Christopher Gregory

From: Christopher Gregory
Sent: Thursday, August 13, 2026 5:53 PM
To: 'Shelly Bradbury'; 'Jacquelyn Hutchins'; 'John Frank'; 'sboyd@cbs.com'; 'Clark, Kyle'; 'marshall@9news.com'; 'bazi.kanani@cpr.org'; 'colette.bordelon@denver7.com'; 'jaguilar@denverpost.com'; 'MichaelBrown@iheartmedia.com'; 'Matt Schwartz'; 'Ben Weiser'; 'liptaka@nytimes.com'; 'jack.healy@nytimes.com'; 'nick.corasaniti@nytimes.com'; 'georgewill@washpost.com'; 'ews@ericsondermann.com'; 'cjohnson2@npr.org'; 'Jason Salzman'; 'jesse@coloradosun.com'; 'jon@i2i.org'; 'david.migoya@gazette.com'; 'Vince Bzdek'; 'Michael Karlik'; 'ernest.luning@coloradopolitics.com'; 'Marianne Goodland'; 'Dan Njegomir'; 'luige.delpuerto@coloradopolitics.com'
Cc: 'info@coloradodems.org'; 'info@cologop.org'; 'acp4co@gmail.com'; 'info@ApprovalVotingParty.com'; 'info@coloradocenterparty.org'; 'Info@coloradoforwardparty.com'; 'statechair@lpcolorado.org'; 'info@nolabels.org'; 'tjrcole@hotmail.com'
Subject: RE: Gregory v. COJPE--CAR 21 Petition for Disqualification of Colorado Supreme Court
Attachments: 260812 CSPG CAR 21 Petition.pdf; a 0001-1 Complaint Ex 1.pdf; c 260723 CCJD Mtn Intervene & Seal Complaint.pdf; d 260723 CCJD Ex A Supp Mtn Intervene.pdf; e 260723 CCJD Emerg Mtn Seal Complaint & Suppress Ct Filings.pdf; f 260727 DDC Order Temp Supp CSPG Complaint & Req Resp.pdf; g 260801 CSPG ROS COJPE et al.pdf; h 260804 COAG EOA COJPE.pdf; i 260803 CSPG Mtn Prelim Injunct & TRO.pdf; j 260804 DDC Order Deny CSPG Mtn TRO.pdf; k 260810 CSPG Resp CCJD Mtn Intervene.pdf; l 260810 CSPG Resp CCJD Emerg Mtn Seal.pdf

Good Evening,

Last night, I filed the attached Petition for Order to Show Cause Pursuant to C.A.R. 21. The Petition seeks the disqualification of the entire Colorado Supreme Court according to Colo. Const. Art. VI, Sec. 23(3)(f)(II), the formation of a special tribunal, and the immediate Colo. RJD 34 suspensions of all the Justices and Adams County Court Judge Leroy Kirby. As has been his practice, Attorney General Philp Weiser seeks to suppress my court filings from public access. This is a newsworthy story that impacts the 2026 general election.

Sincerely,
Christopher Gregory

The Gregory Law Firm, LLC
Christopher S.P. Gregory
Attorney at Law

201 Coffman St., #1822, Longmont, CO 80502
● Phone: 970.648.0642 ● Fax: 970.648.0643 ●

This e-mail transmission contains information from the Gregory Law Firm, LLC which may be confidential or protected by the attorney-client privilege. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you must not read this transmission and that any disclosure, copying, printing, distribution or use of any of the information contained in or attached to this transmission is prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, please notify us immediately by e-mail and delete the original transmission.

<table>
<tr><td>Colorado Supreme Court
2 East 14th Avenue
Denver, CO 80203
Phone Number: 720-625-5150</td><td rowspan="3">▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲</td></tr>
<tr><td>Original Proceeding Pursuant to C.A.R. 21,
District Court, Denver County
Case No. 26CV32668;
Judge A. Bruce Jones</td></tr>
<tr><td>In Re Christopher S.P. Gregory

v.

Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Attorney for Petitioner(s):

Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq.
The Gregory Law Firm, LLC
201 Coffman St., #1822
Longmont, CO 80501

Phone #: 970-648-0642
Fax #: 970-648-0643
Email: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net
Atty. Reg. # 37095</td><td>Case Number:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PETITION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE PURSUANT TO C.A.R. 21</td></tr>
</table>

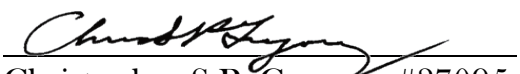
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that this brief complies with all requirements of C.A.R. 21, C.A.R. 28, and C.A.R. 32, including all formatting requirements set forth in these rules.

Specifically, the undersigned certifies that:

The brief complies with C.A.R. 21, C.A.R. 28(g), and C.A.R. 32. It contains 8,933 words (exclusive of the designation of the record / appendices and contact information for the attorneys appearing in the proceedings below, which collectively contain 648 words). The brief further complies with the requirements set forth in C.A.R. 21(g)(4). The District Court has temporarily suppressed Petitioner's Verified Complaint filed in the proceedings below. Consequently, Petitioner accompanies this Petition with a motion to suppress under CJD 05-01 § 4.60 and further requests that the Special Tribunal demanded through this Petition immediately restore public access to the Verified Complaint and its exhibit.

I acknowledge that my brief may be stricken if it fails to comply with the requirements of C.A.R. 21, C.A.R. 28, and C.A.R. 32.



Christopher S.P. Gregory, #37095
Pro Se Attorney for Petitioner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Identification of the Petitioner(s) and Proposed Respondent(s) / Proceeding Below 1

2. Ruling, Action, or Failure to Act Complained Of / Explanation of Relief Sought 9

3. Irreparable Harm and Unavailability of Other Adequate Remedies 11

4. Issues Presented 15

I. Whether Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II), (3)(h) and Colo. RJD 41 mandate the formation of a special tribunal where substantial evidence supports the initiation of judicial discipline proceedings against each Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court. 15

II. When Attorney General Philip Weiser (i) is implicated in approving over $4 million of taxpayer funded non-disclosure agreements between 2019 and 2022, (ii) is himself a defendant named in his individual capacity in related proceedings, and (iii) is aware that his subordinates had knowingly and willfully concealed material information from the Colorado State Auditor and the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline for over two years, whether Attorney General Weiser must disqualify himself and his Office from representing any of the Defendants or intervenors in the present proceedings. 15

III. Whether denial of Petitioner's "Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b)" is causing irreparable harm to public confidence in the Colorado Judiciary, including facilitating the ongoing and prospective communication of legally incomplete and inaccurate information to Colorado voters. 15

5. Statement of Necessary Facts 16

6. Argument / Points and Authorities 30

I. The allegations that Petitioner made through requests for evaluation (RFEs) of judicial conduct, civil complaints, and federal judicial and/or attorney misconduct complaints meet the definitions of a complaint and a judicial

discipline proceeding under Colo. RJD 2, Colo. RJD 13(b), and § 13-5.3-101(5), C.R.S. Accordingly, the formation of a special tribunal is mandatory under Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) and (3)(h) and Colo. RJD 41..... 30

II. By permitting Attorney General Philip Weiser to intervene in Petitioner's cases—purportedly on behalf of state agencies and officials—and by further restricting public access to reports of judicial misconduct, District Judge A. Bruce Jones may be complicit in retaliating against Petitioner, denying Petitioner the fundamental right to be heard, and otherwise obstructing Colorado's constitutionally defined judicial discipline process..... 38

III. By summarily denying Petitioner's "Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b)" without setting a hearing or allowing a path to injunctive relief, District Judge A. Bruce Jones is causing continuing and prospective irreparable harms, including loss of public confidence in the Colorado Judiciary. 43

7. Supporting Documents Included in Separately Indexed Accompanying Filing 45

8. The Names, Addresses, and Phone Numbers of the Parties in the Proceeding Below: 46

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

City of Cnty. of Denver v. Cnty. Ct. of Denver & Cnty. of, Denver, 37 P.3d 453 (Colo. App. 2001) 41

Matter of Coats, 2023 CO 44 16

People ex rel. Salazar v. Davidson, 79 P.3d 1221 (Colo. 2003) 39

Statutes

§ 13-5.3-101(5), C.R.S. 30, 31

§ 13-5.5-103(3)(a), C.R.S. 46

§ 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. 11, 28, 44

§ 18-8-105, C.R.S. 42

§ 18-8-306, C.R.S. 42

§ 18-8-404, C.R.S. 42

§ 18-8-706, C.R.S 42

§ 24-18-103, C.R.S. 42

§ 24-31-111(5), C.R.S. 41

§ 24-31-113, C.R.S. 42

18 U.S.C. § 1001 42

18 U.S.C. § 1343 43

18 U.S.C. § 1503 42

18 U.S.C. § 1505 42

18 U.S.C. § 1513(e) 43

18 U.S.C. § 287 42

28 U.S.C. § 144 ..... 25, 26

31 U.S.C. § 3729 42

Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) 33

Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II), (3)(h) 9, 15, 34, 36, 38

Rules

C.A.R. 21 15

C.R.C.P. 106 ..... 13, 14, 15, 27, 45

C.R.C.P. 4(e)(10)(C) 29

C.R.C.P. 65(a) 10, 15, 29, 43, 45

C.R.C.P. 65(b) 10, 15, 29, 43, 45

Colo. RPC 1.7(a)(2) 40

Colo. RPC 3.7 40

Other Authorities

H.R. 1346 25

H.R. 1351 25

HCR23-1001 31

HJR26 19

HJR26-1029 19

SB22-201 31

SB26-084 ..... 18, 19

1. Identification of the Petitioner(s) and Proposed Respondent(s) / Proceeding Below

Petitioner, Christopher S.P. Gregory is the Plaintiff in the proceeding below, *Gregory v. Colo. Office of Jud. Performance Evaluation, et al.*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV32668. In addition to the proceeding below, Petitioner has filed the following related proceedings:

1. *United States and State of Colo. ex rel. Gregory, et al. v. Masias, et al.*, 1:25-cv-00190-KHV-GEB (D. Colo) (Sealed)[1];

2. *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.);

3. *Gregory v. Hunter*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV31374; and

4. Attorney and/or judicial misconduct complaints filed in every federal circuit.

[1] *Ex rel. Gregory* is sealed by statute to allow for a pre-intervention decision investigation. The Denver District Court and Judge A. Bruce Jones, however, have been provided with copies of the U.S. District Court's file to inform rulings in *Gregory v. Hunter*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV32668. Those case filings are also being maintained under seal. The contents of the sealed case filings, however, remain relevant to the Denver District Court's awareness of grounds for disqualifying Attorney General Phil Weiser and his Office from representing any party in this or any of the related proceedings. Put as simply as possible, Attorney General Weiser is alleged to have committed extraordinary and substantial public fraud. As a candidate for Governor, however, Attorney General Weiser is using the resources of the Colorado Department of Law to defend himself and his co-conspirators against these allegations. The misuse of these public resources is itself an example of ongoing public fraud and obstruction of justice.

