022

- Consideration and referral of bill draft requests to Legislative Council

First Regular Session
Seventy-fourth General Assembly
STATE OF COLORADO

Attachment A

BILL A

LLS NO. R23-0150.01 Conrad Imel x2313

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Weissman and Lynch, Bacon

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Gardner and Gonzales, Moreno, Van Winkle

House Committees

Senate Committees

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

101 **SUBMITTING TO THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF**
102 **COLORADO AN AMENDMENT TO THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION**
103 **CONCERNING JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE, AND, IN CONNECTION**
104 **THEREWITH, ESTABLISHING AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL**
105 **DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD, SETTING STANDARDS FOR**
106 **JUDICIAL REVIEW OF A DISCIPLINE CASE, AND CLARIFYING WHEN**
107 **DISCIPLINE PROCEEDINGS BECOME PUBLIC.**

Resolution Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this resolution as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this resolution passes third reading in the house of introduction, a resolution summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this resolution will be

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.
*Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute.
Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.*

available at <http://leg.colorado.gov/>.)

Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline. The concurrent resolution amends section 23 of article VI of the Colorado constitution as it relates to judicial discipline. Under existing law, the commission on judicial discipline (commission) investigates complaints of judicial misconduct; conducts formal judicial disciplinary proceedings; and may dismiss complaints, impose informal sanctions, or recommend that the Colorado supreme court impose formal sanctions. The commission may also request that the supreme court appoint special masters to hear and take evidence on a matter and report to the commission.

The resolution clarifies the commission's authority to dismiss complaints. The resolution repeals the authority of the commission to conduct formal judicial disciplinary proceedings and request appointment of special masters, and creates an independent adjudicative board (board) to conduct formal proceedings and hear appeals of the commission's orders imposing informal sanctions. The board is comprised of 4 district court judges, 4 attorneys, and 4 citizens. The resolution prohibits a member of the commission from being appointed to the board and prohibits a member of the board from being appointed to the commission. A randomly selected panel of the board, comprised of one judge, one attorney, and one citizen, conducts formal proceedings in a case. The resolution permits the panel to dismiss a complaint, impose informal sanctions, or impose formal sanctions.

The resolution sets the standards of review to be used by the supreme court when it reviews a panel's decision. The resolution requires a tribunal of 7 randomly selected court of appeals judges to review the panel's decision in the same manner and using the same standards of review when: The proceedings involve a complaint against a Colorado supreme court justice; a Colorado supreme court justice, a staff member to a justice, or a family member of a justice is a complainant or a material witness in the proceeding; or more than 2 justices have recused themselves from the proceeding. The tribunal reviews the panel's decision in the same manner and using the same standards of review as the supreme court does when it reviews panel decisions.

Under existing law, commission proceedings are confidential until the commission files recommendations with the supreme court. The resolution makes proceedings public at the commencement of formal proceedings and clarifies that appeals to the board of informal remedial sanctions are confidential. The resolution clarifies that a person is absolutely immune from any action for defamation based on papers filed with or testimony before the commission, adjudicative board, supreme court, or tribunal. The resolution clarifies the circumstances in which the commission may release otherwise confidential information.

The resolution creates a rule-making committee to propose rules for the commission. The supreme court approves or rejects each rule proposed by the rule-making committee. The Colorado rules of evidence and Colorado rules of civil procedure, as amended, apply to proceedings before a panel of the adjudicative board until and unless the supreme court promulgates rules specifically governing panel proceedings.

1 *Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the*
2 *Seventy-fourth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate*
3 *concurring herein:*

4 **SECTION 1.** At the election held on November 5, 2024, the
5 secretary of state shall submit to the registered electors of the state the
6 ballot title set forth in section 2 for the following amendment to the state
7 constitution:

8 In the constitution of the state of Colorado, section 23 of article
9 VI, **amend** (3)(a), (3)(e), (3)(f), (3)(g), and (3)(h); and **add** (3)(c.5) and
10 (3)(k) as follows:

