



# ANNUAL REPORT 2025



**COLORADO**  
Commission on  
Judicial Discipline

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# Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline

The Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline is an independent agency created by the Colorado Constitution. Art. VI § 23(3). The Commission’s constitutional mandate includes:

- Protecting the public from improper conduct of judges;
- Preserving the integrity of the judicial process;
- Increasing the public’s confidence in the judiciary;
- Educating judges and the public regarding proper judicial behavior; and
- Providing for the fair and expeditious disposition of allegations of judicial misconduct.

Colo. RJD (1)(b).

The Commission consists of ten volunteers: two County Court judges, two District Court judges, four citizens, and two lawyers. Members of the Commission as of December 2025 are listed at the end of this report. The Commission is supported by the Office of Judicial Discipline, which currently consists of an Executive Director and four full-time staff.

The Commission is responsible for evaluating and, as necessary, prosecuting, allegations that judges have failed to comply with the requirements of judicial ethics or have become unable to carry out their duties as judges. The Commission receives hundreds of Requests for Evaluation (often referred to as an “RFE”) as to individual judges within

its jurisdiction each year. Anyone, including parties, lawyers, jurors, other judges, judicial staff, and members of the public, may file a Request for Evaluation. The four Canons of the Colorado Code of Judicial Conduct (the “Code”) set forth the basic principles of judicial ethics. Other sources of ethical standards include Chief Justice Directives issued by the Colorado Supreme Court, the Colorado Rules of Judicial Discipline, and statute.

If the Commission finds that a Request for Evaluation raises a meritorious concern, the Commission may pursue a variety of actions, depending on the severity of the conduct, including:

1. A confidential “dismissal with concern,” which includes a letter to the judge educating them on a particular aspect of their ethical duties;
2. A diversion program, which may include training, mentorship or other measures designed to improve the conduct of the judge;
3. Private discipline, which may be a reprimand or censure;
4. Public discipline; or, in the most extreme cases,
5. Removal from the bench, either as a sanction for misconduct or as a result of a disability proceeding.



## Judges Subject to the Commission's Jurisdictional Authority

In December 2025, subject to pending retirements and appointments, the Colorado state judiciary was comprised of over 300 judges and justices, including 140 judges in the County Courts; 214 judges in the District Courts; 22 Court of Appeals judges; and seven Colorado Supreme Court justices. In addition, the Senior Judge Program included 44 retired judges who hear cases through the senior judge program.

The Commission's jurisdiction extends to most, but not all, state court judicial officers:

- The Commission's jurisdiction includes judges in County Courts (except Denver), District Courts, the Colorado Court of Appeals, and the justices of the Colorado Supreme Court. The Commission also has jurisdiction over retired judges serving in the senior judge program.
- Magistrates, municipal judges, and administrative law judges are outside the Commission's jurisdiction. Disciplinary matters involving these individuals are addressed by the Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel.
- Disciplinary matters involving Denver County Court judges are addressed by the Denver County Court Judicial Discipline Commission.

The Commission is not involved in judicial retention decisions. The Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation researches and evaluates judges' competence and performance; provides periodic performance reports; and disseminates public reports of its findings prior to the judge's next retention election.

214

District Court Judges

140

County Court Judges

22

Court of Appeals Judges

7

Colorado Supreme Court  
justices

## Major 2025 Events

### Expanded Outreach and Enhanced Transparency

During 2025, the Commission increased transparency and outreach to members of the public, judges and lawyers. This includes improvements to the Commission's website; creation of a new, user-friendly FAQ page; a new online RFE form; and (in early 2026) a searchable database of past public discipline. The Commission also expanded its efforts to provide educational programming for judges across the state. These efforts helped drive a 28 percent increase in RFEs over 2024 (and a more than 100 percent increase over 2021).

### Implementation of Recent Legislation

Colorado Voters approved Amendment H in the fall of 2024. The Commission continues to investigate and prosecute judicial misconduct claims. Under Amendment H, formal proceedings are now heard by members of the new Adjudicative Board, are governed by new rules created by a new Rulemaking Committee, and become public at an earlier stage.

The two new entities created by Amendment H, the Independent Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board and the Judicial Discipline Rulemaking Committee, began operations in late 2024 and early 2025. In 2025, the Adjudicative Board presided over the first public discipline matters held under the new, post-Amendment H process and the Rulemaking Committee promulgated its first rule revisions.

# Grounds for Judicial Discipline

Colorado Constitution Art. VI, Section 23(3)(d) and Colo. RJD 5 provide the grounds for disciplinary proceedings to address alleged violations of the Code as well as:

- Willful misconduct in office, including misconduct that, although not related to judicial duties, brings the judicial office into disrepute or is prejudicial to the administration of justice.
- Willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties, including incompetent performance of judicial duties.
- Intemperance, including extreme or immoderate personal conduct, recurring loss of temper or control, abuse of alcohol, or the use of illegal narcotic or dangerous drugs.

Colo. Const. Art. VI, Section 23(3)(d) also provides that a judge “may be retired for disability interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, of a permanent character.”

The four Canons of the Code provide guidance for a judge’s conduct in the courthouse and in the community.



Each Canon includes subsidiary Rules in support of the Canon.

The Commission also handles allegations that a judge has a physical or mental condition that is adversely affecting the judge’s ability to perform judicial functions or to assist with their defense in disciplinary proceedings. The emphasis is on diagnosis and treatment and may involve transfer to temporary judicial disability inactive status pending a determination of the nature and degree of disability.

