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EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

7 STEVE EGGLESTON,
8 Plaintiff,

Case No.: A-16-748919-C
Dept. No.: 9

9 vs.

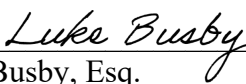
**OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER
ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO
COURT PROCEEDINGS**

10 GEORGINA STUART; CLARK COUNTY
11 NEVADA; LISA CALLAHAN; BRIAN
12 CALLAHAN; AND DOES I THROUGH 100,
13 INCLUSIVE,
14 DOES I-X,
15 Defendants.

* NO HEARING REQUESTED *

16 COMES NOW, Our Nevada Judges¹, through and by his counsel, Luke Busby, and hereby
17 files opposition to Defendant's motion for reconsideration filed February 23, 2022. This opposition
18 is based upon the following memorandum of points and authorities and all pleadings on file herein.

DATED THIS 23rd day of February, 2022.

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22 Luke Busby, Esq.
23 *Attorney for Our Nevada Judges*

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¹ Alexander M. Falconi owns, operates, and controls the Our Nevada Judges organization, including but not limited to the website, YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter platforms.

1 **Memorandum of Points and Authorities**

2 **I. Summary**

3 Administrator Alexander Falconi ('Falconi') of Our Nevada Judges has previously been
4 authorized by this Court to provide electronic coverage of these proceedings. The Supreme Court
5 has established a presumption favoring electronic coverage of judicial proceedings. Defendant,
6 Georgina Stuart, fails to overcome this presumption and the motion should be denied.
7

8 **II. Procedure on Requesting Camera Access**

9 SCR 230(1) provides that media requests to cover proceedings must be made within 24
10 hours. The rule does not contemplate notice prior to approval. The procedure is well established
11 and has been determined² on writ review. *Solid v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 133 Nev. 118, 393
12 P.3d 666 (2017).
13

14 Defendant's request for a ruling by this Court without allowing Our Nevada Judges to
15 respond. This is especially troubling as Defendant fails to cite two (2) controlling authorities and
16 omit important facts which, without a full briefing. SCR 243.

17 **III. Presumption in Favor of Electronic Coverage**

18 Our Nevada Judges is not a party to nor bound by any protective orders entered into
19 between the parties, whether stipulated or not.
20

21 The Supreme Court has already once contemplated, and rejected, a number of challenges
22 to electronic coverage in interpreting the SCR 230(2) factors. *Solid v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 393
23 P. 3d 666, 670 (2017). Defendant fails to cite this case, and presents no distinguishable
24 arguments here, except perhaps to interpose a request for the redaction of sensitive information.
25 Our Nevada Judges already, consistent with its own internal policy, redacts sensitive
26

27 _____
28 ² *Solid v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 393 P. 3d 666, 670 (2017): "Following the district court's order denying his motion for reconsideration, Solid filed the instant writ petition seeking interpretation of the Supreme Court Rules involving media in the courtroom."

1 information. Exhibit 1. To the extent Defendant requests additional redactions and
2 confidentiality, this can be accomplished by order of this Court, without categorically denying
3 the public of the right to electronically view the proceedings. NRS 432B.280 does not forbid
4 electronic coverage; only disclosure of reports and investigations, which Our Nevada Judges is
5 not interested in and will not disclose. Likewise, the children’s names are not being used, and
6 Our Nevada Judges’ internal policy is already to redact the names of minors (even in the event
7 the names were uttered accidentally by counsel or anyone else).

9 **IV. Coverage of Department of Family Services, Generally**

10 Frequently³, attorneys and litigants argue that coverage of or stemming from domestic
11 relations matters (known more colloquially as “family court”) should be prohibited, for myriad
12 reasons. Typically, as here, the privacy interests of children are at stake. Our Nevada Judges exists,
13 primarily, to inform the public as to the operation of the courts; if children were somehow
14 collaterally harmed by this function, Family Division District Court Judges Dawn Throne⁴, David
15 Gibson Jr.⁵, Heidi Almase, Tamatha Schreinert⁶, Cynthia Lu⁷, and Shell Mercer⁸, would not have
16 granted us the authority to provide comprehensive electronic coverage of their family court
17 proceedings, hours of which have already published. District Court Judge David Gibson Jr., not
18 only allowed coverage of his NRS 432B proceedings (over multiple failed objections), he also
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24 ³ Multiple meritless objections, all of which failed, were attempted by attorneys in *The State of*
25 *Nevada vs Michael McDonald* (stemming from a divorce), District 8, C-18-335284-1 & C-18-
26 333684-1; and, *Todd Matthew Phillips vs Mark DiCiero* (stemming from a divorce), District 8, A-
27 21-829038-C.

28 ⁴ <https://youtu.be/yeoJ8pfZaes>

⁵ <https://youtu.be/QVCN0oeLLxs>

⁶ <https://youtu.be/FBQz0Xt1cTk>

⁷ <https://youtu.be/rtB4dSVrh-I>

⁸ https://youtu.be/GCW_9BrQ4cE

1 shortly thereafter appeared voluntarily for an hour-length interview⁹ on the importance of
2 educating the public on the topic of child dependency proceedings.

3 The Court of Appeals and Supreme Court has also, on multiple occasions, has authorized¹⁰
4 appellate coverage of domestic relations matters or cases stemming from domestic relations
5 matters.

6
7 The Department of Family Services and the NRS 432B proceedings themselves are not so
8 perfect in their operation that they should be protected from scrutiny, especially given the hundreds
9 of deaths suffered by children while under their care. Exhibit 2. Exhibit 3. Exhibit 4. Exhibit 5.
10 Exhibit 6.