11 **Section 23. Retirement and removal of justices and judges.**

12 (3) (a) There shall be a commission on judicial discipline. It shall consist
13 of: Two judges of district courts and two judges of county courts, each
14 selected by the supreme court; two citizens admitted to practice law in the
15 courts of this state, neither of whom shall be a justice or judge, who shall
16 have practiced in this state for at least ten years and who shall be
17 appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; and four
18 citizens, none of whom shall be a justice or judge, active or retired, nor
19 admitted to practice law in the courts of this state, who shall be appointed
20 by the governor, with the consent of the senate. AN APPOINTING
21 AUTHORITY SHALL NOT APPOINT A MEMBER OF THE INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL
22 DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN SUBSECTION (3)(c.5) OF

1 THIS SECTION TO THE COMMISSION.

2 (c.5) (I) THERE IS CREATED THE INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE
3 ADJUDICATIVE BOARD AS AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY WITHIN THE JUDICIAL
4 DEPARTMENT. THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD SHALL CONDUCT FORMAL
5 JUDICIAL DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS. THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD ALSO
6 SHALL HEAR APPEALS OF THE COMMISSION'S ORDERS OF INFORMAL
7 REMEDIAL ACTION. APPEALS TO THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD ARE
8 CONFIDENTIAL. THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD CONSISTS OF FOUR DISTRICT
9 COURT JUDGES WITHOUT ANY JUDICIAL OR ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY
10 HISTORY, APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT; FOUR ATTORNEYS WITHOUT
11 ANY JUDICIAL OR ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY HISTORY WHO ARE LICENSED
12 TO PRACTICE LAW IN COLORADO AND WHO RESIDE IN COLORADO,
13 APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE; AND
14 FOUR CITIZENS WHO ARE NOT JUDGES OR ATTORNEYS LICENSED TO
15 PRACTICE LAW IN COLORADO, APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND
16 CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. AN APPOINTING AUTHORITY SHALL NOT
17 APPOINT A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION TO THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD.
18 FOR THE PURPOSE OF STAGGERING TERMS, WHEN MAKING THE INITIAL
19 APPOINTMENTS TO THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD, THE APPOINTING
20 AUTHORITY SHALL DESIGNATE TWO MEMBERS FROM EACH CATEGORY TO
21 A FIVE-YEAR TERM AND TWO MEMBERS FROM EACH CATEGORY TO A
22 THREE-YEAR TERM. ALL SUBSEQUENT APPOINTMENTS ARE FOR A TERM OF
23 FIVE YEARS; EXCEPT THAT IN THE EVENT OF A VACANCY ON THE
24 ADJUDICATIVE BOARD, THE ORIGINAL APPOINTING AUTHORITY SHALL
25 APPOINT, IN THE SAME MANNER AS AN ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT, A
26 REPLACEMENT TO SERVE THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM.

27 (II) UPON ORDER OF A FORMAL HEARING PURSUANT TO

1 SUBSECTION (3)(e) OF THIS SECTION, A PANEL OF THE ADJUDICATIVE
2 BOARD SHALL CONVENE TO CONDUCT THE HEARING. A PANEL CONSISTS OF
3 ONE JUDGE, ONE ATTORNEY LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW IN COLORADO,
4 AND ONE CITIZEN. THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR, OR THE
5 ADMINISTRATOR'S DESIGNEE, SHALL RANDOMLY SELECT THE PANEL FROM
6 AMONG THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD'S MEMBERSHIP. THE RANDOM
7 SELECTION OF A PANEL IS A PURELY ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTION.

8 (e) (I) The commission may, after such investigation as it deems
9 necessary, DISMISS A COMPLAINT, order informal remedial action, OR
10 order a formal hearing to be held before ~~it~~ A PANEL OF THE ADJUDICATIVE
11 BOARD concerning the removal, retirement, suspension, censure,
12 reprimand, or other discipline of a justice or a judge. ~~or request the~~
13 ~~supreme court to appoint three special masters, who shall be justices or~~
14 ~~judges of courts of record, to hear and take evidence in any such matter~~
15 ~~and to report thereon to the commission.~~ THE RESPONDENT JUSTICE OR
16 JUDGE MAY APPEAL THE COMMISSION'S ORDER FOR INFORMAL REMEDIAL
17 ACTION TO A PANEL OF THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD. THE ADJUDICATIVE
18 PANEL SHALL REVIEW THE COMMISSION'S INFORMAL REMEDIAL ACTION
19 ORDER FOR ABUSE OF DISCRETION. AN APPEAL OF AN INFORMAL REMEDIAL
20 ACTION ORDER IS CONFIDENTIAL CONSISTENT WITH SUBSECTION (3)(g) OF
21 THIS SECTION.