## Allegations Over Which the Commission Does Not Have Jurisdiction



The Commission does not have jurisdiction over:

- Magistrates
- Municipal Judges
- Administrative Judges
- Denver County Court Judges
- Federal Judges
- Attorneys
- Law Enforcement

Disagreements with a judge's rulings on motions, evidence, procedure, findings of fact, conclusions of law, or sentencing are not grounds for disciplinary measures pursuant to Colo. RJD 13(c). Even an incorrect decision on an issue of law or fact is not ordinarily grounds for judicial discipline. Those disputes are a matter for appellate courts, not the Commission. Therefore the Commission, through its Executive Director, dismisses any Request for Evaluation that solely disputes a judge's rulings.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction to consider allegations of misconduct by magistrates, municipal judges, administrative law judges, prosecuting attorneys, court-appointed defense counsel, or attorneys in private practice. Allegations of misconduct by attorneys (including attorneys serving as a magistrate) are handled by the Colorado Office of Attorney Regulation. The Commission also has no authority to consider allegations of misconduct by sheriff deputies, police officers, jail staff, staff of the Colorado Department of Corrections, or federal judicial officers. Where a Request for Evaluation raises concerns regarding an attorney, federal judge, Denver County judge or other individual outside of the Commission's jurisdiction, the Commission provides the requestor with contact information for the appropriate authority.

The Commission does not act upon or respond to repetitive Requests for Evaluation. Where an individual files a second Request for Evaluation as to the same or substantially similar conduct, the Executive Director will reconsider dismissal one time. A third Request for Evaluation of substantially the same conduct will be dismissed without review. Further requests will not receive a response.



### What happens to an RFE that's not in the Commission's jurisdiction?

If you send an RFE that is outside of the Commission jurisdiction, Commission staff will send back a letter explaining our lack of jurisdiction and, when possible, will provide information on the correct agency to file a complaint with.

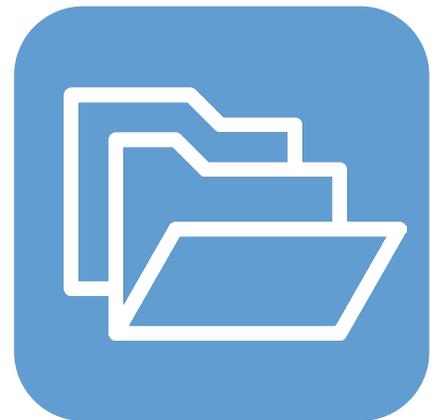
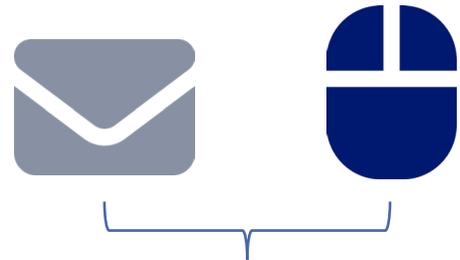
# The Judicial Discipline Process in Colorado

## Request for Evaluation of Judicial Conduct

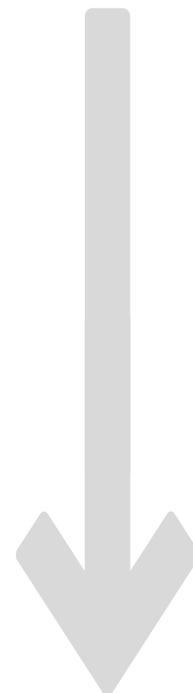
Most judicial discipline proceedings begin with a Request for Evaluation of judicial conduct. Any person may request an evaluation of judicial conduct or a judicial disability to the Commission. The Commission can also initiate a proceeding by making its own determination that public or otherwise known circumstances present a reasonable basis for such disciplinary proceedings. Colo. RJD 13(f).

The Commission provides a fillable RFE form on its website. The form guides the requestor in providing the name of the judge, the date of the incident or incidents involved, a description of the requestor's concerns, and a list of pleadings, orders, or other supporting documents. Requests that do not use the Commission's form or incomplete forms will be treated as a Request for Evaluation if Commission staff determines there is sufficient information to complete the evaluation. The Commission routinely treats requests that do not use the official RFE form as RFEs, including handwritten submissions and letters. If the request lacks sufficient information, Commission staff may reach out to request additional information or may issue a dismissal letter identifying missing information. Individuals who have any trouble completing the Commission's form may also submit a request by calling the Commission and providing information over the phone. Further arrangements can be made with Commission staff to accommodate disabled persons in preparing and filing an RFE.

The Commission received **473** RFEs in 2025.



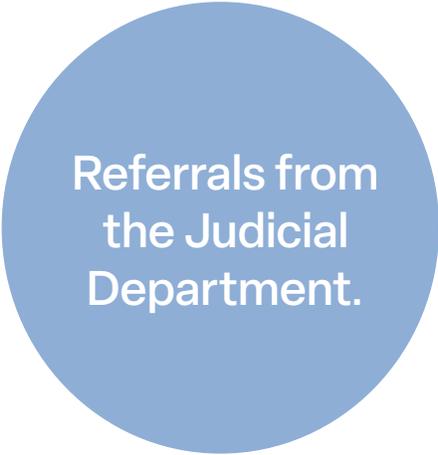
Request for Evaluation is filed.





## Anonymous filings.

The Commission accepts anonymous RFEs as required by statute. Due to the confidentiality requirements of Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(g) and Colo. RJD 6.5, the Commission is not able to notify an anonymous requestor/complainant of the progress and disposition of an evaluation or investigation, as otherwise permitted under Colo. RJD 6.5(d), 13(d) and 14(b) and required by § 13-5.3-112, C.R.S.