11 **V. Consent of Participants, Generally**

12 SCR 240 expressly states coverage of participants is not required. Though the Court has
13 discretion on the issue, Our Nevada Judges would urge this Court not to forbid camera coverage
14 of public figures, current & former court-appointed personnel, current & former government
15 employees, the parties, and especially attorneys. *Abrams v. Sanson*, 458 P.3d 1062, 1066 (2020)
16 (attorney courtroom conduct is a matter of public interest). The public has an interest in those
17 individuals falling within the aforementioned list, more so, than other witnesses who may be
18 testifying.
19

20 **VI.**

21 **VII. Conclusion**

22 The denial of electronic coverage would do less harm to Our Nevada Judges and more
23 harm to the public's right to view and learn from it. Our Nevada Judges has garnered more than
24 20 million watch-time-minutes and educated the public on the judicial process in a way that
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26 _____
27 ⁹ <https://youtu.be/yhgV5d08TWU>

28 ¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Swx2bRo1MMA>

1 impacted the 2020 election and furthered a number of important discussions. Chief Justice James
2 Hardesty underlined the importance of judicial transparency at his 2021 State of the Judiciary
3 address¹¹ to the legislature. If District Court Judge David Gibson Jr., can allow electronic coverage
4 of an NRS 432B proceeding¹², this Court can certainly authorize electronic coverage of a dispute
5 stemming from same. For the several reasons articulated in this opposition, Defendant’s motion
6 should be denied. Should this Court find cause to take evidence on the issues, Our Nevada Judges
7 will gladly appear and provide¹³ testimony and answer any questions the Court may have.

9 **AFFIRMATION:** This document does not contain a social security number of any person.

10 DATED THIS 23rd day of February, 2022.

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13 Luke Busby
14 Luke Busby, Esq.
15 Nevada State Bar No. 10319
16 316 California Ave #82
17 Reno, NV 89509
18 *For Our Nevada Judges*

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27 ¹¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E19h0DmqVBM>

28 ¹² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QVCN0oeLLxs>

¹³ Defendant should be advised that the “News Shield” statute confers privilege to news reporters protecting the confidentiality of their sources. NRS 49.275. *Toll v. Wilson*, 453 P.3d 1215 (2019).

1 **DECLARATION OF ALEXANDER FALCONI**

2 I, Alexander M. Falconi, state that I have read this *Opposition* and that the contents are true
3 and correct of my own personal knowledge, except for those matters I have stated that are not of
4 my own personal knowledge, but that I only believe them to be true, and as for those matters, I do
5 believe they are true.
6

7 *I declare¹⁴ under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.*

8 EXECUTED this 23rd day of February, 2022.

9 

10 _____
11 Alexander M. Falconi
12 153 Sand Lake St.
13 Henderson, NV 89074
14 Our Nevada Judges
15 Administrator
16 admin@ournevadajudges.com
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28 _____
¹⁴ NRS 53.045 (declaration in lieu of affidavit).

List of Exhibits

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Exhibit 1: Internal Operating Procedures & Policy
Pages: 14

Exhibit 2: *Clark County to pay Review-Journal legal fees in autopsy fight*
Pages: 3

Exhibit 3: *EDITORIAL: Release autopsies records immediately*
Pages: 3

Exhibit 4: *Autopsy records released to Review-Journal after years of litigation*
Pages: 4

Exhibit 5: *Judge blasts coroner's office for refusing to release autopsy records*
Pages: 3

Exhibit 6: *Nevada Supreme Court again orders autopsy records released*
Pages: 3

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

Uniform Internal Operating Procedures and Policy

Version 3.2 (September 14, 2021)

100. Judicial Scrutiny Organizations

a. Control

Alexander Falconi, owner and operator through a sole proprietorship.

b. State Sites

1. Our Nevada Judges.
2. Our Arizona Judges.
3. Our Oregon Judges.
4. Our Indiana Judges.
5. Our Massachusetts Judges.
6. Our New Hampshire Judges.
7. Our Washington Judges.
8. Our Idaho Judges.
9. Our Texas Judges.
10. Our Tennessee Judges.
11. Our Maryland Judges.
12. Our Oklahoma Judges.
13. Our Virginia Judges.
14. Our Georgia Judges.
15. Our California Judges.
16. Our Alaska Judges.
17. Our Florida Judges.

c. Mission

To educate the public on the judiciary, facilitate public engagement with the judiciary, and provide an effective means of evaluating the judiciary.

d. Definitions

1. An Administrator oversees a State Site. Each State organization may have only 1 Administrator.
2. An appellate court scrutinizes lower courts for legal error (e.g. the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals in Nevada).
3. A disciplinary body imposes discipline on the judiciary or the bar (e.g. the Commission on Judicial Discipline and the State Bar in Nevada.)
4. A selection body participates in the judiciary's interview and appointment process (e.g. the Commission on Judicial Selection in Nevada).

101. Profiles

- a. All judges shall have a judicial and candidate profile, including:
 1. Justices; and,

2. Court of Appeals Judges; and,
 3. District Judges; and,
 4. Justices of the Peace; and,
 5. Municipal Court Judges.
- b. All candidates shall have a candidate profile, which will include:
- i. a statement no longer than 80 characters; and,
 - ii. a link to the candidate's official website; and,
 - iii. a description no longer than 5000 characters; and,
 - iv. a Twitter account; and,
 - v. an Instagram account; and,
 - vi. A YouTube account.

102. Misconduct

The following types of misconduct shall be monitored:

1. Judicial discipline.
2. Attorney discipline.
3. Criminal convictions.

a. Generally

1. A judge or candidate convicted of a crime; or, a judge subjected to discipline by a disciplinary body, shall be flagged.
2. If a judge or candidate is convicted of a felony, a red flag will appear in areas referencing the judge or candidate and a red alert bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
3. If a judge or candidate is convicted of a gross misdemeanor or lesser offense, a yellow flag will appear in areas referencing the judge or candidate and a yellow status bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
4. If a judge or candidate is removed from the bench or suspended by a disciplinary body, a red flag will appear in areas referencing the judge or candidate and a red alert bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
5. If a judge or candidate is reprimanded, fined, or subjected to any other lesser form of discipline from a disciplinary body, a yellow flag will appear in areas referencing the judge or candidate and a yellow status bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
6. If a judge or candidate has been convicted of a crime or subjected to imposition of discipline from a disciplinary body and the decision is pending appeal, an info badge will appear within the bar on the judge or candidate's profile indicating same.
7. A judge currently active but retiring will be flagged as retiring with a date-by that appears on hover.
8. A judge currently active but ousted in an election will be flagged as ousted with a date-by that appears on hover.

b. Social Media Cards

1. A card showcasing misconduct shall contain an image of the judge or judicial candidate.
2. A post shall mention the authority and statutes, Rules of Professional Conduct, or Judicial Canons violated.
3. A post shall link to the profile of one of the mentioned judges or judicial candidates.
4. A card mentioning a Family Division judge contain a colored badge indicating as such.
5. The following criteria are considered in determining whether to showcase misconduct:
 - i. how interesting the particular issues covered may be to the public.