The proposed respondents are the District Court in and for City and County of Denver, the Colorado Supreme Court, Colorado Attorney General Philip Weiser, Chief Justice Monica Márquez, Justice Maria Berkenkotter, Justice Susan Blanco, Justice Brian Boatright, Justice Richard L. Gabriel, Justice William W. Hood, III, Justice Carlos Samour, Jr., District Judge A. Bruce Jones, and all named-Defendants in Case No. 26CV32668.

The named-Defendants in Case No. 26CV32668 are:

- The Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation,
- The Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance,
- The 1st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The Denver County Court Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,

- The 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- The 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance,
- Kent Wagner,
- Eric Artis,
- Bill Cadman,
- John D. Dailey,
- Zara DeGroot,
- Casey Martin,
- Keith Massey,
- Thomas Neville,
- Eric Olson,
- Erin Pressler,
- Tanja Wheeler,
- Robin Beattie,
- Sean Conrecode,
- Judith Goeke,
- Janel Guerrero,
- Christine Jensen,
- Mark Richter,
- Leslie Schaefer,
- Leah Varnell,
- Thomas Walsh,
- Kendra Beckwith,
- Clarence Burton,
- Fernando Guzman,
- Simone Montoya,
- Greg Movesian,
- Chris Reagen,
- John Simon,
- Adam Stern,
- Elise Topliss,
- Ashley Troxell,
- Antionette Gifford,

- Richard Ott,
- Mallory Revel,
- Mary Beth Searles,
- Gayle Young,
- Claude Appel,
- Alfredo Burciaga,
- Sheryl Hanisch,
- Lourae King,
- Azarel Madrigal,
- Sisto Maza,
- Lynette Robinson Bates,
- Keri Williams,
- Caitlin Young,
- David Blankinship,
- Sarah Brittain Jack,
- James Cara,
- Chineta Davis,
- Eric Hall,
- Ime Lopez,
- Aaron Salt,
- Anne Turner,
- Murray Weiner,
- Kathleen Brendza,
- Courtney Edwards,
- Erin Gigliello,
- Cipriano Gurrola Navarro,
- Jeffrey Huntley,
- Christopher Tomchuck,
- Sarah Vaine,
- Lisa Webster,
- Michael Wheeler,
- Jean Aaro,
- Frank Bowman,
- Molly Imber,
- Seana Lazur,

- Eric Naber,
- Todd Norvell,
- Kenneth Pace,
- Anthony Savastano,
- Avery Sheldon,
- Deborah Tully,
- Quinn Archibeque,
- Raymond Beck,
- Andrea Briener,
- Julie Huffman,
- Katie Lewinger,
- Bo James Nerlin,
- Robert M. O'Hayre,
- Mike Waters,
- Marketa Zubkova,
- Darin Atteberry,
- Taylor A. Clapp,
- Dana Englehardt,
- William Flowers,
- Brian Hardouin,
- Kevin Havelda,
- Lesley Osborn,
- Dianne Peterson,
- Braulio Rojas,
- Michael Ruttenberg,
- Mary Albaugh,
- Carrie Ford,
- Linda McKinley,
- Georgina Melby,
- Milton Mendez,
- Ben Rose,
- Samuel Rose,
- Michelle K. Schindler,
- Dana Charles,
- Christy Fidura,

- Tracy Gutierrez,
- Wesley Hassler,
- Cindy Lou Jones,
- Velia Rincon,
- Kate Shafer,
- Stacie Shirley,
- Michelle Wiseman,
- Laura Young,
- Jeanna Baitlon,
- Peter Hinga,
- Derek Irvine,
- Anne Jefferson,
- Lisa Kidwell,
- Ed Norden,
- Ehren Penix,
- Magdalena Rosa,
- Jim Stockbridge,
- George Dingfelder,
- Jesse A. Guerro,
- Anne Kelly,
- Micah Larson,
- Nicole Linder,
- Chelsea McNerney-Martinez,
- Ava Paula Medina,
- Rebecca Rian,
- Michael Boyer,
- David Bute,
- Jeffrey Cure,
- Jake Hettinger,
- Dean Jarrett,
- Brian Landry,
- Greg Larson,
- Jarrod Munger,
- Jeff Comstock,
- Natascha Drekonja,

- Ryan Dougherty,
- Zachariah Falconer-Stout,
- Casey Zuillen,
- Max Salazar,
- T. Wright Dickinson,
- Vicki Allen,
- Heather Nicole Gioffredi,
- Andrew Hayden,
- Nora Lindholm,
- Jennifer Mortimeyer,
- Jacob Peterson,
- Madeline Almond,
- James Bullock,
- Alex Egri,
- Randy Freed,
- Michelle Gardner,
- Lindsey Hart,
- Cris Menz,
- Donna Rohde,
- Caitlin Young,
- Harlan Bockman,
- Emily Fleishmann,
- Karl Hansen,
- Sara Haimidi,
- Penny Platnick,
- Jeffrey C. Ruebel,
- Logan Souder,
- Jacquelyn D. Stanton,
- Michelle Stermer,
- Dean Toda,
- Dan Deasy,
- Regina Edmondson,
- Torry Garland,
- Charles Gilford,
- Richard Holt,

- Annie Ollada,
- Don Sheehan,
- Linda Sunshine,
- Leanne Wheeler,
- Tommy Butler,
- Anthea L. Carrasco,
- Robert Casey,
- Tate Costin,
- Kirsten Daniel,
- Ashley Greene,
- Alicia Johnson,
- Syukar Manaf,
- Thomas Roche,
- Steve Wrenn,
- Elizabeth Callahan,
- Charlie Danaher,
- Renee E. Ezer,
- Rachel Friend,
- Jennifer Geiger,
- D.D. Mallard,
- Mark Milliman,
- Michael Schreiner,
- Andrew Shoemaker,
- Sam Weaver,
- Tracy Badger,
- Matthew Breman,
- Damon Davis,
- William S. Deford,
- Cindy Enos-Martinez,
- Beau Flores,
- Ken Haptonstall,
- Rose Moglia,
- Diane Schwenke,
- David A. Younger,
- Drew Buffington,

- Michael Costen,
- Michael J. Doyle,
- Jon L. Kelly,
- Valerie Maez,
- Sally Planalp,
- Shak Powers,
- Jeremy Reed,
- Drew Richman,
- Jane Cox,
- Paul King,
- Dan McMillan,
- Aaron Paul,
- Josefina Rapheal-Milliner,
- William Smith, and
- Kim Turnage.

2. Ruling, Action, or Failure to Act Complained Of / Explanation of Relief Sought

First and foremost, Petitioner seeks the disqualification of the entire Colorado Supreme Court from these proceedings and all related proceedings as mandated by Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II), (3)(h) and Colo. RJD 41. Additionally, sufficient grounds exist for the Special Tribunal to immediately suspend all the Justices and Adams County Court Judge Leroy Kirby according to Colo. RJD 34(b)(2), pending judicial discipline proceedings.

Once a special tribunal is formed, Petitioner requests that the Special Tribunal exercise the Colorado Supreme Court's original jurisdiction to review the following rulings, actions, and failures to act in the proceedings below:

1. District Judge A. Bruce Jones's "Order," dated July 27, 2026, suppressing Petitioner's Verified Complaint and exhibit and requiring Petitioner to respond to Attorney General Philip Weiser's: 1) "Motion to Intervene for Limited Purpose of Raising Confidentiality of Commission Information Filed by Plaintiff, Including to Seal Complaint" and 2) "Emergency Motion to (1) Seal Plaintiff's Complaint and (2) Require Plaintiff to File Any Papers That Contain Discussion of Judicial Discipline Regarding Colorado Judges as Suppressed in the First Instance."
2. District Judge A. Bruce Jones's "Order: Proposed Temporary Restraining Order," dated August 4, 2026, denying Petitioner's "Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b)."
3. District Judge A. Bruce Jones's failure to deny Attorney General Weiser and the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline's motion to intervene *sua sponte*.
4. District Judge A. Bruce Jones's failure to issue a *sua sponte* order disqualifying Attorney General Weiser and attorneys subject to his supervision and control from representing any of the named-Defendants in the proceedings below.

5. District Judge A. Bruce Jones's failure to disqualify himself from the proceedings below despite an apparent pattern of Judge Jones deliberately denying Petitioner his fundamental right to be heard.
6. The failure of the named-Defendants in the case below to direct COJPE Executive Director Kent Wagner to refrain from publishing the 2026 Colorado judicial performance evaluation reports prior to verification that the various performance commissions had complied with their mandated duty to continuously evaluate the "integrity" of each and every Colorado state court judge under § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S.
7. Attorney General Philip Weiser's refusal to disqualify himself and the Colorado Department of Law from appearing and/or representing any of the named-Defendants in the proceeding below and in the related proceedings (other than as himself being an individual-capacity Defendant).