## Referrals from the Judicial Department.

The Commission receives many referrals from across the Judicial Department. Statutory changes in 2022 clarified and strengthened requirements that the Colorado Judicial Department report “information in any form from any source that alleges or from which a reasonable inference can be drawn that a judge committed misconduct or is incapacitated.” § 13-5.3-101(5), C.R.S. The Judicial Department’s procedures for required reporting have been further defined through Chief Justice Directive 22-01. Depending upon the allegations raised, the Commission will either treat the documents forwarded by the Department as an RFE or will contact the original submitter (assuming sufficient contact information exists) to request additional information and/or to seek confirmation that the individual in fact intended to initiate an RFE.

## Review by Executive Director

Upon receipt of each RFE, the Executive Director, with assistance from staff, first reviews the allegations to determine:

- **Does the RFE involve a judge within the Commission’s jurisdiction?** If the RFE relates to a magistrate, federal judge, attorney, or other individual outside the Commission’s jurisdiction, the Commission provides the requestor with contact information for the appropriate authority.
- **Does the RFE contain allegations of judicial misconduct?** If the RFE only expresses disagreement with a judge’s rulings or orders, the Executive Director will advise the requestor that the RFE falls outside the Commission’s jurisdiction.
- **Do the allegations and the court’s records provide sufficient basis regarding the judge’s conduct to warrant commencement of disciplinary proceedings?** Allegations that, based on the Executive Director’s review and a preliminary investigation (which may include review of court records or courtroom audio), do not satisfy the reasonable basis standard in Colo. RJD 13(c) for establishing a violation of the Canons will not be referred to the members of the Commission for consideration. The Executive Director and staff may undertake an initial investigation at this stage and may consult with Commission members as warranted.

In the absence of a reasonable basis for disciplinary proceedings, the Executive Director and staff will close the file and advise the requestor by letter of the reasons for the decision.

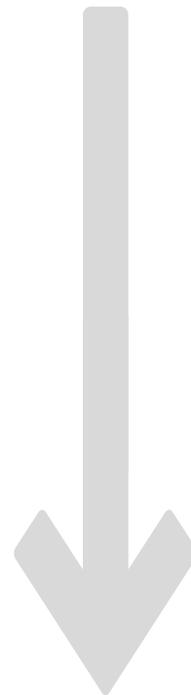
## Referral to the Commission

If the Executive Director determines that an RFE raises a potentially meritorious allegation of judicial misconduct, the matter is referred to the Commission for determination as to whether a reasonable basis exists to commence disciplinary or disability proceedings. If the Commission concludes such a basis exists, the Commission will, in accordance with Colo. RJD 13(b), recognize the RFE as a “complaint.” The Executive Director then will notify the judge of the allegations and request the judge’s response according to Colo. RJD 14(a). The Commission will examine the allegations in more detail, examine documentary materials (i.e. court records), and may conduct other forms of investigation, including witness interviews.

The Commission meets every other month. In situations where there are allegations of urgent situations in which awaiting the next bi-monthly meeting of the Commission would aggravate the situation, the Commission may hold a special meeting. Where necessary, the Executive Director is also authorized by Colo. RJD 14(c) to notify the judge and commence formal proceedings without the approval of the Commission members. The Executive Director, the Commission’s Chair, or Special Counsel may request a judge’s temporary suspension under Colo. RJD 34(a) to avoid imminent or continuing harms to the public or the integrity of the judicial system.

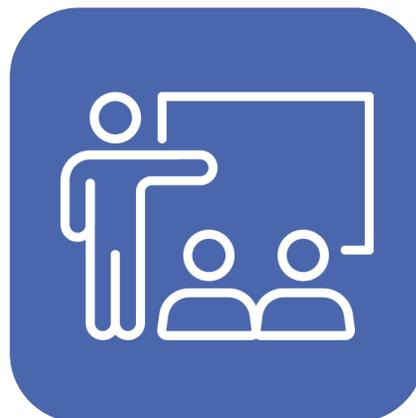


Preliminary Review  
and Investigation



Dismissal of RFE

Notify Judge  
and Additional  
Investigation



Commission Votes on  
Allegation

# Next Steps

After the investigation, the Commission considers the disposition of the complaint at a meeting. The dispositions available (either singly or in combination) include:

- **Dismissal of a complaint.** The Commission may opt to accompany the dismissal with a statement of concern. Dismissal with concern serves an educational function for the judge by educating them on a particular aspect of judges' ethical obligations.
- **Privately reprimand** the judge “for conduct that does not meet the minimum standards of judicial conduct.” Colo. RJD 35(d);
- **Privately censure** the judge for misconduct that “involves a greater breach of the standards of judicial conduct than would warrant a private reprimand but that does not warrant public discipline.” Colo. RJD 35(e);
- **Require the judge to complete a diversion plan**, which may include “education, training, mentorship, counseling, drug and alcohol testing or treatment, medical treatment, medical monitoring, or docket management.” Colo. RJD 35(c);
- **Enter a stipulated private disposition**, which could include the judge’s resignation or retirement. Colo. RJD 35(h);
- **Initiate disability proceedings** if it appears the judge may be unable to perform judicial duties; and
- **Commence formal proceedings**, at which time the matter becomes public.

## Path to Public Proceedings

### 1. Vote

The Commission votes on whether or not to treat an RFE as a “Complaint”.



### 2. Rule 14

Executive Director sends a letter to the judge pursuant to Colo. R.J.D. 14.