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge an Administrator's flagging of a candidate or judge.
2. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

103. Cases

1. All judicial profiles shall have a cases tab which emphasizes tracking their cases as well as their error rate on appeal.

a. Generally

1. Each appellate disposition is broken down into one of three types: correct (+1), erroneous (-1), or omitted (+0).
2. Each case is weighted a number of points equal to the vote of the participating appellate judges. *[Feature Delayed]*
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a unanimous decision by panel of 3 judges will weigh 3 points.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** a unanimous decision by full bench (i.e. *en banc*) of 7 judges will weigh 7 points.
 - iii. **EXAMPLE** a decision with dissenters will result in varying weights, depending on the number of dissenters and their intended vote.
3. A judge's error rate is computed as follows: $\text{result} = \text{erroneous} / (\text{erroneous} + \text{correct})$.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a judge has 21 correct, 4 erroneous, and 6 omitted. $4 / (21 + 4) = 0.16$, for an error rate of 16.00%.

b. Determination on the disposition of direct appeals is as follows:

1. If the trial court's decision is affirmed, apply +1 per vote.
2. If the appeal is dismissed, apply +0 per vote.
3. If the appeal is statistically closed, apply +0 per vote.
4. If the appeal is overturned on confession of error, apply +0 per vote.
5. If the trial court's decision is reversed, apply -1 per vote.
6. If the trial court's decision is vacated, appeal -1 per vote.
7. If the trial court's decision is remanded:

- i. with instructions that mandate a correction that has no impact on the appellant's rights, apply +1 per vote.
 - ii. without instructions, or with instructions that mandate a correction that substantially impacts the appellant's rights, apply -1 per vote.
- c. Determination on the disposition of writ petitions is as follows:**
 1. If the writ petition is denied on the merits, apply +1 per vote.
 2. If consideration of the writ petition is declined, apply +0 per vote.
 3. If the writ petition is granted, apply -1 per vote.
- d. No determination on certain dispositions:**
 1. If disposition is on attorney discipline, record under not applicable.
 2. If disposition is on judicial discipline, record under not applicable.
 3. If disposition is on attorney retirement, record under not applicable.
 4. If disposition is on certification of question by a federal court, record under not applicable.
- e. Determination on multi-part dispositions is applied in order of importance as follows:**
 1. If the appellant or petitioner is vindicated in part, apply -1 per vote.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a direct appeal is reversed in part and affirmed in part.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** a direct appeal is reversed in part and dismissed in part.
 - iii. **EXAMPLE** a writ petition is granted in part and denied in part.
 2. If the trial court is vindicated in part, apply +1 per vote.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a direct appeal is affirmed in part and dismissed in part.
- f. Determination on consolidated cases requires analyzing the disposition of each case:**
 1. If a multi-part disposition is entered on consolidated cases, the Administrator shall determine whether or not a part of the disposition wholly applies to a subset of the consolidated cases.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** Case 1 and Case 2 are consolidated and affirmed in part and reversed in part. Case 1 was a judgment on jury verdict and affirmed, but Case 2 was a post-judgment attorney fee award and reversed. Each case would be input into the system separately, with a +1 per vote applied to Case 1 and a -1 per vote applied to Case 2.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** Case 1 is a writ petition and Case 2 a direct appeal. The writ petition was declined (no consideration on the merits) and the appeal was reversed in part and affirmed in part. Each case would be put into the system separately, with a +0 per vote applied to Case 1 and a -1 per vote applied to Case 2.
- g. Statistical Analysis**
 1. A pie chart; for the aggregate of correct vs. erroneous dispositions.
 2. A bar graph; for the total number of dispositions, broken down by each year.

3. A line graph; for the judge's error rate over time, broken down by year.
4. All statistics will be compiled into cards and indexed both generally and referenced in judicial profiles.

h. Social Media Cards

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a card showcasing an appellate disposition shall contain an image of the judge, sum of correct dispositions, sum of erroneous dispositions, sum of total cases, case number, current error rate, and a pie chart visualizing the error rate.
2. A card showcasing a judge with less than 30 dispositions, excluding those that do not impact error rate computations, shall not contain any reference to the judge's error rate.
3. A card mentioning a Family Division judge contain a colored badge indicating as such.
4. A post describing a case shall link to the case list on the judges profile.
5. The following criteria are considered in determining whether to showcase a disposition:
 - a) How interesting the particular issues covered may be to the public.
 - b) Whether the decision was unanimous.
 - c) Whether previous cards already covered similar or identical issues.
 - d) Whether previous cards already covered the same judge.
 - e) The interest the public has in the judge.

i. Recommendations for Orders

1. A master, commissioner, or other officer acting in a judicial capacity that can only enter recommendations for orders will not be considered as a judge for the purposes of this section.
2. A litigant's objection to a master's recommendation is ultimately reviewed by a presiding judge. An appellate disposition on any such order will be applied to the judge who ruled on the objection, not the judicial officer that entered the recommendation for order.

j. Senior Judges

1. A senior judge is considered a judge for the purposes of this section.

k. Judges *Pro Tempore*

1. A judge *pro tempore* is considered a judge for the purposes of this section if, and only if, one of his or her decisions has been challenged on appeal or by writ review.

l. Updated Dispositions

1. Appellate dispositions altered on rehearing will be updated.
2. Appellate dispositions altered on *en banc* reconsideration will be updated.
3. Appellate dispositions altered on review will be updated.

m. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge an Administrator's rating applied on consolidated case determinations.
2. Any person can challenge an Administrator's rating applied on a writ petition that was denied (typically, the challenge has to do whether it was denied on the merits or not.)
3. Any person can challenge an Administrator's assignment of error to a particular judge.
4. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

n. Tagging

All appellate dispositions posted shall include the following tags where applicable:

1. "Family", when the underlying case involves the custody of children, divorce, guardianship, or probate.
2. "Death", when the underlying case involves the death penalty.
3. "Interlocutory", when an appeal is considered on an underlying, non-dispositive order.
4. "Unanimous", where there is no dissent.
5. "Misconduct", where judicial, prosecutorial, or juror misconduct occurred.
6. "Manifest Error", where manifest or plain error occurred.
7. "Harmless Error", where non-prejudicial error occurred.
8. Published, and the tag must name the author of the opinion.