3. Irreparable Harm and Unavailability of Other Adequate Remedies

Material information is being knowingly and willfully concealed from Colorado voters as they consider the qualifications of not only judges who are standing for retention in the 2026 general election but also the candidates for federal, statewide, and local offices. For reasons that remain unclear, many elected

office holders and the press have been complicit in covering up a largely admitted to and proven more-than-25-year pattern of ongoing public fraud and public corruption. Indeed, despite being fully aware of the underlying action and Petitioner's motion for a temporary order and preliminary injunction, *Colorado Politics* reporter Michael Karlik intentionally omitted reporting on the existence of the underlying action in his coverage of publication of the 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports.[2]

By failing to perform their mandated duty to continuously evaluate the "integrity" of all Colorado state court judges, the respective judicial performance commissions have already caused irreparable harm by publishing their legally incomplete and inaccurate 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports and producing a loss of public confidence both in Colorado's judicial performance evaluation structure and in the Colorado Judiciary. This and other irreparable harm will only amplify if the judicial performance commissions proceed to publish their inaccurate judicial performance evaluation reports in the 2026 Colorado State Ballot Information Booklet, encouraging voters to proceed to their ballots upon knowingly

[2] Michael Karlik, *3 Colorado Judges Receive Unfavorable Retention Recommendation as One Performance Commission Violates Rules*, COLORADO POLITICS, August 4, 2026; *see also* Michael Karlik, *Local Party Leaders, Incoming Judge Among Members of Judicial Performance Commission that Violated Law*, COLORADO POLITICS, August 7, 2026.

bogus information. Similarly, Colorado voters will be defrauded if they remain ignorant of the roles U.S. Senator John Hickenlooper, Congressman Joe Neguse, Colorado Attorney General Phil Weiser, Colorado Secretary of State Jena Griswold, 4th Judicial District Attorney Michael Allen, Colorado Joint Budget Committee Chair Jeff Bridges, Justice William Hood, III, Court of Appeals Judge Grant Sullivan, Jefferson County Court Judge Sara Garrido, Denver County Court Presiding Judge Kerri Lombardi, El Paso County Court Judge Meredith Patrick Cord, Adams County Court Judge Mariana Vielma, numerous Colorado state legislators, and other elected officials who are on the 2026 ballot have had in obstructing the administration of justice.

Petitioner has sought the disqualification of the entire Colorado Supreme Court, the formation of a special tribunal, and other injunctive relief through both the underlying C.R.C.P. 106 action against the judicial performance commissions and in his other related proceedings. Invariably, the Justices have refused to disqualify themselves and have endorsed Attorney General Weiser using public resources to represent himself (named in his individual capacity) and the other Defendants. Attorney General Weiser, through his subordinates, has sought to censor Petitioner's reporting of judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Such censorship has included opposing Petitioner's requests for the formation of a special tribunal and the appointment of another state's attorney general as a Special

Assistant Attorney General (SAAG) capable of impartially representing the interests of the State of Colorado. The practical impacts of Attorney General Weiser's conflicted representation has been that Petitioner's underlying C.R.C.P. 106 action and all related proceedings have been delayed indefinitely without any path to formal discovery, including the opportunity to depose Attorney General Weiser, the Justices, and other material witnesses. In addition to defrauding Colorado voters, the obstruction and censorship that is occurring through Attorney General Weiser, the Justices, and the courts (both federal and state) prevents Petitioner from being afforded his fundamental right to be heard.[3] As explained in Comment 1 to Canon Rule 2.15 of the Colorado Code of Judicial Conduct (the Code), ignoring or denying known misconduct is itself a form of irreparable harm by diminishing public respect for the judiciary. Comment 1 states, in relevant part: "Ignoring or denying known misconduct among one's judicial colleagues or members of the legal profession

[3] On August 11, 2026, Senior U.S. District Judge Kathyrn H. Vratil issued a Memorandum and Order and entered final judgment dismissing *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, ECF Nos. 104 and 105, on a motion filed by Attorney General Weiser. This is the most extreme example of the Defendants being excused from answering while Petitioner was methodically denied any meaningful opportunity to be heard on the underlying allegations of judicial misconduct. Judge Vratil previously set aside the default entered against all Defendants, which was effectively a complete admission to the allegations of liability in Petitioner's Verified Complaint and Jury Demand, ECF No. 1.

undermines a judge's responsibility to participate in efforts to ensure public respect for the justice system."

Although C.R.C.P. 106 would ordinarily provide an adequate remedy, such a remedy does not exist here because of the rulings, actions, and failures to act complained of in this Petition. Unless a special tribunal is formed to exercise the Colorado Supreme Court's original jurisdiction to consider this C.A.R. 21 Petition, there are no adequate alternative remedies available to Petitioner or to the public.

4. Issues Presented

I. Whether Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II), (3)(h) and Colo. RJD 41 mandate the formation of a special tribunal where substantial evidence supports the initiation of judicial discipline proceedings against each Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court.

II. When Attorney General Philip Weiser (i) is implicated in approving over $4 million of taxpayer funded non-disclosure agreements between 2019 and 2022, (ii) is himself a defendant named in his individual capacity in related proceedings, and (iii) is aware that his subordinates had knowingly and willfully concealed material information from the Colorado State Auditor and the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline for over two years, whether Attorney General Weiser must disqualify himself and his Office from representing any of the Defendants or intervenors in the present proceedings.

III. Whether denial of Petitioner's "Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b)" is causing irreparable harm to public confidence in the Colorado Judiciary, including facilitating the ongoing and prospective communication of legally incomplete and inaccurate information to Colorado voters.

5. Statement of Necessary Facts

In 2019, the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court collectively approved a $2.66-$2.75 million sole-source, *quid pro quo* "hush money" contract with Colorado State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO) Chief of Staff Mindy Masias. This egregious judicial misconduct is admitted to and proven. *See generally Matter of Coats*, 2023 CO 44. The Justices—assisted by co-Defendants including Governor Jared Polis, Attorney General Phil Weiser, and members of the various judicial oversight entities—continue to engage in a more than 25-year pattern of obstructing justice. This pattern includes spending tens of millions of taxpayer-dollars annually to conceal judicial, attorney, and official misconduct through non-disclosure agreements, self-controlled investigations, and public relations schemes.

Petitioner's efforts to expose this corruption have invariably been met with intimidation, retaliation, and further obstruction. Petitioner is being deprived of the fundamental right to be heard when reporting crimes, ethical violations, and public fraud.

Retaliation against Petitioner traces to 2018, when the Justices, Attorney General Weiser, Governor Polis, and others knowingly and willfully concealed the negotiation and nature of the $2.66-$2.75 million Masias bribe from State Auditor Dianne Ray and from the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline, on which Petitioner served as a member, Vice Chair, and Chair. The concealment included

hiding a memorandum (referred to as the Masias Memo) alleging judicial, attorney, and employee misconduct that Masias was directed to cover up, including by destroying records and evidence.

As Chair of the CCJD, Petitioner sought records related to the Masias Contract and the Masias Memo. Governor Polis retaliated by declining to reappoint Petitioner to a customary second term. The remaining CCJD members nevertheless hired Petitioner back to serve as Executive Director. After Petitioner achieved the historic first public censure of a Colorado Supreme Court Justice in *Matter of Coats*, Petitioner was again retaliated against and fired. At the time of his termination, Petitioner was pursuing accountability for the other Justices' roles in collectively approving, cancelling, and concealing the illicit Masias Contract.

Despite his termination, Petitioner has continued to pursue accountability through the underlying action and related proceedings described *supra*. Each has produced the same result: Petitioner is denied any opportunity to be heard, to publicly report judicial misconduct, and/or to conduct formal discovery. Courts have indefinitely delayed these matters, excusing the defendants and respondents from filing responsive pleadings and from being subject to discovery, including the production of public records and interviews/depositions of the Justices and other

material witnesses.[4] In particular, by allowing Attorney General Weiser to represent Colorado State Auditor Kerri Hunter and to file a motion to dismiss, Denver District Court Judge A. Bruce Jones has indefinitely delayed addressing Petitioner's requests for (i) formal referral of the Masias Controversy to conflict-free federal law enforcement and (ii) appointment of a SAAG to conduct a full, legitimate, and independent investigation. *Gregory v. Hunter*.

Through litigation and engagement with the Colorado General Assembly, Petitioner has attempted to create a public record memorializing the more than 25-year ongoing Colorado Judicial Scandal and its associated pattern of public corruption.[5] Petitioner summarizes that pattern below, as relevant to this Petition.

---

[4] U.S. District Court Judge Kathyrn H. Vratil set aside the default entered in *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.* Denver District Judge A. Bruce Jones preemptively ordered the Clerk of Court not to enter a default in *Gregory v. Hunter*.

[5] The legislative record that Petitioner has developed can be found, as follows:

• January 21, 2026 SMART Act Hearing for the Colorado Judicial Department and Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline-- https://coleg.box.com/s/rjeotmshfl64jgs4d1sxw1424873wghl.

• February 9, 2026 Senate Judiciary Committee Confirmation Hearing for former Senator Bob Gardner to the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline-- https://leg.colorado.gov/committee_meeting_hearing_summary/28938.

• February 11, 2026 Senate Judiciary Committee Hearing on SB26-084-- https://leg.colorado.gov/committee_meeting_hearing_summary/29188.

In 2002, then-Chief Justice Mary Mullarkey, knowing that then-3rd Judicial District Chief Judge Jesse Manzanares had engaged in serious judicial misconduct by falsely accusing fellow District Judge Claude Appel of being part of a cocaine ring, allowed Manzanares to quietly retire without accountability through judicial and/or attorney discipline. Discipline against Manzanares was not pursued even though Appel ultimately received a $100,000 settlement as part of a lawsuit he brought against the FBI for violation of the federal Privacy Act. In effect, Chief Justice Mullarkey had knowingly and willingly assisted another judge conceal and excuse substantial misconduct.

In 2007, Chief Justice Mullarkey again prostituted and abused her office by attempting to abort an investigation of Larry Manzanares (Chief Judge Jesse Manzanares's nephew) at its outset. Larry Manzanares retired as a Denver District Judge to become the Denver City Attorney. Shortly thereafter, a stolen Judicial Department laptop was traced to his home. When contacted by Denver Police, Manzanares denied possessing the laptop, but later returned it to the Denver District

---

• March 12, 2026 House State, Civic, Military, and Veterans Affairs Committee Hearing on SB26-084-- https://leg.colorado.gov/summary_attachments/44862/download.