### 3. Judge Responds

The Judge or their Counsel respond in writing to the allegations.



### 4. Vote

The Commission votes on the disposition of the Complaint.



### 5. Public Proceeding

Special Counsel files a Complaint with the Adjudicative Board.

### *Independent Medical Examination*

The Commission may order the judge to undergo an examination by a qualified provider to evaluate the judge's physical and mental health. Colo. RJD 15. This may lead to a diversion program involving medical treatment, counseling, and/or training, rather than disciplinary measures. It could also result in commencement of disability proceedings.

### *Disability Proceedings*

The Colorado Constitution provides that a judge “may be retired for disability interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, of a permanent character.” Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(d).

### *Formal Proceedings*

Formal proceedings involve a trial to address allegations of misconduct which the Commission determines cannot be adequately addressed by informal proceedings and private remedial measures. Formal proceedings may also occur where a judge appeals private discipline.

Formal proceedings are heard by a panel of three members of the Adjudicative Board, including one District Court judge, one lawyer, and one citizen.

Formal proceedings may result in any of the following:

- Suspension without pay for a specified period;
- Removal from office or retirement;
- Public reprimand or censure;
- Private dispositions under Colo. RJD 35; and/or
- “Any other sanction that is reasonably tailored to address the Judge’s misconduct, that is designed to improve the conduct of an active Judge, and that is not punitive.”

The Commission is authorized to seek costs in both formal and informal proceedings and attorney’s fees in formal disciplinary

proceedings. Colo. RJD 35(h); Colo. RJD 36(h)(i). The Commission evaluates the circumstances of each case individually when determining whether to seek costs. Attorney’s fees are only available in “exceptional circumstances” involving “frivolous,” “groundless” or “vexatious” conduct in the formal proceedings.

## **Confidentiality**

Prior to the commencement of formal disciplinary proceedings, “all papers filed with and proceedings before the Commission” are confidential. Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(g). Judicial Discipline matters become public when the Commission commences a formal proceeding. Informal disciplinary proceedings remain confidential.

Statute and Colo. RJD 6.5(h) authorize the publication in this annual report of demographic data and a summary of proceedings that resulted in a private disposition—without disclosing the date, location, the judge, or other parties—or a public sanction. Colo. RJD 6.5(g) also authorizes the Commission or a judge to request that the Supreme Court approve the release of information about a disciplinary proceeding if the allegations of misconduct “have become generally known to the public and, in the interest of justice, should be publicly disclosed.”



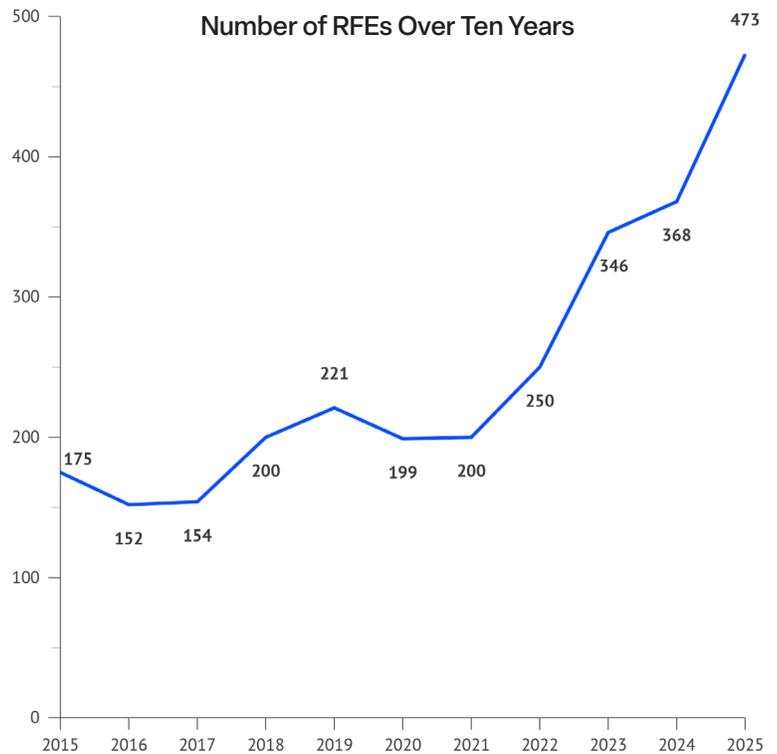
### **When is the Judge told about an RFE?**

**The Commission typically notifies a Judge of allegations after they have voted to recognize the RFE as a “complaint.”**