104. Articles

All candidates and judges shall have an articles tab.

a. Generally

1. An article in which the author characterizes the judge or candidate in a positive manner is highlighted in green.
2. An article in which the author characterizes the judge or candidate in a negative manner is highlighted in red.
3. An article in which the author conveys information in neutral manner is not highlighted.
4. An Administrator's subjective opinion as to how an article reflects on a judge or candidate shall have no impact on how it is highlighted.
5. An article's headline will be preserved when added, to the extent possible, and will omit references to the site's State as visitors can draw the inference.
 - a) **EXAMPLE** *Governor Appoints Deputy District Attorney To Nevada Court Bench* is inputted as *Governor Appoints Deputy District Attorney To Court Bench*.
6. An article's headline subjective to the judge or candidate's profile shall include reference to the judge's last name; references to other judges or candidates will be preceded by title. The Administrator shall alter the headline to accurately show the context in which the judge or candidate is referenced.

- a) **EXAMPLE** *Governor Appoints Smith To Vacancy Created By Judge Sandor's Retirement.*

b. Submissions

1. Any person can propose submission of an article to a judge or candidate's profile.
2. Any proposed article from an existing publisher shall be added.
3. An Administrator shall consider whether or not proposed articles from a new publisher are credible before adding the publisher and corresponding article.

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge the headline an Administrator used to characterize a judge or candidate.
2. Any person can challenge an Administrator's choice in highlighting or not highlighting a judge or candidate's article.
3. Any person can challenge the credibility of a publisher.
4. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

d. Social Media Cards

1. A card showcasing an article shall contain an image of the person quoted.
2. A post shall, whenever possible, mention the reporter and publisher.
3. A post shall emphasize the named judge or judges or judicial candidate or candidates in the article.
4. A post shall describe the article keeping the role or perspective in mind of the named judge or judges or judicial candidate or candidates.
5. Whenever possible, a post shall link to the profile of one of the mentioned judges or judicial candidates.
6. The following criteria are considered in determining whether to showcase an article:
 - i. How interesting the particular issues covered may be to the public.
 - ii. Whether previous cards already covered similar or identical issues.
 - iii. Whether previous cards already covered the same judge.
 - iv. The interest the public has in the judge.

e. Credibility

1. *This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 250 registered users is achieved.*
2. All users may indicate which publishers' articles they want to show or hide.
3. If more than 50% of registered users choose to hide the articles of a publisher, that publisher's articles will be hidden from unregistered users.

f. Tagging

All articles shall include the following tags where applicable:

1. "Election", where election reporting is included.
2. "Opinion", when an editorial, commentary, or letter to editor.

105. Endorsements

All candidates shall have an endorsements tab which lists the endorsements they receive in an election.

a. Generally

1. All endorsements shall be added to a candidate's profile.
2. All submitted endorsements must include verification in the form of a signed letter, unless published directly by the endorsing organization.
3. All endorsements shall have an effective and expiration date, which determines when the endorsement appears on the profile.
4. All endorsements provided without effective and expiration dates, shall be deemed effective immediately, and to expire by end of current or next election.

b. Submissions

1. Any person can provide a submission of an existing endorsement to the Administrator.

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge an endorsement listed on a candidate's profile.
2. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

d. Endorsement by Judicial Scrutiny Organization

1. Judicial Scrutiny organizations shall not endorse any candidates in elections.
2. Judicial Scrutiny organizations shall not provide referrals to selection bodies.
3. Judicial Scrutiny organizations shall not provide letters of recommendation to selection bodies.

e. Social Media Cards

1. A card showcasing endorsements shall contain 1 image and 4 mini-images of the group of candidates endorsed.
2. A post shall mention the endorser and as many of the endorsees as possible. In determining the candidates to name, the following criteria shall be considered:
 - i. Whether the candidate has a formal name (i.e. Mark Smith) that can be tagged.
 - ii. Whether the candidate has a campaign page (i.e. Mark Smith for Department B of Clark County) that can be tagged in the photo.
 - iii. How interesting the particular endorsing organization may be to the public.
 - iv. Whether previous cards already covered the same candidates.

f. Clout

1. *This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 500 registered users is achieved.*
2. All users may indicate which organizations' endorsements they want to show or hide.
3. If more than 35% of registered users choose to hide the endorsements of an organization, their endorsements will be hidden from unregistered users.

106. Achievements

1. All candidates shall have an achievements tab which lists scholarly articles they have published, awards, degrees conferred, etc.

a. Generally

1. All submitted achievements shall be added to a candidate's profile.
2. All submitted achievements can reflect information included in the candidate's description. Descriptions provided by candidates that include information contemplating awards, degrees, etc., that does not have a corresponding achievement will be stricken.

b. Submissions

1. Any person can provide an achievement to the Administrator.
2. Candidates may provide verification of achievements and request confidentiality; upon request, the Administrator will verify the achievement and post the achievement without linking to document. *Deferred until further interest.*

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge an achievement listed on a candidate's profile.
2. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

107. Real Names Policy

1. A judge or candidates full legal name shall be used.
2. A judge's middle initial shall be used if the full middle name is not known.
3. A judge's nickname or preferred name may only be added to the display name.
4. The first mention of a judge or judges in posts and cards shall include their formal position.
5. If a judge or candidate has given a preferred name, that name shall be used in social media posts.

a. Aliases

1. A judicial or candidate profile may include a list of aliases consisting of:
 - a) a name; and,
 - b) a type (e.g. 'also known as', 'formerly known as').
2. An Administrator shall exercise their discretion in determining a judge or candidate's preferred name for the purposes of referencing the individual on social media.
3. A judge or candidate may indicate a preference as to which alias is to be used in social media.

108. Social Media Generally

- a. Administrators shall maintain a Facebook page.
- b. Administrators shall maintain a Twitter profile.