22 (II) After a formal hearing, ~~or after considering the record and~~
23 ~~report of the masters, if the commission finds good cause therefor, it~~ THE
24 ADJUDICATIVE PANEL may DISMISS THE CHARGES BEFORE IT; take informal
25 remedial action; or ~~it may recommend to the supreme court~~ ORDER the
26 removal, retirement, suspension, censure, reprimand, or OTHER discipline,
27 as the case may be, of the justice or judge. The ~~commission~~

1 ADJUDICATIVE PANEL may also ~~recommend~~ ORDER that the costs of its
2 THE investigation and hearing be assessed against such justice or judge.
3 THE JUSTICE OR JUDGE MAY APPEAL AN ADJUDICATIVE PANEL'S
4 DISCIPLINARY ORDER, AND THE COMMISSION MAY APPEAL AN
5 ADJUDICATIVE PANEL'S DISMISSAL, TO THE SUPREME COURT OR, WHEN THE
6 CIRCUMSTANCES DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(f)(II) OF THIS SECTION
7 ARE PRESENT, TO THE TRIBUNAL DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(f)(II) OF
8 THIS SECTION.

9 (f) (I) ~~Following receipt of a recommendation from the~~
10 ~~commission, the supreme court shall review the record of the proceedings~~
11 ~~on the law and facts and in its discretion may permit the introduction of~~
12 ~~additional evidence and shall order~~ ON APPEAL OF AN ADJUDICATIVE
13 PANEL'S ORDER FOR removal, retirement, suspension, censure, reprimand,
14 or OTHER discipline, ~~as it finds just and proper, or wholly reject the~~
15 ~~recommendation~~ OR A PANEL'S DISMISSAL OF CHARGES, THE SUPREME
16 COURT, OR THE TRIBUNAL DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(f)(II) OF THIS
17 SECTION IF THE TRIBUNAL IS HEARING THE APPEAL, SHALL REVIEW THE
18 RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE LAW AND FACTS. WHEN REVIEWING
19 THE ADJUDICATIVE PANEL'S DECISION, THE SUPREME COURT SHALL REVIEW
20 MATTERS OF LAW DE NOVO, REVIEW FACTUAL MATTERS TO DETERMINE
21 WHETHER THE ADJUDICATIVE PANEL'S DETERMINATION IS CLEARLY
22 ERRONEOUS, AND REVIEW ANY SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE ADJUDICATIVE
23 PANEL FOR ABUSE OF DISCRETION. ~~Upon an order for retirement, the~~
24 ~~justice or judge shall thereby be retired with the same rights and~~
25 ~~privileges as if he retired pursuant to statute. Upon an order for removal,~~
26 ~~the justice or judge shall thereby be removed from office, and his salary~~
27 ~~shall cease from the date of such order. On the entry of an order for~~

1 ~~retirement or for removal of a judge, his office shall be deemed vacant.~~

2 (II) IN PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH THE CIRCUMSTANCES DESCRIBED IN
3 THIS SUBSECTION (3)(f)(II) ARE PRESENT, A TRIBUNAL COMPRISED OF
4 SEVEN COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES SHALL REVIEW THE DECISION OF THE
5 ADJUDICATIVE PANEL OR HEAR ANY OTHER APPEAL IN THE SAME MANNER
6 AND USE THE SAME STANDARDS OF REVIEW AS THE SUPREME COURT WHEN
7 IT REVIEWS DECISIONS AND HEARS APPEALS AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION
8 (3)(f)(I) OF THIS SECTION. THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR, OR THE
9 ADMINISTRATOR'S DESIGNEE, SHALL RANDOMLY SELECT MEMBERS OF THE
10 TRIBUNAL FROM AMONG ALL COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES WHO DO NOT
11 HAVE A CURRENT DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATION OR PROCEEDING PENDING
12 BEFORE THE COMMISSION OR ADJUDICATIVE BOARD; HAVE NOT RECEIVED
13 A DISCIPLINARY SANCTION FROM THE COMMISSION, ADJUDICATIVE BOARD,
14 OR SUPREME COURT; AND ARE NOT OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY LAW, COURT
15 RULE, OR JUDICIAL CANON TO RECUSE THEMSELVES FROM THE TRIBUNAL.
16 THE RANDOM SELECTION OF TRIBUNAL MEMBERS IS A PURELY
17 ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTION. THE TRIBUNAL SHALL REVIEW DECISIONS AND
18 HEAR ANY OTHER APPEALS IN THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