• May 4, 2026 House State, Civic, Military, and Veterans Affairs Committee Hearing on HJR26-1029-- https://coleg.box.com/s/j8z8y4vfumdkslea6dic0nd42zxw56tj.

Court Administrator. In a television interview, Manzanares claimed he bought the laptop from a fence in a parking lot near the Denver City and County Building. Rather than immediately turning the laptop over to law enforcement, the Judicial Department attempted to have its IT director crack Manzanares's password and inspect the laptop's contents. At the same time, the Denver District Court Administrator and SCAO Judicial Counsel Carol Haller lobbied the 2nd Judicial District Attorney's Office to treat the theft report as a "misunderstanding" and dismiss the investigation. After a supervisor intervened, the 2nd Judicial District Attorney's Office disqualified itself and the 1st Judicial District Attorney's Office was appointed as a special prosecutor, with then-District Judge Brian D. Boatright's brother, Russell Boatright, assigned as lead investigator. A forensic examination of the laptop later revealed that Manzanares deleted thousands of pornographic images during the less-than-24-hour period between the police contact and Manzanares returning the laptop. Investigator Boatright recognized some images as "age questionable" and submitted them to the national known child pornography database for comparison. After Investigator Boatright submitted an 80-page arrest affidavit, Manzanares was arrested and charged with three felonies. Within hours of his initial appearance on bond, Manzanares went to Eisenhower Park and committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. His family promoted a narrative that a racially motivated prosecution caused

Manzanares's death. Despite contemporaneous press reporting, there was no investigation into the judicial, attorney, and employee misconduct involved in the Judicial Department's attempts to terminate the investigation at its outset. From 2007 onward, Brian Boatright—then a judge and later a justice—was fully aware of efforts within the Colorado Judicial Department to rug sweep the Larry Manzanares affair.

On December 31, 2008, the CCJD's Executive Director Rick Wehmhoefer was abruptly fired. Then-SCAO HR Director Mindy Masias and then-SCAO HR Deputy Director Eric Brown were installed as interim administrators. Masias and Brown had unfettered access to CCJD records and the opportunity to destroy them. Petitioner can attest to the absence and sparseness of the CCJD's records regarding the Appel-Manzanares and Larry Manzanares matters.

In July 2018, SCAO Controller Myra Dukes discovered that Masias, who had been promoted to SCAO Chief of Staff, may have altered a receipt submitted with a personal reimbursement request. Internal and external investigations substantiated Dukes's concerns. Dukes refused to sign SCAO's management letter attesting to the integrity of internal controls for the State Auditor's continuous single statewide audit. State Court Administrator Christopher Ryan then notified Masias that she would be terminated for cause. Rather than accepting her dismissal, Masias activated FMLA leave and, through HR Director Eric Brown, began negotiating her severance and a

leadership training services contract. During those negotiations, Brown presented the Masias Memo to Chief Justice Nathan B. Coats at a meeting with Coats, Ryan, and Counsel to the Chief Justice Andrew Rottman.[6] The Masias Memo functioned as an ultimatum—you cannot fire me when you directed me to cover up worse misconduct within the Colorado Judicial Department. After a rigged RFP process and further negotiations, Masias ultimately executed a separation agreement on March 15, 2019 containing a non-disclosure provision. Two days after the separation agreement was effective March 19, 2019, Masias presented her leadership training proposal to Chief Justice Coats, State Court Administrator Christopher Ryan, and Rottman. On March 25, 2019, Ryan provided the final version of the sole-source determination to Masias. On April 11, 2019, the Masias Contract was executed the first time, providing Masias at least $532,000 per year for five years—approximately three times an individual Justice's salary. Four days later, an anonymous Fraud Hotline complaint was sent to each Justice, to Governor Polis, and to Attorney General Weiser, alleging widespread fraud within the SCAO. State Auditor Dianne Ray contacted Chief Justice Coats to ask how the Judicial Department wanted to proceed. In a May 29, 20219 letter, Coats stated the Justices would refer the investigation to the Office of the State Auditor through Rottman.

[6] Andrew Rottman has since been promoted to succeed Terri Morrison as SCAO Judicial Counsel.

Nowhere in the letter, however, did Chief Justice Coats inform State Auditor Ray that the Masias Contract had been negotiated. Three business days later, on June 3, 2019--immediately after Myra Dukes retired—the Masias Contract was executed a second time. When the contract became public in July 2019, the Justices cancelled it and required Ryan and Brown to resign. Although Chief Justice Coats was publicly censured for his role, no other Justice has been held accountable for what amounts to collective approval of an attempted $2.66-$2.75 million taxpayer funded bribe.

The negotiation and execution of the Masias Contract coincided with other efforts by the Justices and judicial oversight entities to conceal material evidence of serious judicial, attorney, and official misconduct from the public.

First, Denver Juvenile Court Presiding Judge D. Brett Woods retaliated against and wrongfully terminated court staff who had internally reported his habitual alcoholism, including being intoxicated while on the bench. Judge Woods issued a termination letter to the court staff on June 3, 2019--the same day that the Masias Contract was signed a second time. Irrefutable evidence shows then-Justice Brian Boatright and other judges knew of Judge Woods's habitual alcoholism and retaliation but kept it secret for more than four years.

Second, concealment continues regarding Adams County Court Judge Leroy Kirby. In May 2019, Petitioner was Vice-Chair of the CCJD and Kirby was Chair.

Kirby abruptly resigned from the CCJD after a complaint alleged a consensual but unreported sexual relationship with court staff (including encounters at the courthouse) that later became retaliatory when the relationship soured. Per the reporting party's request, the CCJD imposed a private censure. At the time, Kirby was applying for a vacancy on the 17th Judicial District Court, but the CCJD did not consider whether Kirby had been dishonest in his application, including his response to Question 47[7]. After Kirby resigned, Petitioner became the CCJD Chair. Kirby was later identified by the *Denver Gazette* as one of 53 judges who likely committed a misdemeanor by failing to file required annual personal financial disclosure (PFD) statements.[8] In late 2023, Petitioner drafted a Colo. RJD 14(a) notice letter to Judge Kirby and recommended formal proceedings seeking Kirby's removal, but the letter was never sent. Instead, with full awareness of Kirby's history of concealment, the CCJD's members retaliated against and fired Petitioner. With no dissenting voices

[7] Prior to amendments, Question 47 read:

> Is there any circumstance or event in your personal or professional life which, if brought to the attention of the Commission, might tend to affect adversely your qualifications to serve on the court for which you have applied?

[8] David Migoya, *One in Six Judges Lack Financial Disclosures: Little Enforcement Even as a Misdemeanor Charge*, DENVER GAZETTE, August 13, 2023.

remaining, the CCJD resolved approximately 73 PFD complaints through dismissal or private discipline.[9] Judge Kirby remains on the bench after presumably lying to the 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance and to voters during the 2024 retention cycle.

Attorney General Phil Weiser—purporting to represent the CCJD, State Auditor Kerri Hunter, COJPE Executive Director Kent Wagner, the COJPE, and the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance—now seeks to harass Petitioner and suppress Kirby's admitted misconduct by asserting that information Petitioner learned as a CCJD member and Executive Director is "confidential." It deserves emphasis that Judge Kirby's workplace misconduct and dishonesty is substantially similar to that of U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia Judge Eleanor Ross. Judge Ross currently faces two resolutions for her impeachment. H.R. 1346, 119th Cong. (2026); H.R. 1351, 119th Cong. (2026). As Defendants in *Gregory*, Governor Polis, Attorney General Weiser, the Justices, and the members of the CCJD are all aware of and are endorsing Attorney General Weiser's efforts to hide Judge Kirby's misconduct and dishonesty from the public.[10]

---

[9] *See* David Migoya, *Follow Up: 73 Judges Under Investigation for Violating State Law*, DENVER GAZETTE, January 13, 2024.

[10] In *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, Petitioner had filed an "Affidavit of Judicial Bias or Prejudice According to 28 U.S.C. § 144 and Certificate of Counsel; Exhibits 1-11," ECF No. 26. Petitioner's 28 U.S.C. § 144

Third, concealment involved former 17th Judicial District Court Judge Robert Kiesnowski. Like Kirby, Kiesnowski had an undisclosed romantic relationship with court staff; unlike Kirby, he married his paramour. Judge Kiesnowski directed his harassment and retaliation instead towards his judicial assistant, Emily Betts. He perceived that Ms. Betts had disclosed his unreported relationship with the court supervisor who later became his wife. The retaliation continued, even after Ms. Betts was reassigned to another judge's chambers and had reported the issues to the 17th Judicial District Court Executive and to SCAO's HR Department. Kiesnowski ultimately agreed to resign as part of a private censure. Before stepping down, however, he committed further misconduct by representing his brother-in-law, who was interviewed by law enforcement in an attempted murder investigation. Consistent with their handling of Kirby, the Justices struck the CCJD's recommendation for Kiesnowski's public censure following his subsequent misconduct and a trial before special masters. The Justices' order asserted that

---

Affidavit mandated the disqualification of U.S. District Court Judge Daniel D. Domenico from Petitioner's federal cases. A copy of the 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit was filed into *Gregory v. Hunter* as a suppressed document, Exhibit 3 to Petitioner's Amended Verified Complaint. Although the issue has been fully briefed, District Judge A. Bruce Jones has delayed ruling on Petitioner's pending motion to allow public access to the 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit. As Defendants, Governor Polis, Attorney General Weiser, and the Justices have been fully aware of the contents of the 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit since its filing on January 14, 2026, but they continue to obstruct and oppose allowing public access to it.

Judge Kiesnowski's private censure was "confidential" and could not be discussed by the appointed special masters or the CCJD in its recommendation. The concealment of Judge D. Brett Woods's and Judge Robert Kiesnowski's misconduct was simultaneously reported in the press.[11]

These matters—Woods, Kirby, and Kiesnowski—illustrate a pattern and methodical steps by the Justices, their subordinates, and others to intentionally disregard and conceal colleagues' misconduct within the legal profession.