- c. Sealed filings, hearing videos, and other information shall not be displayed.
- d. Filings and hearing videos in domestic relations matters shall not be displayed unless available to the public.
- e. Posts shall be prioritized as follows:
 - i. courtroom coverage.
 - ii. perspectives interviews.
 - iii. appellate dispositions.
 - iv. misconduct.
 - v. articles.
 - vi. endorsements.
- f. Posts impugning a judge or candidate that is later vindicated must be followed up with a post vindicating the judge or candidate.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** A judge is convicted of a crime, later appeals, and the conviction is reversed.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** A judge is subjected to discipline by a disciplinary body, appeals, and the imposition of discipline is later reversed.
 - iii. **EXAMPLE** An article attacks a judge or candidate, and the article is later retracted.
- g. Posts and comments shall not be deleted unless they consist of:
 - i. vulgar language; or,
 - ii. spam; or,
 - iii. solicitation; or,
 - iv. communications to a judge in violation of the Judicial Canons.
- h. Contributors shall not be banned unless they make posts and comments as described in subsection g.
- i. A card mentioning a judge shall be colored #000000 (██████) to distinguish from non-judicial cards.
- j. A card mentioning a non-judge shall be colored #2E3A42 (██████) to distinguish from non-judicial cards.
- k. A card mentioning staff shall be colored #0086C0 (██████) to distinguish from other cards.

109. Broadcasting and Production

Administrators may seek out and provide electronic coverage of judicial proceedings, disciplinary proceedings, and parole & probation proceedings.

a. Generally

1. Administrators shall comply with court rules before broadcasting or recording in-courtroom; typically, a “media request” must be filed and approved by a judicial department.
2. Cameras shall not zoom in on jurors faces.
3. A marshal’s face may be blurred out upon request of the marshal.
4. Coverage shall provide information to the public, and not denigrate or devalue the participants, nor make light or fun of the seriousness of the issues before the court.
5. Cameras shall avoid video coverage of a witness upon request of the witness unless the witness is:

- i. a party; or,
 - ii. a public figure; or,
 - iii. a limited-purpose public figure; or,
 - iv. appointed by the court in an official capacity; or,
 - v. an attorney licensed to practice in any jurisdiction.
6. If broadcasting live, audio shall be muted when the court is in recess, and the broadcast should ensure overlays run over the video feed.
 7. If recording only, cameras should be turned off when the court is in recess.
 8. Every effort should be taken to cover every subsequent hearing in a case, including post-judgment proceedings.
 9. Recordings shall be published in their entirety, with the exception of long gaps or pauses.
 10. Educational interviews shall be edited to emphasize education. An interviewee's coughs, breaks, background noise, interruptions, and stricken statements shall be edited consistent with the purpose of the interview.
 11. Sensitive information that shall be redacted includes names and images of minor children, specific financial details, specific locations of employment and residence, specific contact information, dates of birth, social security numbers, specific medical and disability information, and phone numbers; unless such information is relevant to understanding the case.
 12. In determining which cases to cover, the following criteria shall be considered:
 - i. The interest of the public in the particular persons or issues involved.
 - ii. The educational potential of the particular issues involved.
 - iii. Whether the same issues have been covered in previous cases.
 - iv. Whether the same judge has been covered in previous cases.
 - v. The resources available.
 - vi. The resources potentially expended by providing coverage of the case.
 - vii. Whether the case has sponsorship.

b. Domestic Relations Matters

Coverage of child custody matters, divorce actions, paternity actions, guardianship proceedings, termination of parental rights proceedings, adoptions, probate actions, and abuse and neglect proceedings, shall be restricted to educational and limited informational purposes.

1. Cameras may provide direct visual and focused coverage of judicial officers, attorneys, officials appointed by the court, and government employees only.
2. Inadvertent visual coverage shall be blurred out in editing.
3. Sensitive information that shall be redacted includes specific financial details, specific locations of employment and residence, specific contact information, dates of birth, social security numbers, medical and disability information, phone numbers, and names.
4. Except for participants mentioned in subsection 1, names and other identifying information shall be redacted.
5. Case numbers shall be redacted.

6. Attorneys, witnesses, and other participants may make specific requests for redaction. It is crucial such requests are made prior to or immediately following completion of coverage.
7. Any additional redactions required by law shall be complied with.
8. Raw footage shall be deleted within 72 hours of publication.

110. Confidentiality of Sources

- a. Administrators shall presume communications and documentation provided by sources is confidential, unless the source expressly unequivocally in writing that they may be cited.
- b. Any requests for information that would expose a confidential source must be redacted.
- c. Any non-legal requests for a source's identity must be refused.
- d. Any legal request demanding identification of a source must be resisted using any and all legal means, including but not limited to:
 - i. Notifying the source of the filing of a legal instrument to allow them an opportunity to object or collaterally attack it.
 - ii. Filing legal objections resisting disclosure.
 - iii. Filing appeals seeking review of a court order to disclose a source where allowed by law.
 - iv. Filing a writ petition seeking review of a court order to disclose where no adequate legal remedy exists.
- e. Administrators shall refrain from disclosing a source to any other person, including other Administrators and the Director.

111. Communicating with Judges and Candidates

- a. A judge who has retired and is not serving in any judicial capacity (e.g. senior judge) is not considered a judge for the purposes of this section.
- b. An Administrator shall not communicate to a judge about cases they have presided over. This includes closed cases, as they may later be subjected to post-judgment or appellate proceedings.
- c. An Administrator shall not contact a judge unless necessary.
- d. An Administrator should keep in mind that establishing relationships with too many judges in their judicial district could create complications if the Administrator is subjected to proceedings in the courts of that district.
- e. An Administrator shall not communicate with a judge who is currently presiding over any cases in which they are a party.
- f. During elections, an Administrator may reach out to judges or candidates offering to accept submissions, but if the Administrator receives no response, no further communications should be extended to that judge or candidate.
- g. A judge or candidate's communications to the administrator shall not be posted publicly or disclosed to any other persons without the judge's permission.
- h. A judge or candidate may designate a political operative to communicate on their behalf during elections.