19 (A) WHEN THE PROCEEDINGS INVOLVE A COMPLAINT AGAINST A
20 COLORADO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE;

21 (B) WHEN A COLORADO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE IS A
22 COMPLAINANT OR A MATERIAL WITNESS IN THE PROCEEDING;

23 (C) WHEN A STAFF MEMBER TO A COLORADO SUPREME COURT
24 JUSTICE IS A COMPLAINANT OR MATERIAL WITNESS IN THE PROCEEDING;

25 (D) WHEN A FAMILY MEMBER OF A COLORADO SUPREME COURT
26 JUSTICE IS A COMPLAINANT OR MATERIAL WITNESS IN THE PROCEEDING; OR

27 (E) WHEN ANY OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST DUE TO WHICH

1 MORE THAN TWO COLORADO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES HAVE RECUSED
2 THEMSELVES FROM THE PROCEEDING.

3 (III) UPON A DETERMINATION THAT A SANCTION IMPOSED BY THE
4 ADJUDICATIVE PANEL IS AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION, THE SUPREME COURT
5 OR, IF APPLICABLE, THE TRIBUNAL, SHALL REMAND THE PROCEEDINGS TO
6 THE PANEL THAT IMPOSED THE SANCTION WITH DIRECTIONS THE COURT OR
7 TRIBUNAL DEEMS NECESSARY.

8 (IV) UPON AN ORDER FOR RETIREMENT, THE JUSTICE OR JUDGE IS
9 RETIRED WITH THE SAME RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS IF THE JUSTICE OR
10 JUDGE RETIRED PURSUANT TO STATUTE. UPON AN ORDER FOR REMOVAL,
11 THE JUSTICE OR JUDGE IS REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND THE JUSTICE'S OR
12 JUDGE'S SALARY CEASES FROM THE DATE OF THE ORDER. ON THE ENTRY
13 OF AN ORDER FOR RETIREMENT OR FOR REMOVAL OF A JUSTICE OR JUDGE,
14 THE JUSTICE'S OR JUDGE'S OFFICE IS DEEMED VACANT.

15 (g) (I) ~~Prior to the filing of a recommendation to the supreme~~
16 ~~court by the commission~~ COMMENCEMENT OF FORMAL DISCIPLINARY
17 PROCEEDINGS against any justice or judge, all papers filed with and
18 proceedings before the commission on judicial discipline ~~or masters~~
19 ~~appointed by the supreme court, pursuant to this subsection (3), shall be~~
20 ARE confidential, ~~and the filing of papers with~~ and the giving of testimony
21 before the commission ~~or the masters shall be privileged; but no other~~
22 ~~publication of such papers or proceedings shall be privileged in any~~
23 ~~action for defamation; except that the record filed by the commission in~~
24 ~~the supreme court continues privileged~~ IS CONFIDENTIAL. A PERSON IS
25 ABSOLUTELY IMMUNE FROM ANY ACTION FOR DEFAMATION BASED ON
26 PAPERS FILED WITH OR TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION, THE
27 ADJUDICATIVE BOARD, THE SUPREME COURT, OR THE TRIBUNAL, BUT NO

1 OTHER PUBLICATION OF THE PAPERS OR PROCEEDINGS HAS ABSOLUTE
2 IMMUNITY IN ANY ACTION FOR DEFAMATION and a writing which THAT
3 was privileged prior to its filing with the commission or the masters does
4 not lose such privilege by such filing.