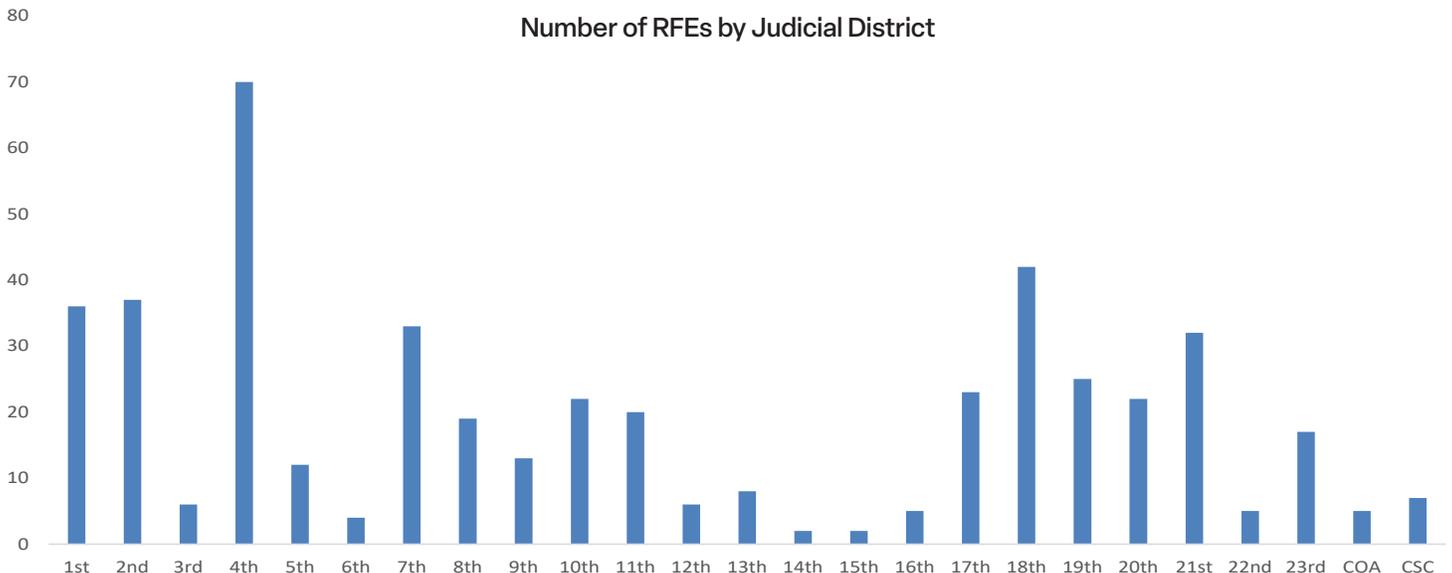
# Volume and Nature of Requests for Evaluation Received in 2025

During 2025, the Commission received a total of 473 RFEs, including complaints in other formats that the Commission considered as RFEs. The chart to the right shows the increase in annual RFEs as compared to prior years.

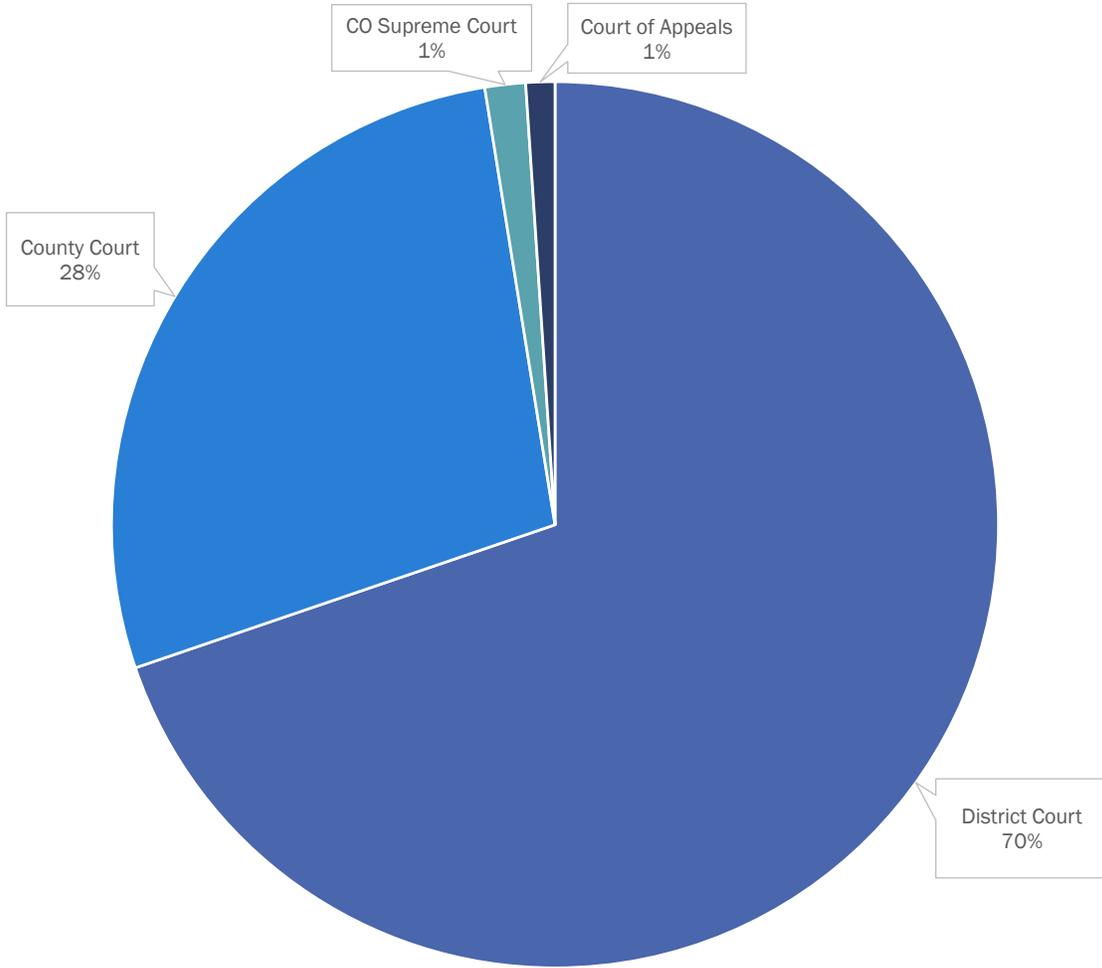
Of the 473 RFEs received by the Commission in 2025, 318 were dismissed upon an initial assessment through Colo. RJD 13(c). This level of dismissals is consistent with the experience of judicial discipline entities across the United States. The remaining RFEs required the Commission to complete some level of investigation based upon colorable allegations that a judge's conduct may have violated the Code or were unresolved at the close of the year.