While the overall Colorado Judicial Scandal has an extensive history, the procedural history of the current proceedings is straightforward. On July 22, 2026, Petitioner filed his "Verified Complaint for Mandamus, Prohibition, and/or Other Injunctive Relief Under C.R.C.P. 106; Exhibit 1." The Verified Complaint and its accompanying exhibit were immediately provided to COJPE via email. Petitioner pled two claims for relief, the first for relief in the form of mandamus and the second for relief in the form of prohibition.

---

[11] David Migoya, *Colorado Supreme Court Chief Justice and Others Aware of Colleague's Drinking Problem, But Kept Silent*, DENVER GAZETTE, March 3, 2024 (discussing pending disciplinary proceedings against former Denver Juvenile Court Presiding Judge D. Brett Woods); David Migoya, *Case Against District Judge in Adams County Allegedly 'Slow Walked' to Discipline Commission*, DENVER GAZETTE, March 3, 2024 (discussing disciplinary proceedings against former Adams County District Court Judge Robert Kiesnowski).

The claim for mandamus relief specifically seeks an order requiring the defendant judicial performance commissions and commissioners to perform their duties to continuously evaluate the "integrity" of every Colorado state court judge under § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. Secondarily, the claim for mandamus relief seeks an order enforcing the defendants' obligations to refrain from being represented by Attorney General Phil Weiser and, instead, to appoint a SAAG.

The claim for prohibition relief expressly "seeks an order prohibiting Defendants from publishing judicial evaluation reports until the Defendants have demonstrated to this Court that such judicial evaluation reports meaningfully examine the subject judges' 'integrity,' as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S."

Before formal service was accomplished and almost immediately after Petitioner filed his Verified Complaint, Attorney General Weiser (under the auspices of representing the CCJD) filed a motion to intervene and censor Petitioner's public reporting of Judge Leroy Kirby's admitted misconduct. Rather than denying Attorney General Weiser's intervention motion *sua sponte*, District Judge A. Bruce Jones issued an "Order" dated July 27, 2026 that restricted public access to Petitioner's Verified Complaint and exhibit while allowing public access to a redacted version of the Verified Complaint submitted by Attorney General Weiser. Judge Jones's Order went on to set a 14-day deadline for Petitioner to respond to Attorney General Weiser's motions with a further directive imposing a

prior restraint and censoring Petitioner from "quot[ing] or otherwise includ[ing] the disputed information in either response."

When Petitioner served the Verified Complaint and summonses upon COJPE Executive Director Wagner (who is expressly recognized as an agent for all the judicial performance commissions and their commissioners by statute and by rule), Wagner attempted to selectively refuse service citing discussions with his "attorneys." As required by C.R.C.P. 4(e)(10)(C), a copy of the Verified Complaint and summonses was also served directly upon Attorney General Weiser.

On August 3, 2026, Petitioner filed his "Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b)." Knowing of Petitioner's objections and claim for mandamus relief requiring Defendants to appoint a SAAG, Executive Director Wagner proceeded to publish the 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports anyway. After the evaluation reports were published, on August 4, 2026, Attorney General Weiser, through Assistant Attorney General Lane Towery, filed an entry of appearance. The entry of appearance, however, asserted that Petitioner's service was only effective on four of the selectively identified Defendants: the COJPE, Executive Director Wagner, the State Commission of Judicial Discipline, and State Commission Chair Thomas Neville. Later in the day, Judge Jones issued an Order summarily denying Petitioner's Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Order. Judge Jones did not

schedule a hearing and, in contrast to his response to Attorney General Weiser's motion to suppress Petitioner's case filings, did not order the Defendants to temporarily remove the evaluation reports from the COJPE website.

Mr. Wagner and Attorney General Weiser's gamesmanship regarding the sufficiency of service is only the latest tactic being used in the Justices' broader pattern of obstructing the administration of justice and excusing themselves from having to answer any of the various complaints that Petitioner has filed in this and in related proceedings.

Petitioner is entitled to the basic procedures of a civil case, which include filing a complaint with the defendants being required to answer the allegations of the complaint. Moreover, Petitioner is entitled to investigation and discovery, which includes the ability to obtain public records and to depose witnesses. Petitioner is also entitled to an evidentiary hearing as necessary to prevent imminent and irreparable harms. The District Court, however, is denying Petitioner all these basic procedures and is otherwise assisting other courts give these and other related proceedings a slow death through intentional delay and neglect.

6. Argument / Points and Authorities

I. The allegations that Petitioner made through requests for evaluation (RFEs) of judicial conduct, civil complaints, and federal judicial and/or attorney misconduct complaints meet the definitions of a complaint and a judicial discipline proceeding under Colo. RJD 2, Colo. RJD 13(b), and § 13-5.3-101(5), C.R.S. Accordingly, the formation of a special tribunal is

mandatory under Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) and (3)(h) and Colo. RJD 41.

The clear legislative intent behind SB22-201 was to create a reliable process to investigate and prosecute legitimate allegations of judicial misconduct. Likewise, the clear legislative intent behind HCR23-1001 (which referred Amendment H to voters) was to prevent the Justices from exerting undue influence and control over Colorado's judicial discipline system.

§ 13-5.3-101(5), C.R.S. defines a "complaint" which requires mandatory reporting within the Colorado Judicial Department and the judicial oversight entities as "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." Similarly, the threshold for recognizing a RFE or other information as a complaint requiring investigation under Colo. RJD 14 is whether "there is a reasonable basis for disciplinary or disability proceedings." Colo. RJD 13(b), (f).

This low bar for requiring further investigation and inquiry is consistent with the definitions of a "complaint," "informal proceedings," "misconduct," "proceedings," and "request for evaluation of judicial conduct" as defined in the Colorado Rules of Judicial Discipline.

> **"Complaint"** means allegations that provide grounds for the Commission to conduct disability or disciplinary proceedings.

"Grounds" means the basis for disciplinary proceedings in Rule 5 or for disability proceedings in Rule 33.5.

"Informal proceedings" means proceedings that could result in informal remedial action or the appointment of special counsel to advise the Commission regarding other options, including advice on whether there is probable cause to commence formal proceedings.

"Misconduct" means conduct by a Judge that does not comply with the Code or Colo. RJD.

"Proceedings" means informal or formal proceedings, including, but not limited to, consideration of a request for evaluation of judicial conduct; the investigation of a complaint; a meeting or hearing of or with the Commission, its staff, special counsel, or special masters; a disciplinary disposition; a disciplinary sanction; a disability disposition; or a communication with respect thereto.

"Request for evaluation of judicial conduct" or "request" means a request by a complainant for the Commission to consider whether there is a reasonable basis for the commencement of disciplinary or disability proceedings.

Colo. RJD 2(f), (l), (n), (r), and (w).

Recognized grounds for discipline are further defined by Colo. RJD 5. Such grounds include: 1) Willful misconduct in office and extrajudicial conduct that brings the judicial office into disrepute or is prejudicial to the administration of justice, 2) Willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties, 3.) Intemperance, 4) ***Any*** conduct that violates the Code, 4) Failure to cooperate in the judicial discipline

process, and 5) Failure to comply with orders issued through judicial discipline or disability proceedings.

The entire Colorado Supreme Court must recuse itself and a special tribunal must be formed whenever enumerated conflicts exist. The formation of a special tribunal is required through overlapping provisions of Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) and Colo. RJD 41. To the extent that the requirements of Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) conflict with Colo. RJD 41 by requiring a higher standard, the constitutional requirements govern. To the extent that Colo. RJD 41 provides additional grounds for disqualification, however, those grounds are enforceable.

The primary differences between Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) and Colo. RJD 41 are: 1) That the constitutional provision requires the formation of a special tribunal composed of district and court of appeals judges with no more than one judge appointed from the same court or judicial district (contrasted with Colo. RJD 41's provision for a pool of appointees selected exclusively from the Colorado Court of Appeals) and 2) That Colo. RJD 41 requires disqualification regardless of whether the conflict involves a current or a *former* justice.

Colo. Const. Art. VI § 23(3)(f)(II) requires disqualification of the entire Colorado Supreme Court and formation of a special tribunal:

> (A) When the proceedings involve a complaint against a Colorado supreme court justice;

> (B) When a Colorado supreme court justice is a complainant or a material witness in the proceeding;
>
> (C) When a staff member to a Colorado supreme court justice is a complainant or material witness in the proceeding;
>
> (D) When a family member of a Colorado supreme court justice is a complainant or material witness in the proceeding; or
>
> (E) When any other circumstances exist due to which more than two Colorado supreme court justices have recused themselves from the proceeding.

Additionally, Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(h) expressly prohibits judges and justices who are subject to judicial discipline proceedings from hearing their own cases. Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(h) states:

> A justice or judge who is a member of the commission, adjudicative board, tribunal, or supreme court shall not participate in any proceedings involving the justice's or judge's own removal or retirement.

Colo. RJD 41 requires disqualification of the entire Colorado Supreme Court and formation of a special tribunal:

> (1) When the proceeding involves a complaint against a current or former Supreme Court justice;
>
> (2) When a current or former Supreme Court justice is a complainant or material witness in the proceeding;

> (3) When a staff member to a current Supreme Court justice is a complainant or material witness in the proceeding;
>
> (4) When a family member of a current Supreme Court justice is a complainant or material witness in the proceeding;
>
> (5) When any other circumstances exist due to which more than two Supreme Court justices have recused themselves from the proceeding.

The fact that the CCJD refuses to disqualify itself from considering Petitioner's RFEs and further refuses to identify complaints under Colo. RJD 13(b), does not excuse the Justices from having to disqualify the entire Colorado Supreme Court and forming a special tribunal in this proceeding and as needed to address issues arising through the related proceedings. *See* Colo. RJD 2(r) ("proceedings" include "consideration of a request for evaluation of judicial conduct"). It would be up to the Special Tribunal to consider a petition to disqualify the CCJD from further involvement and evaluation of Petitioner's pending RFEs.