5 (II) NOTWITHSTANDING THE CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT
6 DESCRIBED IN THIS SUBSECTION (3)(g), THE COMMISSION MAY:

7 (A) RELEASE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATUS OF AN
8 EVALUATION, INVESTIGATION, OR PROCEEDING TO THE VICTIM OF
9 MISCONDUCT OR THE COMPLAINANT;

10 (B) RELEASE INFORMATION ABOUT A COMPLAINT THAT RESULTED
11 IN INFORMAL REMEDIAL ACTION OR PUBLIC DISCIPLINE OF A JUDGE OR
12 JUSTICE TO THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR AS NECESSARY FOR THE
13 SELECTION OF A TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (3)(f)(II) OF THIS
14 SECTION; ANY RELEVANT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE OR
15 JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMISSION, THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY
16 REGULATION COUNSEL, AND THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY
17 JUDGE, OR SUCCESSORS TO EACH COMMISSION OR OFFICE; THE OFFICE OF
18 THE GOVERNOR, FOR THE PURPOSE OF JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS; THE
19 JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING APPLICANTS FOR
20 THE SENIOR JUDGE PROGRAM AND APPOINTMENTS TO THE ADJUDICATIVE
21 BOARD PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (3)(c.5)(I) OF THIS SECTION; AND OTHER
22 LIMITED RECIPIENTS CONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION
23 ALLOWED BY RULE; AND

24 (C) MAKE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE AGGREGATE INFORMATION ABOUT
25 TRENDS OR PATTERNS IN COMPLAINTS MADE TO THE COMMISSION, BUT THE
26 COMMISSION SHALL NOT MAKE PUBLIC ANY INFORMATION THAT IDENTIFIES
27 ANY SPECIFIC PERSON OR COMPLAINT.

1 (III) A RECIPIENT OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PURSUANT TO
2 SUBSECTION (3)(g)(II)(B) OF THIS SECTION SHALL PRESERVE THE
3 CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION SUBJECT TO ANY SANCTIONS FOR
4 VIOLATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY AS MAY BE PROVIDED BY LAW.

5 (IV) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY PROVIDE BY LAW FOR
6 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING AND COMPLAINANT RIGHTS CONSISTENT WITH
7 SUBSECTION (3)(g)(II) OF THIS SECTION.

8 (h) ~~The supreme court shall by rule provide for procedures before~~
9 ~~the commission on judicial discipline, the masters, and the supreme court.~~
10 ~~The rules shall also provide the standards and degree of proof to be~~
11 ~~applied by the commission in its proceedings.~~ A justice or judge who is
12 a member of the ~~commission~~ COMMISSION, ADJUDICATIVE BOARD,
13 TRIBUNAL, or supreme court shall not participate in any proceedings
14 involving ~~his~~ THE JUSTICE'S OR JUDGE'S own removal or retirement.

15 (k) (I) THERE IS CREATED A RULE-MAKING COMMITTEE TO PROPOSE
16 RULES FOR THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE. THE RULE-MAKING
17 COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF FIVE MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME
18 COURT AND FIVE MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION. MEMBERS
19 SERVE AT THE PLEASURE OF THEIR APPOINTING AUTHORITY. THE
20 RULE-MAKING COMMITTEE SHALL ELECT A CHAIR WHO IS A MEMBER OF
21 THE COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION. THE SUPREME COURT SHALL REVIEW
22 AND EITHER APPROVE OR REJECT EACH RULE PROPOSED BY THE
23 RULE-MAKING COMMITTEE. THE RULES MUST INCLUDE THE STANDARDS
24 AND DEGREE OF PROOF TO BE APPLIED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS
25 PROCEEDINGS; CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES; AND
26 COMPLAINANT RIGHTS DURING THE EVALUATION, INVESTIGATION, AND
27 HEARING PROCESS. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY PROVIDE BY LAW FOR

1 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING AND COMPLAINANT RIGHTS.

2 (II) THE SUPREME COURT MAY PROMULGATE SPECIFIC RULES
3 GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A PANEL OF THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD.
4 THE COLORADO RULES OF EVIDENCE AND COLORADO RULES OF CIVIL
5 PROCEDURE, AS AMENDED, APPLY TO PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A PANEL OF
6 THE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD UNTIL AND UNLESS THE SUPREME COURT
7 PROMULGATES RULES GOVERNING PANEL PROCEEDINGS.

8 **SECTION 2.** Each elector voting at the election may cast a vote
9 either "Yes/For" or "No/Against" on the following ballot title: "Shall
10 there be an amendment to the Colorado constitution concerning judicial
11 discipline, and, in connection therewith, establishing an independent
12 judicial discipline adjudicative board, setting standards for judicial review
13 of a discipline case, and clarifying when discipline proceedings become
14 public?"

15 **SECTION 3.** Except as otherwise provided in section 1-40-123,
16 Colorado Revised Statutes, if at least fifty-five percent of the electors
17 voting on the ballot title vote "Yes/For", then the amendment will become
18 part of the state constitution.