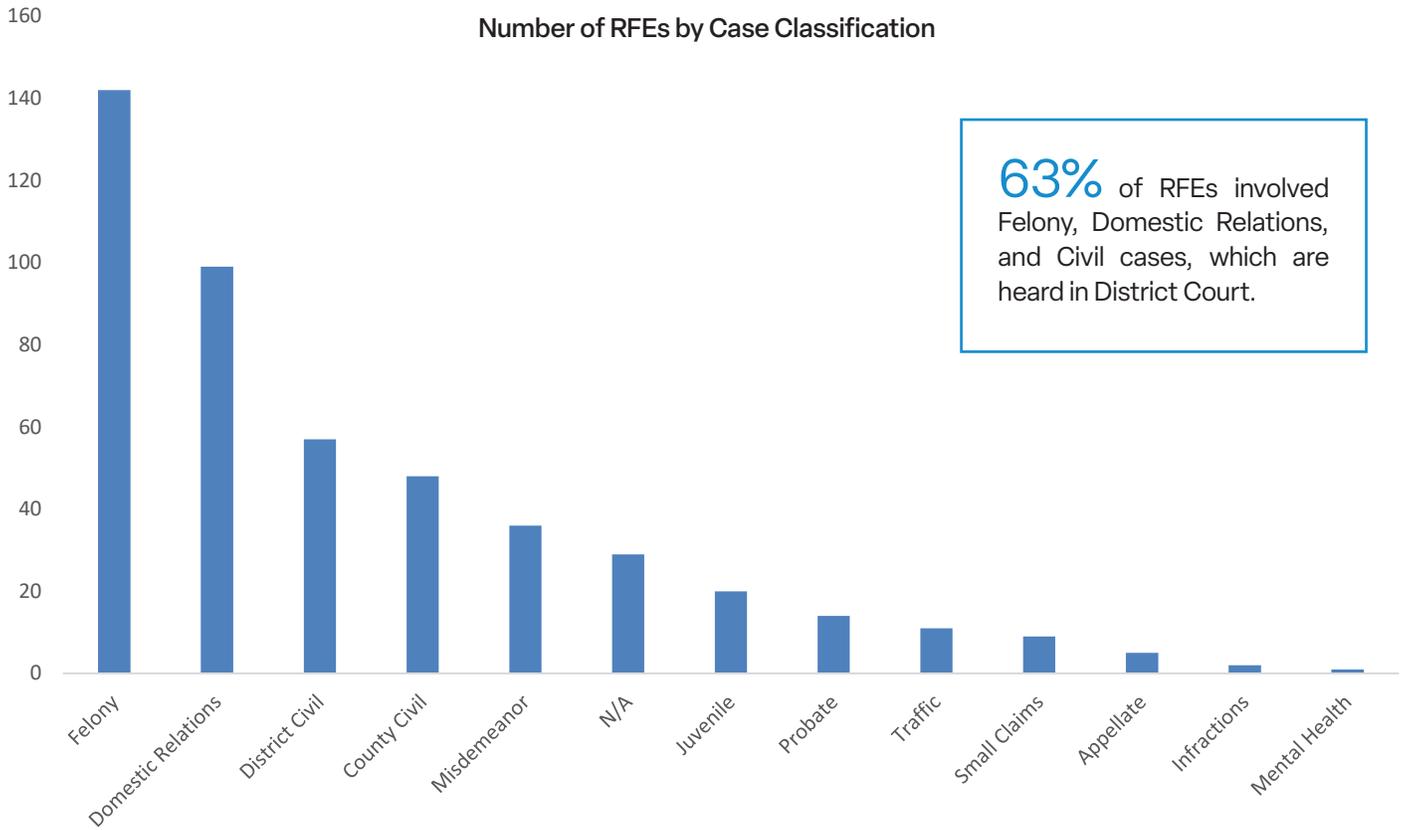
These charts below show the number of RFEs filed by the judicial district involved and the type of judge involved. Where the Commission received a large volume of RFEs relating to a single action, those RFEs have been treated as one item for the purpose of the following charts.