The Justices' involvement in the collective approval and subsequent concealment of the Masias Contract is enough to form a reasonable basis to suspect violation of the Code and to require identification of a complaint according to Colo. RJD 13(b). Plaintiff's filing of RFEs as well as the civil actions and disciplinary complaints in which the Justices are themselves defendants or respondents provides

a sufficient basis to require an investigation and initiation of judicial discipline proceedings.

Neither Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) nor Colo. RJD 41 confine the Justices' recusal obligations to judicial discipline proceedings but instead require disqualification from any "proceedings" in which the grounds for recusal are present. Here, Petitioner's various complaints are against one or more of the Justices, involve circumstances where the Justices and former Justices (i.e. former Chief Justice Nancy Rice, former Chief Justice Nathan B. Coats, former Justice Melissa Hart, and many other former Justices) are material witnesses, involve circumstances where the complaints involve a Justice's staff (where Andrew Rottman served as Counsel to the Chief Justice when the complaints were originally submitted), and involve circumstances where a former Justice's husband (i.e. U.S. DOJ-Denver Office Civil Division Chief Kevin Traskos) is a material witness (when the RFE and complaint(s) were submitted while Justice Melissa Hart was still on the court).

Notwithstanding the existence of all these factors mandating disqualification of the entire Colorado Supreme Court, there is binding precedent that pre-dates the ratification of Amendment H. Under Colo. RJD 41, a special tribunal was required and formed to hear *Matter of Coats*.

Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) defines the process that must be followed when selecting the members of the Special Tribunal as follows:

> The state court administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall randomly select members of the tribunal from among all district judges and court of appeals judges who do not have a current disciplinary investigation or proceeding pending before the commission or adjudicative board; have not received a disciplinary sanction from the commission, adjudicative board, or supreme court; and are not otherwise required by law, court rule, or judicial canon to recuse themselves from the tribunal. A tribunal must not include more than one member who is a court of appeals judge and not more than one district judge from any one judicial district. The random selection of tribunal members is a purely administrative function.

The selection of the members of the Special Tribunal is somewhat complicated here because Colorado State Court Administrator Steven Vasconcellos was personally involved in the misconduct alleged by Petitioner and is a material witness to the alleged misconduct of the Justices and others. It is inappropriate for Vasconcellos to have any involvement in the selection of the Special Tribunal or to even select a designee. To avoid any further risks of appearances of impropriety in the selection of the Special Tribunal, Petitioner stipulates to having a judicial employee whom he trusts perform the required administrative function at a public hearing broadcast through the Judicial Department's livestream system. Accordingly, Petitioner nominates the Gunnison Combined Courts Clerk of Court Cirenda Fry.

Without considering the merits of the other parts of this Petition, this Court is constitutionally mandated to issue an order directing the formation of the Special

Tribunal according to Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(f)(II) and authorizing Clerk of Court Cirenda Fry to perform the required administrative function. To ensure that an adequate record is made, this Court should further issue an order requiring all district court and court of appeals judges to certify whether they qualify for inclusion in the pool of judges to be considered for appointment. Once it is composed, Petitioner respectfully asserts that a sufficient record exists for the Special Tribunal to immediately issue an order temporarily suspending the Justices and Judge Kirby according to Colo. RJD 34(b)(2), pending judicial discipline proceedings.

II. By permitting Attorney General Philip Weiser to intervene in Petitioner's cases—purportedly on behalf of state agencies and officials—and by further restricting public access to reports of judicial misconduct, District Judge A. Bruce Jones may be complicit in retaliating against Petitioner, denying Petitioner the fundamental right to be heard, and otherwise obstructing Colorado's constitutionally defined judicial discipline process.

In a 2021 article, then-*Denver Post* reporter David Migoya exposed that the Colorado Attorney General's Office—through Assistant Solicitor General Grant Sullivan and First Assistant Attorney General LeeAnn Morrill—possessed a copy of the Masias Memo in 2019 but did not disclose it to Colorado State Auditor Dianne Ray or to the CCJD until February 2021, when the Justices released it publicly.[12] In 2022, Migoya, writing for the *Denver Gazette,* reported that more than $4 million in

[12] David Migoya, *Colorado Attorney General's Office Lawyers Knew about Judicial Misconduct Memo*, DENVER GAZETTE, February 12, 2021.

taxpayer funded non-disclosure agreements had been negotiated with the Attorney General's Office's approval.[13] In both matters, Attorney General Philip Weiser refused to respond to questions about what he knew and when.

Through *Gregory,* Petitioner has sued Attorney General Weiser in his individual capacity based on these and other alleged instances of public fraud. Weiser's involvement is also addressed in the sealed pleadings filed in *Ex rel. Gregory* and shared with the Denver District Court. The conflict is manifest: Weiser is using the resources of his Office to advance his personal interests and those of other defendants implicated in the Colorado Judicial Scandal.

The Colorado Attorney General's client is the State of Colorado as a whole and as an institution. *People ex rel. Salazar v. Davidson*, 79 P.3d 1221, 1231 (Colo. 2003) ("[T]he Attorney General must consider the broader institutional concern of the state even though these concerns are not shared by an individual agency or officer."). Under Colorado law, the Attorney General is personally and categorically disqualified from representing himself, state agencies, public officials, and other individual capacity defendants when the Attorney General is himself alleged to have committed substantial public fraud and acts of public corruption. Here, the alleged public fraud and public corruption involve Attorney General Weiser's personal role

[13] David Migoya, *Nondisclosures Under Fire: State Confidentiality Agreements Cost Millions, Silence Whistleblowers*, DENVER GAZETTE, November 13, 2022.

in assisting the Justices conceal the existence and nature of the $2.66-$2.75 million Masias bribe and by allowing his Office to negotiate taxpayer-funded NDAs valued in excess of $4 million.

Weiser's personal disqualification arises from at least three independent and overlapping grounds: (1) a direct personal interest conflict under Colo. RPC 1.7(a)(2) because his concurrent representation of himself, other public officials, state agencies, and the other individual capacity defendants is materially limited by his own self interest in avoiding civil liability, reputational harm, and potential criminal exposure; (2) a structural prohibition under Colo. RPC 3.7 because he is a necessary witness to the very facts at issue; and (3) the fundamental principle that (other than appearing *pro se*) no attorney, particularly a government attorney, can simultaneously be both counsel and client in the same litigation.

Because the Attorney General is not a line attorney but the head of the office who supervises all legal services, determines all legal policies of the state, and must personally authorize every court appearance by every deputy and assistant attorney general, a meaningful ethical screen is structurally impossible. The standard for whole-office disqualification—whether the public would perceive continued representation by anyone in the office as improper and unjust—is satisfied here where Attorney General Weiser's insistence on using his Office's resources to defend himself and cover up the underlying misconduct transforms the entire office

into an instrument of his personal interest. *City of Cnty. of Denver v. Cnty. Ct. of Denver & Cnty. of Denver*, 37 P.3d 453, 457 (Colo. App. 2001).

Petitioner has already invoked the statutory remedy for the Attorney General Weiser's mandatory disqualification by seeking the appointment of another state's attorney general as a SAAG through the State Auditor's authority under § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S. Attorney General Weiser, State Auditor Hunter, members of the Colorado General Assembly, and Judge A. Bruce Jones, however, are preventing the necessary appointment.

The egregiousness and complexity of the crimes and ethical violations involved in the Colorado Judicial Scandal are overwhelming. The relief that Petitioner seeks through the present proceedings and related proceedings, however, is straightforward. Through *Ex rel. Gregory*, *Gregory*, and *Hunter*, Petitioner has sought to have legitimate conflict-free outside law enforcement agencies (federal law enforcement and/or another state's attorney general) conduct a full and independent investigation of what is largely admitted to and proven public corruption. The judicial and/or attorney misconduct complaints that Petitioner has filed in every federal circuit similarly seek investigation through ethical oversight entities that are not controlled or influenced directly or indirectly by the Colorado Supreme Court. In the present proceedings, *Gregory v. COJPE, et al.*, Petitioner has merely sought to have the Colorado judicial performance commissions comply with their mandated

duty to continuously examine the "integrity" of each Colorado state court judge so that Colorado voters receive complete and accurate information prior to the 2026 general election.

Instead of enforcing due process guarantees and anti-corruption protections that should be beyond debate, Attorney General Weiser, his agents, and the other named Defendants have universally opposed and obstructed Petitioner's claims for relief. Ultimately, there is a legitimate question why those individuals who are interfering with the administration of justice, particularly Attorney General Weiser and the Justices, are not themselves being investigated and prosecuted for a range of crimes and civil violations, including but not limited to the following:

- Accessory to Crime (§ 18-8-105, C.R.S.);
- Attempt to Influence a Public Servant (§ 18-8-306, C.R.S.);
- Breach of Public Trust (§ 24-18-103, C.R.S.);
- False Claims (18 U.S.C. § 287 and 31 U.S.C. § 3729);
- False Statements (18 U.S.C. § 1001);
- Obstruction of Justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503[14] and 18 U.S.C. § 1505[15]);
- First Degree Official Misconduct (§ 18-8-404, C.R.S.);
- Pattern and Practice of Civil Rights Violations (§ 24-31-113, C.R.S.);
- Retaliation Against a Witness or Victim (§ 18-8-706, C.R.S);

[14] Specifically, the statutory prohibition against whoever "corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice."

[15] *See United States v. Hannah C. Dugan*, 2:25-cr-00089-LA (E.D. Wis.) (state court judge convicted of Obstruction of Justice for interfering with immigration enforcement arrest).

- Retaliating Against a Witness, Victim, or Informant (18 U.S.C. § 1513(e)); and
- Wire Fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343).

III. By summarily denying Petitioner's "Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b)" without setting a hearing or allowing a path to injunctive relief, District Judge A. Bruce Jones is causing continuing and prospective irreparable harms, including loss of public confidence in the Colorado Judiciary.