First Regular Session
Seventy-fourth General Assembly
STATE OF COLORADO

Attachment B

BILL B

LLS NO. 23-0151.01 Conrad Imel x2313

HOUSE BILL

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Weissman and Lynch, Bacon

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Gardner and Gonzales, Moreno, Van Winkle

House Committees

Senate Committees

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 **CONCERNING JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,**
102 **ENSURING COMPLAINANT RIGHTS IN JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE**
103 **PROCEEDINGS.**

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <http://leg.colorado.gov/>.)

Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline. The bill requires the rule-making committee that is established in the constitution to propose rules for the commission on judicial discipline (commission) to provide the commission with reasonable notice before proposing any new rule or amendment and requires the committee to post notice of each

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.
Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute.
Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.

rule change and allow for public comment concerning proposed changes.

For the rules governing judicial discipline adjudicative board (board) proceedings promulgated by the Colorado supreme court, the bill requires the supreme court to provide the board with notice and an opportunity to object and, if the board objects, to engage with the board in good-faith efforts to resolve differences, and post notice of each rule, guideline, or procedure and allow for public comment, including an opportunity for the public to address the supreme court.

Current law requires the commission to maintain annual data and statistics related to its work and judicial misconduct allegations. The bill requires the commission to maintain additional information and requires the commission to include the data and information in its annual report and make the data and information available online in a searchable format.

The bill repeals the statute establishing the legislative interim committee on judicial discipline because the committee is not authorized to meet after the 2022 legislative interim.

The bill permits a person to submit a request for evaluation of judicial misconduct by mail or online. The office of judicial discipline (office) is required to develop an online request for evaluation form that is accessible from the commission's public website. The bill permits a person to submit a confidential or anonymous request for evaluation.

The bill establishes a process for the office to provide complainants with information about the judicial discipline process and about the status of the complainant's request and any subsequent investigation and disciplinary or adjudicative process.

The bill requires a judge member of a board panel hearing a judicial discipline proceeding to provide administrative staff support for the panel.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-5.3-101, **add** (9.5)

3 and (13.5) as follows:

4 **13-5.3-101. Definitions.** As used in this article 5.3, unless the
5 context otherwise requires:

6 (9.5) "JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD" MEANS THE
7 JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD CREATED PURSUANT TO
8 SECTION 23 (3) OF ARTICLE VI OF THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION TO

1 CONDUCT FORMAL JUDICIAL DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

2 (13.5) "PANEL" MEANS A THREE-MEMBER PANEL OF THE JUDICIAL
3 DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD CONSISTING OF ONE JUDGE, ONE
4 ATTORNEY LICENSED TO PRACTICE IN COLORADO, AND ONE CITIZEN,
5 CONVENED PURSUANT TO SECTION 23 (3) OF ARTICLE VI OF THE
6 COLORADO CONSTITUTION UPON AN ORDER OF A FORMAL HEARING OR TO
7 HEAR AN APPEAL OF AN ORDER OF INFORMAL REMEDIAL ACTION.

8 **SECTION 2.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 13-5.3-107
9 as follows:

10 **13-5.3-107. Rule-making.** (1) (a) Section 23 ~~(3)(h)~~ (3) of article
11 VI of the Colorado constitution ~~directs the supreme court to provide by~~
12 ~~rule for procedures before the commission, the masters, and the supreme~~
13 ~~court~~ ESTABLISHES A RULE-MAKING COMMITTEE TO PROPOSE RULES FOR
14 THE COMMISSION. In exercising its ~~rulemaking~~ authority, the ~~supreme~~
15 ~~court~~ RULE-MAKING COMMITTEE shall provide the commission reasonable
16 notice ~~and an opportunity to object before enacting~~ PROPOSING any new
17 rule or amendment. ~~as it pertains to judicial discipline. If the commission~~
18 ~~objects to any rule or amendment, representatives of the supreme court~~
19 ~~shall meet with representatives of the commission and engage in~~
20 ~~good-faith efforts to resolve their differences.~~

21 (b) WHENEVER THE RULE-MAKING COMMITTEE PROPOSES A RULE,
22 THE COMMITTEE SHALL POST NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED RULE, ALLOW FOR
23 A PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT, AND GIVE THE PUBLIC AN OPPORTUNITY
24 TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE PROPOSED RULE AT A
25 PUBLIC HEARING.