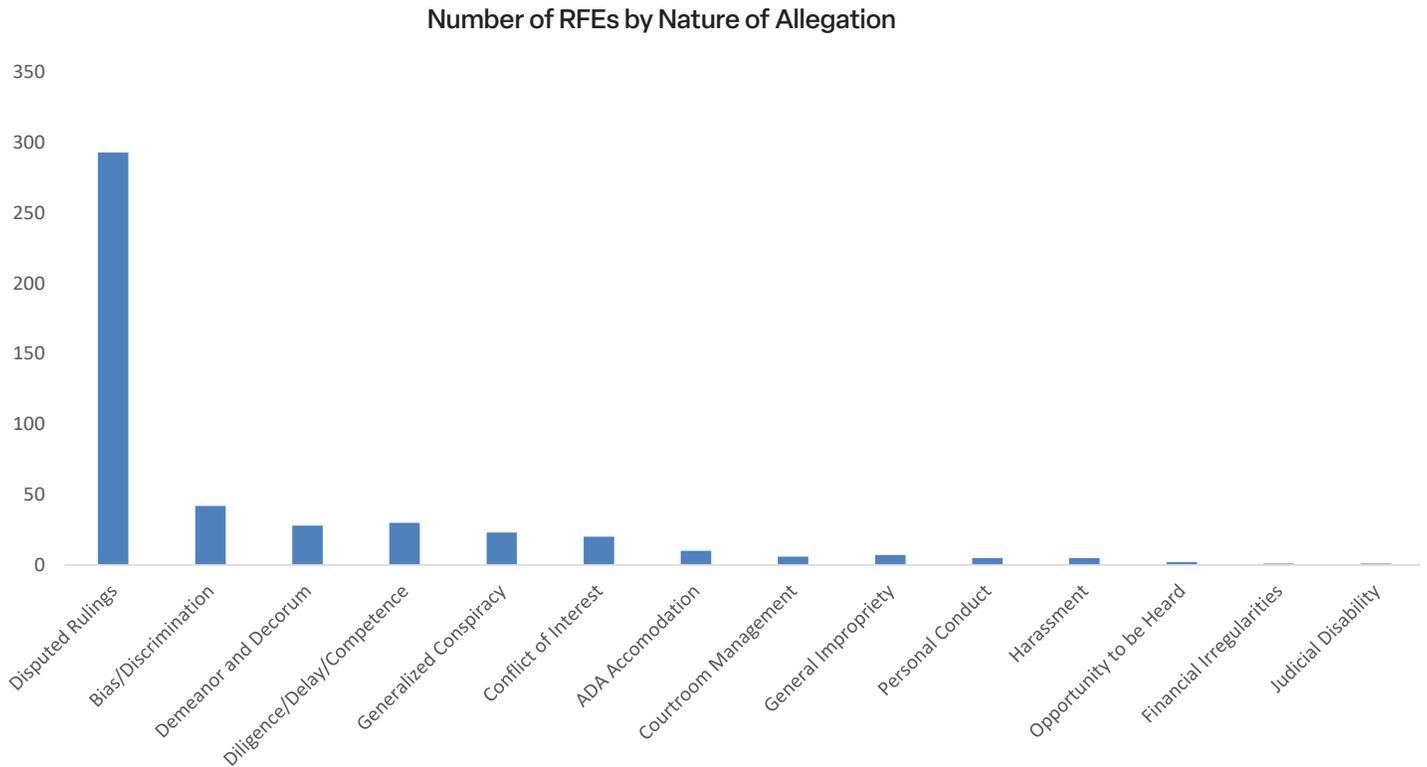
Number of RFEs by Type of Judge



Number of RFEs by Case Classification



The following chart shows the number of RFEs received in 2025 broken down by the general nature of misconduct alleged:



## Why are RFEs about “disputed rulings” dismissed?

The Rules of Judicial Discipline provide that the Commission cannot act on an RFE if:

(2) The request disputes a Judge’s rulings on motions, evidence, procedure, or sentencing; a Judge’s findings of fact and conclusions of law; or other matters that are within the jurisdiction of the trial or appellate courts to resolve, without providing grounds for disciplinary or disability proceedings;

Colo. RJD 13(c)(2).

While parties often disagree with a judge’s determination in a case, that disagreement is not a basis for a judicial misconduct claim and is outside the Commission’s jurisdiction under Colo. RJD 13(c)(2).

# Demographic Data

Known demographic information relating to judges under discipline or investigation during 2025 is summarized below. This demographic data comes from information self-reported to the Judicial Department. Certain demographic data may be omitted or aggregated where necessary to comply with Constitutional confidentiality requirements.

Judge Demographic Data

Demographic	No.
Male	12
Female	12
White	19
Person of Color	5
Under 50 Years Old	5
50-60 Years Old	10
Over 60 Years Old	9

Known demographic information relating to directly impacted persons is summarized below. This demographic data comes from the voluntary demographic questionnaire provided as part of the Request for Evaluation. Many people who file a Request for Evaluation choose not to complete the voluntary demographic survey or complete only part of the survey.

Impacted Persons Demographic Data

Demographic	No.
Male	10
Female	5
White	10
Black or African American	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	3
Hispanic or Latino	4
35-44 Years Old	2
45-54 Years Old	2
55-64 Years Old	4
Over 65 Years Old	6

# Disciplinary Actions Taken in 2025

Colo. RJD 6.5(h) requires publication of summaries of proceedings which have resulted in disciplinary dispositions or sanctions without disclosing the date or location of the misconduct or the identity of the judge or other parties. Section 13-5.3-108(b) and (c) also requires the Commission to report the number of formal proceedings pursued and the numbers and types of dispositions entered.

The Commission considered 31 matters during 2025. This represents a substantial increase from the historical average of 17 matters considered per year. This figure includes matters that were ongoing at the close of 2024, and matters initiated but not resolved at the close of 2025. 18 of these were dismissed by the Commission without discipline. An additional 3 matters were dismissed “with concern” (meaning the subject judge received a letter from the Commission educating them about an aspect of their conduct).

The Commission conducted three formal proceedings in 2025. One of those matters is ongoing.

## Public Discipline

Former District Court Judge Justin B. Haenlein stipulated to his resignation and public censure for the following misconduct: (1) continuing to give legal advice to a former client, Jane Doe, with whom he had engaged in a sexting relationship, (2) failing to disclose to the parties the nature of his relationship with Jane Doe when she appeared before him as a criminal defendant, (3) failing to recuse from Jane Doe’s criminal case for two years, and (4) failing to recuse from Jane Doe’s boyfriend’s criminal case when the boyfriend appeared before him after Jane Doe had sought to obtain favorable bond treatment

from the judge for her boyfriend. Judge Haenlein was publicly censured for violating Canon Rules 1.2 (appearance of impropriety), 2.11 (recusal), and 3.10 (improper practice of law by a judge).