112. Elections

a. Generally

1. Candidate information on all elections held throughout the history of the Administrator's State shall be archived.
2. Elections shall consist of an array of Terms.
3. Terms shall consist of an array of Party-Primary Terms; which for many States includes a Non-Partisan and General election.
4. Party Terms shall consist of an array of Candidates.
5. Candidate data will include number of votes, result percentage, and whether the candidate is an incumbent or appointee. A candidate holding a Term by election shall be considered an incumbent upon running for re-election; a candidate holding a Term by appointment shall be considered an appointee upon running to retain.
6. Candidate profiles shall contain a history of elections the candidate participated in.
7. Judicial profiles shall contain a history of terms they held, including terms awarded by appointment.

113. Ads

- a. Candidates or judges may request a direct ad placement.
- b. Direct ad prices are set at the discretion of the Administrator.
- c. Ad spots without a direct placement will fall back as Google Ads.
- d. Ad spots are purchased first come, first serve.
- e. A primary candidate that has paid in advance for general election placement, is entitled to refund upon losing the primary election.

114. Community

1. All registered users shall have a profile.
2. All registered users may participate in community forums. *Deferred until a threshold of 3000 registers users is achieved.*
3. All registered users may participate in community chat. *Deferred until a threshold of 15000 registered users is achieved.*
4. All registered users may link a voter profile.
5. All registered users licensed as an attorney may link an attorney profile.
6. All registered users presiding over a judicial department may link a judicial profile.

a. User Profiles

1. All users must provide:
 - a) A username; and,
 - b) An email address; and,
 - c) A security question; and,
 - d) A security answer; and,
 - e) A password.

2. All users may vote on the clout of an endorsement organization. *Deferred until 500 registered users is achieved.*
3. All users may vote on the credibility of a publisher. *Deferred until 250 registered users is achieved.*

b. Voter Profiles

1. *Deferred: This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 1000 registered users is achieved.*
2. All voters must provide:
 - i. An assembly district number; and,
 - ii. A senate district number; and,
 - iii. A county of residence; and,
 - iv. A city of residence.
3. All voters may build a ballot and print it out in pdf format. *Deferred until a threshold of 2000 registered users is achieved.*
4. All voters may provide real names and addresses to use a tool to determine their assembly and senate district, but the information shall not be recorded in any databases.

c. Attorney Profiles

1. *Deferred: This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 4000 registered users is achieved.*
2. All attorneys must provide:
 - i. A list of jurisdictions they are licensed in; and,
 - ii. A corresponding list of bar numbers.
3. All attorneys may participate in attorney-restricted forums and chat.
4. All attorney profiles will be subject to verification.

d. Judicial Profiles

1. *Deferred: This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 10,000 registered users is achieved.*
2. All judges must provide:
 - i. A judicial district; and,
 - ii. A judicial department.
3. All judges may participate in judge-restricted forums and chat.
4. All judges will have limited control over their judicial profiles.
5. All judicial profiles will be subject to verification.

115. Collaboration

Collaboration with news reporters, media organizations, independent journalists, and social media influencers, is permitted and encouraged unless:

1. The collaboration is inconsistent with the general mission and purpose of the Judicial Scrutiny organization; or,
2. The collaboration is specifically prohibited by existing policy.

116. Unilateral Review by Judicial Scrutiny Organization

- a. Unilateral review and impugning of a judge or candidate's profile is allowed if and when:
 1. Improper interference of the right of the public to electronic coverage of judicial proceedings occurs; or,
 2. Improper interference to camera access to judicial proceedings occurs.
- b. A defect in an existing government mechanism that interferes with an Administrator's ability to seek intervention by an appellate authority when interference with camera access occurs can justify unilateral review and impugment of a judge or candidate's profile.
- c. A defect in an existing government mechanism that interferes with an Administrator's ability to seek punitive action by a disciplinary body when interference with camera access or electronic coverage occurs can justify unilateral review and impugment of a judge or candidate's profile.
- d. An Administrator must attempt to use available government mechanisms, even if flawed, before resorting to unilateral review of interference with camera access or electronic coverage.
- e. The curing of identified defects in existing government mechanisms deprives an Administrator of continued unilateral review of interference with camera access or electronic coverage.
- f. An Administrator must publish a report outlining the purpose of unilateral review, existing defects that justify unilateral review, the review criteria, and how impugment of a judge or candidate's profile will occur.

117. Accounting

a. Generally

1. All revenue and expenses shall be posted publicly.
2. A Judicial Scrutiny organization shall not solicit donations unless subsection 1 is complied with.
3. A Judicial Scrutiny organization generating at least \$5,000 in revenue per month from non-judicial sources shall refuse contributions offered by a judge, unless the judge has retired.

b. Redaction

1. The sensitive information of employees and contractors, including specific addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, and birth dates, shall be redacted.

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

Clark County to pay Review-Journal legal fees in autopsy fight



The exterior of the Clark County Coroner's office. (Las Vegas Review-Journal file photo)

By [Arthur Kane](#) Las Vegas Review-Journal



March 3, 2021 - 4:39 pm

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Clark County will have to pay the Review-Journal \$167,000 in legal fees [after losing a lawsuit](#) over the release of child autopsies.

The newspaper had asked for approximately \$210,000 as reimbursement for legal fees, but District Judge David Jones did not explain why he reduced the amount by \$43,000 in his ruling Tuesday. The county had already spent close to \$80,000 in taxpayers' money on its outside counsel in the four-year fight.

Review-Journal Executive Editor Glenn Cook said the ruling helps promote open government.

“Clark County owes taxpayers an apology,” he said Wednesday. “The county willfully violated the law and embarked on years of legally baseless appeals, forcing the Review-Journal to incur significant legal costs. Transparency is the law.”

Review-Journal attorney Maggie McLetchie said the award of fees is important to make sure government doesn't improperly withhold public records in the future.

“The Review-Journal fought hard to vindicate its rights under the public records act in court and finally obtained records that advance an important investigation after many years of delay by the Coroner's office,” she said. “To further access, the Nevada Public Records mandates that a prevailing requester is entitled to their fees and costs in the legal proceeding.”

The newspaper sought the records as part of an investigation into the county's child protection division. But it took two Nevada Supreme Court orders for Clark County to release the 653 unredacted child autopsies to the Review-Journal on New Year's Eve 2020. The release came a day after the deadline set by District Judge Jim Crockett.