26 (2) (a) PURSUANT TO SECTION 23 (3) OF ARTICLE VI OF THE
27 COLORADO CONSTITUTION, THE SUPREME COURT MAY PROMULGATE

1 RULES GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A PANEL OF THE JUDICIAL
2 DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD. IN EXERCISING ITS AUTHORITY, THE
3 SUPREME COURT SHALL PROVIDE THE JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE
4 BOARD REASONABLE NOTICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT BEFORE
5 ENACTING ANY NEW RULE OR AMENDMENT GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS
6 BEFORE A PANEL. IF THE JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE ADJUDICATIVE BOARD
7 OBJECTS TO ANY RULE OR AMENDMENT, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
8 SUPREME COURT SHALL MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
9 ADJUDICATIVE BOARD AND ENGAGE IN GOOD-FAITH EFFORTS TO RESOLVE
10 THEIR DIFFERENCES.

11 (b) Whenever the supreme court proposes a rule, guideline, or
12 procedure ~~related to judicial discipline~~ TO GOVERN THE PROCEEDINGS
13 BEFORE A PANEL, the supreme court shall post notice of the proposed rule,
14 guideline, or procedure; allow for a period for public comment; and give
15 the public an opportunity to address the supreme court concerning the
16 proposed rule, guideline, or procedure at a public hearing.

17 **SECTION 3.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-5.3-108, **amend**
18 (1); and **add** (3) as follows:

19 **13-5.3-108. Reporting requirements - "State Measurement for**
20 **Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent (SMART) Government**
21 **Act" report - annual report.** (1) The commission shall gather and
22 maintain annual data and statistics on THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

23 (a) The number of requests for evaluation received, THE NUMBER
24 OF OTHER ALLEGATIONS OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT RECEIVED REGARDLESS
25 OF FORM, AND THE NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR EVALUATION THAT THE
26 COMMISSION DISMISSED BECAUSE IT LACKS JURISDICTION OVER THE JUDGE
27 OR CONDUCT THAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THE COMPLAINT;

1 (b) The number of JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT investigations
2 performed, THE TYPES OF COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED, AND THE RESULTS
3 OF THE INVESTIGATIONS;

4 (c) THE TYPES OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS REVIEWED
5 BY THE COMMISSION FOLLOWING AN INVESTIGATION, THE NUMBER OF
6 REVIEWED COMPLAINTS THAT WERE SUBSTANTIATED, AND THE NUMBER
7 OF REVIEWED COMPLAINTS THAT WERE NOT SUBSTANTIATED;

8 ~~(e)~~ (d) The number of formal proceedings pursued;

9 ~~(d)~~ The types and relative volume of misconduct allegations
10 received;

11 ~~(e)~~ The type and relative volume of incidents of judicial
12 misconduct identified;

13 ~~(f)~~ (e) The number and types of dispositions entered, INCLUDING
14 THE TYPE OF ANY DISCIPLINE IMPOSED OR RECOMMENDED; and

15 ~~(g)~~ (f) The demographics, including the gender, age, race,
16 ethnicity, or disability, of judges under discipline or investigation and
17 those directly affected by the potential misconduct.

18 (3) (a) THE COMMISSION SHALL MAKE THE INFORMATION
19 DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION AVAILABLE ONLINE IN A
20 SEARCHABLE FORMAT AND INCLUDE THE INFORMATION IN ITS ANNUAL
21 REPORT. THE COMMISSION SHALL REPORT AND MAKE THE INFORMATION
22 AVAILABLE IN AGGREGATE FORM AND WITHOUT INDIVIDUALLY
23 IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING A JUDGE, COMPLAINANT, OR
24 WITNESS.

25 (b) NOTHING IN THIS SUBSECTION (3) REQUIRES THE COMMISSION
26 TO MAKE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ANY INFORMATION IT IS REQUIRED TO KEEP
27 CONFIDENTIAL PURSUANT TO THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION OR LAW.

1 **SECTION 4.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **repeal** 13-5.3-110.