The Commission initiated a public proceeding relating to County Court Judge Ian James MacLaren in the fall of 2025. That matter is ongoing. The Commission alleges that Judge MacLaren violated his duties of judicial conduct in two unrelated incidents. The first incident relates to a diversion hearing. The Commission alleges that Judge MacLaren used the hearing as a pretext to criticize the diversion agreement, the district attorney and the defendant. The second incident relates to a ticket for failure to register a boat. The Commission alleges that Judge MacLaren’s behavior during that routine encounter with law enforcement “would create in reasonable minds a perception” that he was trying to use his status as a judge to either avoid being ticketed and/or to persuade the officers to allow him to remain boating on the reservoir.

The Commission initiated a third public proceeding relating to former County Court Judge Sean Murphy in 2025. On January 5, 2026, at the request of the parties, the Adjudicative Panel in that matter remanded the case back to the Commission to re-evaluate its position on the case in light of newly discovered information that health issues played a substantial factor in the conduct alleged in the Complaint. The case against Judge Murphy was ultimately resolved pursuant to Interim Rule 35 of the Rules of Judicial Discipline. Judge Murphy resigned, effective Friday, January 9, 2026, and the case is now closed.

## Temporary Suspension

The Commission initiated temporary suspension of Judge Sean Murphy in October of 2025. As stated above, that matter is now resolved.

## Private Discipline

A judge was privately censured for failing to treat a litigant with respect and patience and for violation of Canon Rules 1.2 (impropriety and the appearance of impropriety), 2.2 (fairness and impartiality), 2.3 (bias and prejudice), 2.5 (requiring general competence and diligence), 2.6 (ensuring a defendant's right to be heard), and 2.8 (requiring respect and patience with parties and counsel appearing before the court). The judge ordered a custodial competency evaluation of a defendant in a minor criminal matter where the defendant's in-court conduct showed that order was unwarranted. The judge unnecessarily escalated the situation by repeatedly asking the defendant questions but not allowing the defendant an opportunity to answer those questions.

A judge was privately censured for jumping to a factual conclusion and then issuing a ruling based on that unfounded conclusion, despite efforts by the criminal defendant and counsel to provide facts that established that conclusion was unfounded. The judge was also disrespectful to both the defendant and counsel and repeatedly interrupted counsel and the defendant. The judge was privately censured for violating Canon Rules 1.2 (impropriety and the appearance of impropriety), 2.2 (fairness and impartiality), 2.3 (bias and prejudice), 2.5 (requiring general competence and diligence) and 2.8 (requiring respect and patience with parties and counsel appearing before the court).

A judge was privately reprimanded for violating Canon Rules 1.2 (promoting confidence in the judiciary) and 2.8 (decorum and demeanor) after the judge lost their temper with a pro se party during a hearing. The judge screamed at the litigant and threatened to grant summary judgement in the opposing party's favor if

the litigant failed to follow court room procedures (no such motion was pending).

## Diversion Plans

The Commission initiated two diversion plans in 2025. One diversion plan began in 2024 was successfully completed in 2025. Under a diversion plan, a judge agrees to complete some form of remedial action for a certain period of time. If the diversion plan is completed, the matter is dismissed without discipline after the expiration of the plan. Diversion plans are tailored to the specific facts but typically require the subject judge to complete specific education, engage in mentorship, and/or report on timeliness of docket management.

## Dismissal with Concern

The Commission issued 3 dismissals with concern in 2025. The Commission typically issues a dismissal with concern where discipline is not necessary or appropriate but the Commission feels that personalized communication with a judge regarding their ethical obligations would be illuminating or helpful. A dismissal with concern will often include suggestions to assist the judge, such as direction to further education materials or tips on docket management.



**Public discipline filings  
are available on the  
Commission's website.  
Prior cases can be found  
on the Commission's new  
Searchable Database.**

# Commissioner Recusals Reported pursuant to Colo. RJD 3.5(g)(2)

During 2025, Commissioners disqualified themselves from judicial discipline matters on the following dates:

Ingrid Barrier: Oct. 06

Jim Carpenter: Aug. 08

Hon. Bonnie McLean: Jan. 27

Hon. Mariana Vielma: Jan. 31



## Commission Members and Staff

Members of the Commission reflect the geographic, ethnic, and racial diversity of the Colorado community.

As of December 31, 2025, the Commission's membership included:

Member	City	Category of Appointment
Jim Carpenter, Chair	Denver	Citizen
Hon. Jill Brady, Vice Chair	Colorado Springs	District Court Judge
Hon. Sara Garrido	Golden	County Court Judge
Hon. Reed Owens	Breckenridge	District Court Judge
Hon. Meredith Patrick Cord	Colorado Springs	County Court Judge
Robert Gardner	Colorado Springs	Attorney
Ingrid Barrier	Denver	Attorney
Stefanie Trujillo, Secretary	Commerce City	Citizen
Emily Tofte Nestaval	Lakewood	Citizen
Courtney Sutton	Colorado Springs	Citizen

As of December 31, 2025, the Commission received its administrative and operational support through its Executive Director, Anne Mangiardi, and its Special Counsel, Jeff Walsh.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

**Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline**

<https://ccjd.colorado.gov/>

Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline

Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

1300 Broadway, Suite 210

Denver, CO 80203

303.457.5131 (phone)

[judicialconduct@jd.state.co.us](mailto:judicialconduct@jd.state.co.us) (email)