Petitioner's purpose in filing the underlying proceedings is to ensure that the Colorado judicial performance commissions perform their statutory functions: 1) To provide the public with complete and accurate information as to the performance of Colorado judges and 2) To provide "[t]ransparency and accountability for judges and justices throughout the state of Colorado." To this end, Petitioner sought a preliminary injunction and temporary order requiring verification that the performance commissions have satisfied their additional mandated duty to continuously review the "integrity" of all Colorado state court judges before publishing the 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports online and in the 2026 Colorado State Ballot Information Booklet(s).

Despite having actual knowledge of the underlying proceedings since they were filed on July 22, 2026, COJPE Executive Director Kent Wagner proceeded to publish the 2026 evaluation reports on the COJPE website, anyway. Depriving Petitioner any opportunity for a hearing, District Judge A. Bruce Jones proceeded to summarily deny Petitioner's motion for a preliminary injunction and temporary

order to restrain publication of the 2026 evaluation reports. As anticipated, the 2026 evaluation reports that have been posted online do not examine the conduct of any of the judges identified in 2023 as having failed to file required PFD statements or of any of the judges involved in the broader Colorado Judicial Scandal. This failure to address verifiable reports of judicial misconduct means that the 2026 evaluation reports are legally incomplete and inaccurate.

The COJPE and the respective judicial performance commissions have published evaluation reports that are likely to mislead voters in the 2026 general election. The opposition of the COJPE and the respective judicial performance commissions to demonstrating how they have examined integrity, as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S., is irreparably harming the public's confidence in Colorado's system of judicial performance evaluation and in the Colorado Judiciary. Judge Jones's refusal to allow Petitioner a hearing and to issue a temporary order until the hearing can be held deprives Petitioner of his fundamental right to be heard. These actions are themselves violative of Canon Rules 1.1 (Compliance with the Law), 1.2 (Promoting Confidence in the Judiciary), 2.2 (Impartiality and Fairness), and 2.6 (Ensuring the Right to be Heard) of the Code. It is particularly concerning that there are no meaningful disciplinary consequences as Judge Jones has now announced his retirement effective January 13, 2027.

7. Supporting Documents Included in Separately Indexed Accompanying Filing

a. Attorney Misconduct Complaint, dated September 30, 2025, *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-003361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.) (Exhibit 1), ECF No. 1-1.

b. Verified Complaint for Mandamus, Prohibition, and/or Other Injunctive Relief Under C.R.C.P. 106, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, July 22, 2026 (Suppressed).

c. Motion to Intervene for Limited Purpose of Raising Confidentiality of Commission Information Filed by Plaintiff, Including to Seal Complaint, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, July 23, 2026.

d. Exhibit A to Motion to Intervene for Limited Purpose of Raising Confidentiality of Commission Information Filed by Plaintiff, Including to Seal Complaint, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, July 23, 2026.

e. Emergency Motion to (1) Seal Plaintiff's Complaint and (2) Require Plaintiff to File Any Papers That Contain Discussion of Judicial Discipline Regarding Colorado Judges as Suppressed in the First Instance, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, July 23, 2026.

f. Order, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, July 27, 2026.

g. Return of Service—Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al. and supporting exhibit, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, August 1, 2026.

h. Entry of Appearance, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, August 4, 2026.

i. Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b) and supporting Declaration of Christopher S.P. Gregory, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, August 3, 2026;

j. Order: Proposed Temporary Restraining Order, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, August 4, 2026.

k. Response to Motion to Intervene for Limited Purpose of Raising Confidentiality of Commission Information Filed by Plaintiff, Including to Seal Complaint, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, August 10, 2026.

l. Response to Emergency Motion to Seal Plaintiff's Complaint and Require Plaintiff to File any Papers that Contain Discussion of Judicial Discipline Regarding Colorado Judges as Suppressed in the First Instance, *Gregory v. Colo. Off. of Jud. Perform. Eval.*, August 10, 2026.

8. The Names, Addresses, and Phone Numbers of the Parties in the Proceeding Below:

The names of the Defendants in the proceeding below are listed *supra*. COJPE Executive Director Kent Wagner is recognized by statute and by rule as the other Defendants' agent. § 13-5.5-103(3)(a), C.R.S. (executive director required to staff the various district commissions on judicial performance as "directed to do so by the state commission"); Colo. R. Gov. Comm'ns. on Jud. Perform. Rule 2(c) (executive director designated as single point of contact for all state and district commissioners) and Rule 8 (executive director required to assist commissions in performance of their duties, including "obtaining [and] distributing information"; executive director has exclusive authority to attend commission meetings, interviews, and deliberations "in an advisory capacity"). Executive Director Wagner, however, disputes the scope of his agency. Petitioner maintains that all the Defendants share the following official place of business and point of contact:

Kent Wagner, Executive Director
Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center
1300 Broadway, Suite 220
Denver, CO 80203

Attorney General Philip Weiser has selectively entered an appearance on behalf of Kent Wagner, the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, and State Commission Chair Thomas Neville. Contact information for the Defendants' counsel of record is:

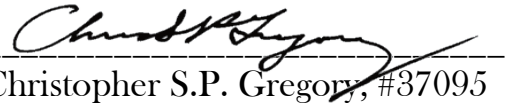
Philip J. Weiser, Attorney General
Lane Towery, Assistant Attorney General
Colorado Attorney General's Office
1300 Broadway, 10th Floor
Denver, CO 80203
720-508-6470

Petitioner appears in the proceedings below as a *pro se* attorney with co-counsel. Contact information for Petitioner and his co-counsel below is, as follows:

The Gregory Law Firm, LLC
Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq.
201 Coffman St., #1822
Longmont, CO 80502
Phone: (970) 648-0642

Law Office of Ingrid J. DeFranco, PLLC
Ingrid J. DeFranco, esq.
P.O. Box 128
Brighton, CO 80601
Telephone: (303) 641-6812

Respectfully submitted,



Christopher S.P. Gregory, #37095
Pro Se Attorney for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on August 12, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing PETITION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE PURSUANT TO C.A.R. 21 and its accompanying Appendix were filed with the court and served via the Colorado Courts E-File system (or as stated below) upon the following persons:

Kent Wagner, Executive Director
Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center
1300 Broadway, Suite 220
Denver, CO 80203
Statutorily Authorized Agent for all Defendants in Gregory v. Colo. Office of Jud. Performance Evaluation, et al., Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV32668
(via E-Mail--kent.wagner@judicial.state.co.us)

Philip J. Weiser, Attorney General
Charles Kooyman, Senior Assistant Attorney General
Lane Towery, Assistant Attorney General
Colorado Attorney General's Office
1300 Broadway, 10th Floor
Denver, CO 80203
Attorneys for Defendants Kent Wagner, Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, Thomas Neville, and "Intervenor" Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline
(via Colorado Courts E-File System)

Proposed Respondents: Denver District Court, Colorado Supreme Court, Chief Justice Monica Márquez, Justice Maria Berkenkotter, Justice Susan Blanco, Justice Brian Boatright, Justice Richard L. Gabriel, Justice William W. Hood, III, Justice Carlos Samour, Jr., and District Judge A. Bruce Jones
(via case filings in the present case and in Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV32668 through the Colorado Courts E-File System)

By: _____
Christopher S.P. Gregory, #37095

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Attorney Complaint No(s).:

CHRISTOPHER S.P. GREGORY,

Complainant,

v.

MARIA BERKENKOTTER,
NATHAN B. COATS,
BRYAN FIELDS,
RICHARD GABRIEL,
NATIALIE HANLON-LEH,
MELISSA HART,
WILLIAM HOOD, III,
MONICA MÁRQUEZ,
LEEANN MORRILL,
ANDREW ROTTMAN,
CARLOS SAMOUR,
GRANT SULLIVAN, AND
KEVIN TRASKOS,

Respondent(s).

ATTORNEY MISCONDUCT COMPLAINT;
EXHIBITS 1-8

INTRODUCTION

"There is no kind of dishonesty into which otherwise good people more easily and frequently fall than that of defrauding the Government."–Benjamin Franklin

Regretfully, this attorney misconduct complaint and invocation of this Court's disciplinary jurisdiction under D.C.COLO.LAttyR 1(c) has become necessary because the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court have systematically undermined and obstructed Colorado's judicial disciplinary and attorney regulation structures. The ongoing Colorado



Judicial Scandal began in 2018 and its coverup has continued through the cascading misconduct of numerous judges, attorneys, and public officials/employees. The breadth of the conspiracy and the protection racket involved makes regulation of the underlying misconduct unwieldy. Consequently, this attorney misconduct complaint is intended to initiate the process of seeking accountability by focusing upon the keystone of the Colorado Judicial Scandal—attorneys admitted to practice before this Court and/or the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit knowingly withheld material information from the Colorado Office of the State Auditor (OSA) as the OSA performed its continuous, ongoing, and federally-required single statewide audit. Through uncontroverted evidence, probable cause exists to suspect that the involved judges and attorneys committed various federal felony-level crimes, including but not limited to obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503), false statements (18 U.S.C. § 1001), and obstruction of a federal audit (18 U.S.C. § 1516). *See also United States v. Jones*, 41 Fed. Appx. 220, 223 (10th Cir. 2002) (recognizing private contractor performing required federal audit as a federal auditor completing an "official investigation"); 31 U.S.C.. §§ 7501-7507 (the federal Single Audit Act).

The involved attorneys, include but are not limited to the following individuals, who are admitted to practice before either or both this Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit:

> Maria Berkenkotter (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 596763; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> Nathan B. Coats (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 591795, admitted to 10th Circuit),
> Richard Gabriel (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 682419; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> Natalie Hanlon-Leh (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 704484; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> Melissa Hart (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 1980828; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> William Hood, III (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 688626; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> Monica Márquez (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 799305; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> LeeAnn Morrill (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 1828438; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> Andrew Rottman (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 1896776; admitted to 10th Circuit),
> Carlos Samour (D. Colo. Atty Reg. # 703570),

Grant Sullivan (D. Colo. Atty. Reg. # 1850542; admitted to 10th Circuit), and Philip Weiser (Admitted to 10th Circuit).