2 **SECTION 5.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 13-5.3-111 as
3 follows:

4 **13-5.3-111. Requests for evaluation - manner - confidential**
5 **requests.** (1) IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER METHOD PERMITTED BY THE
6 COMMISSION OR OFFICE, A PERSON MAY SUBMIT A REQUEST FOR
7 EVALUATION BY MAIL OR ONLINE. THE OFFICE SHALL DEVELOP AN ONLINE
8 REQUEST FOR EVALUATION FORM THAT IS ACCESSIBLE FROM THE
9 COMMISSION'S PUBLIC WEBSITE.

10 (2) THE COMMISSION AND OFFICE SHALL PERMIT A PERSON TO
11 SUBMIT A CONFIDENTIAL OR ANONYMOUS REQUEST FOR EVALUATION.

12 **SECTION 6.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 13-5.3-112 as
13 follows:

14 **13-5.3-112. Complainant notification - point of contact.**
15 (1) UPON RECEIPT OF A COMPLAINT, THE OFFICE SHALL EXPLAIN TO THE
16 COMPLAINANT THE JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE PROCESS, INCLUDING THE STEPS
17 IN THE PROCESS, THE AVAILABILITY OF CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING, AND
18 CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENTS DURING EACH STEP OF THE PROCESS.

19 (2) THE OFFICE SHALL DESIGNATE A POINT OF CONTACT TO KEEP
20 COMPLAINANTS APPRISED OF THE STATUS OF THE COMPLAINANT'S
21 COMPLAINT, INCLUDING PERIODIC UPDATES RELATED TO THE COMPLAINT
22 AND TIMELY NOTICE OF THE OUTCOME OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE
23 COMPLAINT AND THE DISCIPLINARY OR ADJUDICATIVE PROCESS. UPDATES
24 MUST INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, INFORMATION ABOUT THE
25 FOLLOWING:

26 (a) DISMISSAL OF A COMPLAINT;

27 (b) COMPLETION OF AN INVESTIGATION;

- 1 (c) SCHEDULING OF ANY HEARINGS;
2 (d) RESULTS OF ANY HEARINGS;
3 (e) IMPOSITION OF ANY REMEDIAL MEASURES OR SANCTIONS; AND
4 (f) APPEAL OF ANY REMEDIAL MEASURES OR SANCTIONS.
5 (3) IF A COMPLAINT IS DISMISSED BECAUSE IT IS OUTSIDE THE
6 COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION, THE OFFICE SHALL PROVIDE AN
7 EXPLANATION OF THE DISMISSAL TO THE COMPLAINANT.

8 **SECTION 7.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 13-5.3-113 as
9 follows:

10 **13-5.3-113. Judicial discipline adjudicative board -**
11 **administrative support.** WHEN A PANEL OF THE JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE
12 ADJUDICATIVE BOARD CONVENES PURSUANT TO SECTION 23 (3) OF
13 ARTICLE VI OF THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION, THE JUDGE MEMBER OF THE
14 PANEL IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
15 NECESSARY TO FACILITATE THE PANEL'S HEARINGS. WITH ANY NECESSARY
16 APPROVAL FROM THE CHIEF JUDGE OF A DISTRICT COURT, THE PANEL
17 JUDGE MAY USE THE JUDGE'S OWN STAFF TO PROVIDE THE
18 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OR, IF NECESSARY, STAFF OF OTHER JUDGES IN
19 THE JUDGE'S DISTRICT OR ANOTHER DISTRICT MAY PROVIDE THE SUPPORT.
20 STAFF FROM THE SAME DISTRICT AS THE RESPONDENT JUDGE IN THE
21 PROCEEDING SHALL NOT PROVIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO THE
22 PANEL.

23 **SECTION 8. Act subject to petition - effective date.** (1) Except
24 as provided in subsection (2) of this section, this act takes effect at 12:01
25 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after
26 final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum
27 petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state

1 constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within
2 such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless
3 approved by the people at the general election to be held in November
4 2024 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official
5 declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

6 (2) Sections 1, 2, and 7 of this act take effect only if House
7 Concurrent Resolution 23-_____ is approved by the people at the general
8 election to be held November 2024 and will take effect on the date of the
9 official declaration of the vote on said Concurrent Resolution 23-_____
10 by the governor; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to
11 subsection (1) of this section against this act or sections 1, 7, and 8 of this
12 act, then the act or section will not take effect unless approved by the
13 people at the general election to be held in November 2024 and, in such
14 case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote
15 thereon by the governor.