In July 2017, the Review-Journal filed a lawsuit against the coroner's office seeking the release of the autopsies. The county for years had taken the position that autopsy reports were confidential even though the documents are not specifically exempted in the Nevada Public Records Act.

In February 2020, the [Nevada Supreme Court ruled that autopsies are public record](#), but sent the case back to Crockett to determine whether any private medical information in the records needed to be redacted.

Late last year, Crockett offered to personally review the autopsies to see if there were valid privacy concerns — until he discovered that the coroner’s office hadn’t bothered to redact most of the autopsies. At that point, Crockett, who retired last year, blasted the county for dragging its heels and set the end of December deadline.

“Why the coroner’s office does not link arms with the Review-Journal and provide records freely and voluntarily is unimaginable,” he said at the time. “Everything demonstrates the coroner’s office is bound and determined to circumvent and avoid the Nevada Public Records Act by stonewalling and obfuscating.”

Clark County commissioners, except Commissioner Tick Segerblom, voted in December to approve more funding for the effort. Clark County did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Contact Arthur Kane at akane@reviewjournal.com. Follow [@ArthurMKane](https://twitter.com/ArthurMKane) on Twitter. Kane is a member of the Review-Journal’s investigative team, focusing on reporting that holds leaders and agencies accountable and exposes wrongdoing.

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

EDITORIAL: Release autopsies records immediately



The monument sign for the Clark County Coroner is seen on Friday, Oct. 17, 2014. (Review-Journal file photo)

Las Vegas Review-Journal



November 6, 2020 - 9:00 pm

Don't miss the big stories. Like us on Facebook.

Public records come to those who wait — and have a good lawyer.

At the end of October, District Court Judge Jim Crockett **ruled** that Clark County must turn over child autopsy reports requested by the Review-Journal. It was a victory for transparency and open government. That records request was made in 2017.

For years, the Review-Journal has been digging into the circumstances around child deaths to evaluate the performance of Clark County Child Protective Services. Autopsy records can reveal vital information, including

whether a child sustained prior injuries. This provides facts that are relevant to determine whether CPS officials and social workers acted appropriately and made proper determinations regarding the safety of children in the system.

The importance of this work should be obvious. Child abuse is a horrific evil inflicted on the vulnerable and voiceless. An investigation into CPS' work provides an outside perspective on what they agency is doing well and what it needs to improve.

Yet, for three years, Clark County officials have fought to suppress these documents. This forced the Review-Journal to sue. The Nevada Supreme Court ruled earlier this year that autopsies are public records. The court, however, did allow the coroner to redact some information, such as medical history. Predictably, the coroner's office attempted to exploit that loophole.

But in his ruling, Judge Crockett ordered the county to turn over up to 700 autopsies without redactions. The documents are due by the end of this month. He also had some choice words for the coroner's cavalier attitude.

"The problem I see with the coroner's almost glib redactions is that it is as if the coroner's office doesn't accept that they are a public servant," Judge Crockett said during the hearing. "It's upsetting that this type of heel-dragging has been going on in such a public records case."

It is indeed outrageous. Unfortunately, it happens all too often. It might even happen again in this case. Clark County could decide to appeal. Even though the government is virtually certain to lose, it would drag the process out even longer at taxpayer expense. But when you can spend someone else's money to avoid the law and protect your personal fiefdom, many government officials spare no quarter. The county has already spent at least \$80,000 fighting to keep these records from the public. That number could

increase, as the judge also ruled that the Review-Journal may request attorneys fees and costs.

Unfortunately, most public records requesters don't have the time and treasure to fight these drawn-out battles. Many times government bureaucrats can squash a legitimate request simply by stalling and withholding the records.

In 2019, lawmakers increased penalties for agencies that willfully disregard Nevada's public records law. This case highlights the importance of that legislation — and why still more teeth may be warranted.

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

Autopsy records released to Review-Journal after years of litigation



A Clark County Coroner and Medical Examiner vehicle parked at headquarters at 1704 Pinto Lane in Las Vegas. (Bizuayehu Tesfaye/Las Vegas Review-Journal) @bizutesfaye

By [Arthur Kane](#) Las Vegas Review-Journal



December 31, 2020 - 1:29 pm

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Updated December 31, 2020 - 2:37 pm

After nearly four years of litigation and two Nevada Supreme Court orders, Clark County released 653 unredacted child autopsies to the Review-Journal on Thursday as part of an investigation into the county's child protection division.

The release came a day after deadline, but county attorneys said Thursday they plan to withdraw their requested appeal of District Judge Jim Crockett's ruling, which required the documents to be released without redaction.

“It’s shameful that it took this many court defeats to get Clark County to provide these important public records, but we’re relieved to finally have them in our possession,” Review-Journal Executive Editor Glenn Cook said. “Let this wastefully long dispute stand as a case study for why severe civil penalties should be imposed on agencies that refuse to comply with the Nevada Public Records Act.”

In a review of the newly released documents, the Review-Journal will work to determine whether child protection workers missed any abuse history prior to each child’s death and whether the records show any failings in the autopsy process.

Benjamin Zensen Lipman, the Review-Journal’s general counsel, said the records were long overdue.

“It is a shame it took so long, but we are glad we will finally have the opportunity to use these important public documents to ensure that vulnerable children in our region are getting the protection they deserve,” he said. “Our governments must be accountable for the people they serve, and this is a long overdue first step.”

Richard Karpel, executive director of the Nevada Press Association, said the lengthy legal battle that led to Thursday’s release also emphasizes that the state’s public records laws do not go far enough to ensure access to the average resident.

“It’s fabulous the Review-Journal has the will and resources to fight these battles, but what about everyone else?” he said. “The fact that Clark County spent four years and over \$80,000 to keep these autopsy reports hidden only begins to suggest the scale of its government-secrecy problem.”

County spokesman Erik Pappa declined to comment.

The Thursday release comes after the Nevada Supreme Court twice this week refused to allow the county to withhold the records beyond Wednesday's deadline, even as county officials argued that releasing the records would force families to relive the deaths of their children and expose private medical information. County attorneys had not provided any evidence of such concerns during the court process.

In July 2017, [the Review-Journal filed a lawsuit](#) against the coroner's office seeking the release of the autopsies as part of its investigation. The county for years had taken the position that autopsy reports were confidential even though the documents are not specifically exempted by the Nevada Public Records Act.

In February, the [Nevada Supreme Court ruled that autopsies](#) are public record but sent the case back to Crockett to determine whether any private medical information in the requested documents needed to be redacted.

Crockett offered to personally review the autopsies to see if there were valid privacy concerns — until he discovered that the coroner's office hadn't bothered to redact most of the autopsies. At that point, [he blasted the county for dragging its heels](#) and set the Wednesday deadline.

“Why the coroner's office does not link arms with the Review-Journal and provide records freely and voluntarily is unimaginable,” he said at the time. “Everything demonstrates the coroner's office is bound and determined to circumvent and avoid the Nevada Public Records Act by stonewalling and obfuscating.”

Despite already spending about \$80,000 in taxpayer money for the fight, the coroner responded with another appeal request, and Clark County commissioners, except Commissioner Tick Segerblom, voted in December [to approve more funding](#) for the effort.

Review-Journal attorneys were prepared to ask the court to hold the coroner's office in contempt if officials refused to produce the records as ordered, but county attorneys early Thursday provided the documents on a flash drive.

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EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

Judge blasts coroner's office for refusing to release autopsy records



Clark County Coroner's Office (Las Vegas Review Journal)

By [Arthur Kane](#) Las Vegas Review-Journal



December 10, 2020 - 1:51 pm

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A district judge again blasted the Clark County Coroner's office for withholding records and ordered that juvenile autopsies [sought by the Las Vegas Review-Journal](#) be produced by Dec. 30.

Judge Jim Crockett denied the county's request for a stay while they appeal, saying the county has dragged its feet and should have voluntarily produced the documents to allow the news organization to identify lapses that may help prevent children from abuse.

“Why the coroner’s office does not link arms with the Review–Journal and provide records freely and voluntarily is unimaginable,” he said.

“Everything demonstrates the coroner’s office is bound and determined to circumvent and avoid the Nevada Public Records Act by stonewalling and obfuscating.”

Crockett also said the coroner’s office has “obstructed the legislative purpose” of the open records law to provide information to taxpayers and promote democracy.

Since 2017, the Review–Journal has sought autopsies of juveniles to determine whether child protection workers are adequately protecting children and whether the coroner’s office is properly determining the causes of youth deaths. The [Nevada Supreme Court ruled the records are public information](#) but sent it back to Crockett to determine if any private health information should be redacted. Crockett said balancing the interests at the request of the higher court [he found no reasonable reason to withhold the documents](#) and ordered they be released by Nov. 30.

The county asked for a delay to appeal the ruling but he denied it Thursday. Crockett also refused a request by the news organization’s lawyers to hold the county in contempt for failing to release the records last month because county attorneys had filed their request for stay before his Nov. 30 deadline.

The county can still ask the state Supreme Court to stay the request during appeal, and county commissioners are scheduled to meet Tuesday to determine whether to fund more appeals. So far the county has spent about \$80,000 in taxpayer dollars on fighting the records request.

Crockett said the delays have gone on too long, endangering the county’s children.

“The coroner’s action borders on scandalous and impertinent,” he said.

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EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

Nevada Supreme Court again orders autopsy records released



(Las Vegas Review-Journal file photo)

By [Arthur Kane](#) Las Vegas Review-Journal



December 30, 2020 - 5:58 pm

Don't miss the big stories. Like us on Facebook.

Updated December 30, 2020 - 6:54 pm

For the second time in two days, the Nevada Supreme Court on Wednesday denied Clark County's attempts to withhold unredacted child autopsies, requiring that the records be released to the Review-Journal.

The county had filed an emergency request late Tuesday, asking that the state high court revisit its initial ruling, which ordered that the records be released by District Judge Jim Crockett's Wednesday deadline. But on late

Wednesday, the majority of a three-justice panel upheld the deadline, again ruling against the county.

No autopsies had been released by 6 p.m.

“The coroner is now in contempt of a court order,” Review-Journal attorney Maggie McLetchie said late Wednesday. “Just as the coroner acts as if it is above the reach of the public records act, it is acting as if it is above a binding court order.”

Clark County spokesman Erik Pappa declined to comment Wednesday.

In the county’s [emergency request](#), attorneys argued that the same three-justice panel’s Tuesday decision “overlooks or misapprehends” several factors of the case, writing that “irreparable harm would occur to the decedents’ family members as they would be forced to re-live the trauma of the death of their loved one and be subjected to embarrassment and stigmatization based on the disclosure of private health and medical information.”

The Review-Journal has been pursuing the documents for about four years, one of the longest public records fights in the news organization’s history. Throughout the legal battle, the county has never presented evidence that families were concerned about the records’ release.

“I certainly hope the court will consider imposing sanctions on Clark County for contempt,” Review-Journal Executive Editor Glenn Cook said. “When a government that makes law gets away with ignoring the law and ignoring the courts, it must be held accountable.”

In July 2017, [the Review-Journal filed a lawsuit](#) against the coroner’s office seeking the release of the autopsies as part of an investigation into county child protective services’ handling of cases in which children died. The county for years had taken the position that autopsy reports were

confidential even though the documents are not specifically exempted by the Nevada Public Records Act.

In February, the [Nevada Supreme Court ruled that autopsies](#) are public records but sent the case back to Crockett to determine whether there was any private medical information that should be redacted.

Crockett offered to review more than 600 autopsies himself to see if there were valid privacy concerns — until he discovered that the coroner hadn't bothered to redact most of the autopsies. At that point, [he blasted the county for dragging its heels](#) and violating the spirit of public records laws. He ordered the autopsies released by Dec. 30.

“Why the coroner’s office does not link arms with the Review-Journal and provide records freely and voluntarily is unimaginable,” he said at the time. “Everything demonstrates the coroner’s office is bound and determined to circumvent and avoid the Nevada Public Records Act by stonewalling and obfuscating.”

Despite already spending about \$80,000 in taxpayer money for the fight, the coroner decided to again appeal Crockett’s order to release the records, and Clark County commissioners, except Commissioner Tick Segerblom, voted earlier this month [to approve more funding](#) for the effort.

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