At all times relevant, Maria Berkenkotter, Brian Boatright, Nathan Coats, Richard Gabriel, Melissa Hart, William Hood III, Monica Márquez, and Carlos Samour were justices of the Colorado Supreme Court (referred to herein collectively as the "Justices"). Brian Boatright, however, is not admitted to practice before this Court or the 10th Circuit. Consequently, Justice Boatright is not listed as an attorney / respondent in this Complaint.

The attorney misconduct at issue has been further complicated by the failure of Assistant U.S. Attorney Bryan Fields, Assistant U.S. Attorney Kevin Traskos, and other federal attorneys to disqualify themselves and the Department of Justice (DOJ)—Denver Office from the investigation of and prosecution decisions made as to the Colorado Judicial Scandal. Mr. Traskos is Colorado Supreme Court Justice Melissa Hart's husband and currently serves as Chief of the DOJ-Denver Office's Civil Division (which oversees civil enforcement of public fraud and public corruption cases). In addition to violating the DOJ's internal disqualification standards, there is probable cause to suspect criminal violations of 18 U.S.C. § 208. *See also* 5 C.F.R. § 2635.501-503 (defining general grounds for disqualification to ensure appearances of impartiality); 28 C.F.R. § 45.2 (defining conflicts of interest in criminal investigations including political and personal relationships). Bryan Fields and Kevin Traskos are admitted to practice before both this Court and the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit.

A criminal conviction (or a criminal charge) is not a prerequisite for judicial discipline and/or attorney discipline. *See, e.g., In re Cruikshanks*, 648 S.E.2d 19, 23 (W. Va. 2005) (neither conviction nor criminal charge prerequisite to judicial discipline where state supreme court had inherent authority and duty to "promote and protect the honor, integrity, dignity, and efficiency of

the judiciary and the justice system"); *People v. Parsley*, 109 P.3d 1060 (Colo. PDJ 2005) (criminal conviction not predicate to attorney discipline under Colo. RPC 8.4(b), (c); "Disbarment is the presumptive sanction for the commission of a serious crime involving dishonesty."). The criminal conduct involved here, however, supports recognition that the involved attorneys subject to this Court's and/or the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals' disciplinary jurisdiction have further violated other standards of conduct as adopted by this Court through the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct. D.C.COLO.LAttyR 2(a); *accord* 10th Cir. R. Add. III, § 2.3 (10th Circuit's disciplinary jurisdiction includes enforcing "the Code of Professional Responsibility adopted by the highest court of any state to which the attorney is admitted to practice").

Ultimately, the Colorado Judicial Scandal involves a broader pattern of intimidation, retaliation, and an enforced culture of silence facilitated through publicly-funded hush money / non-disclosure agreements (NDAs), self-controlled "independent" investigations, and self-serving public relations strategies. The Colorado Judicial Scandal continues to wrongfully cost taxpayers tens of millions of dollars.

This Complaint is also related to a separate judicial misconduct proceeding pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit. The parallel judicial discipline proceeding has been docketed as Judicial Complaint No. 10-25-90048 and is subject to a petition for review according to 10th Circuit JCD Rule 18(b). Because of circumstances described in Judicial Complaint No. 10-25-90048 and in the accompanying materials,[1] this Complainant respectfully

[1] A former member of this Court's Committee on Conduct, John F. Walsh III, was directly involved in the alleged attorney misconduct. A current member of this Court's Committee on Conduct, Kathyrn Stimson, is, likewise, a material witness as to the allegations of misconduct

requests that this Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit address both apparent and actual conflicts of interest within the membership of this Court's Disciplinary Panel, this Court's Committee on Conduct, and the 10th Circuit's Judicial Council. D.C.COLO.LAttyR 6(a),

---

asserted through this Complaint. There are also acknowledged grounds for the disqualification of this Court's entire Disciplinary Panel, including Chief District Court Judge Philip Brimmer. Exhibit 8 further provides grounds for 10th Circuit Court of Appeals Chief Judge Jeffrey Holmes to disqualify himself from consideration of this Complaint according to the procedures defined in 10th Cir. R. Add. III, § 4.3, 5.3. Because of circumstances described in Exhibit 2, it would also be "clearly inappropriate" for the 10th Circuit to appoint the Colorado Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel as disciplinary counsel in this case. 10th Cir. R. Add. III, § 4.4.

The Complainant further notes that during the fall of 2023, while still serving as the Executive Director of the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (CCJD), he had applied for appointment to this Court's Committee on Conduct expressly because of the breakdown of Colorado's attorney regulation system. At the time, the Complainant was rightfully apprehensive of imminent retaliation for having internally raised the issues presented in this Complaint.

The following Exhibits are filed with this Complaint and incorporated by reference:

- Exhibit 1—Anonymous Fraud Hotline complaint submitted by the Complainant on October 20, 2024 and supplemental anonymous Fraud Hotline complaint submitted by the Complainant on November 4, 2024;
- Exhibit 2—Anonymous request for evaluation (RFE) of judicial conduct submitted by the Complaint to the CCJD on October 20, 2024;
- Exhibit 3—Appendices to the October 20, 2024 RFE;
- Exhibit 4—Dually filed public comments to the Colorado Judicial Discipline Rulemaking Committee (CJDRC) and RFE with appendices submitted to the CCJD on August 25, 2025;
- Exhibit 5—First supplement to combined public comments and RFE submitted on September 12, 2025;
- Exhibit 6—Second supplement to combined public comments and RFE with appendix submitted on September 12, 2025;
- Exhibit 7—Third supplement to combined public comments and RFE with appendices submitted on September 30, 2025; and
- Exhibit 8—Complainant's email correspondence with the American Inns of Court and request for clarification as to 10th Circuit Chief Judge Jeffrey Holmes's involvement in the decision to award Justice Richard Gabriel the 2024 AIC 10th Circuit Professionalism Award.

(d); *see also* D.C.COLO.LAttyR 7(h) (addressing conflict mechanism for complaints brought against a sitting member of the Committee on Conduct); 10th Cir. R. Add. III, § 4.3 (Chief Judge or designee authorized to appoint Disciplinary Panel); *Cf.* 10th Cir. JCD Rules 25 (disqualification) and 26 (transfer to another Judicial Council).

RELEVANT BACKGROUND

On July 15, 2018, Colorado State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO) Controller Myra Dukes discovered and internally reported evidence that SCAO Chief of Staff Mindy Masias had intentionally altered a receipt as part of a request for personal reimbursement. State Court Administrator Christopher Ryan immediately recognized Masias's suspected conduct as material to a continuous, recurring annual single statewide audit of the Judicial Department's internal controls conducted as a component for certification of the State of Colorado's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). Like other states and governments, Colorado is required to produce its ACFR as a condition of receiving federal funding and for its federally granted authority to issue bonds. Following internal and external investigations, the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court collectively decided to terminate Masias's employment. As part of the notice provided to Masias, State Court Administrator Ryan explained the materiality of Masias's financial misconduct to the OSA's single statewide audit and the ACFR. Instead of accepting her termination or agreeing to the severance offer made by the Colorado Judicial Branch, Masias instead activated leave under the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

In December 2018, Masias's colleague and successor as SCAO Human Resources Director, Eric Brown, began negotiating a multi-million-dollar, sole-source contract for Masias to provide leadership training services to the Judicial Department. As part of these negotiations,

Brown met with then-Chief Justice Nathan Coats, Counsel to the Chief Justice Andrew Rottman, and State Court Administrator Ryan to essentially present an ultimatum that Masias would release compromising information about the Department and the Justices if an agreement could not be reached. Brown's talking points (including Masias's allegations of covered up judicial, attorney, and employee misconduct) were reduced to writing in a document later referred to as the Masias Memo. SCAO Legal Counsel Terri Morrison was also contemporaneously aware of the Masias Memo and the meeting that occurred between Brown, Coats, Rottman, and Ryan.

Masias remained on FMLA leave until March 15, 2019, when she executed a separation agreement, effective March 19, 2019, that allowed her to keep her income from paid leave in exchange for a general release of claims and a non-disclosure agreement. Masias executed her separation agreement with the expectation of a 5-year, $2.66-2.75 million sole-source contract to provide leadership training services. To provide some perspective, under this contract Masias would have been paid approximately three-times the salaries of the individual Justices (i.e. $532,000 per year). Before State Court Administrator Ryan signed the sole-source determination on March 25, 2019, Chief Justice Coats informed all the other Justices of Masias' resignation and her proposal for the leadership training program. Through an April 4, 2019 email chain between Chief Justice Coats and Justice Melissa Hart about Masias applying to become the Utah State Court Administrator, Coats explained that Masias had signed an NDA and was negotiating the Masias Contract. With Coats's approval, State Court Administrator Ryan then circulated the $2.66-2.75 million Masias Contract for its first execution on April 11, 2019. On April 15, 2019, however, an anonymous complaint was submitted to the OSA's Fraud Hotline that alleged widespread occupational fraud within the SCAO and specifically involving additional financial

misconduct by Masias. The anonymous Fraud Hotline complaint was personally sent to each of the Justices, to Attorney General Phil Weiser, and to Governor Jared Polis. Upon receiving a letter from State Auditor Dianne Ray inquiring as to how the Judicial Department wished to proceed in response to the Fraud Hotline complaint, Chief Justice Coats confirmed that he had "look[ed] into th[e] allegations . . . in consultation with the Attorney General . . . and the Attorney General's Staff." In his response dated May 29, 2019, Chief Justice Coats, however, did not inform the State Auditor that the $2.66-2.75 million sole-source Masias Contract had already been approved or that the Masias Contract would be executed a second time three business days later—June 3, 2019—and one business day after SCAO Controller Myra Dukes retired. Chief Justice Coats further knowingly concealed the existence of the Masias Memo and its significance in negotiations of the Masias Contract from the OSA.

In July 2019, the existence of the Masias Contract became public and the Justices accepted State Court Administrator Ryan's offer to resign. At the time, the Justices, through an official statement made by the Colorado Judicial Department, confirmed that they had collectively approved and made the decision to cancel the Masias Contract. As part of his debriefing, Ryan met with 1st Assistant Attorney General LeeAnn Morrill and Assistant Solicitor General Grant Sullivan to discuss and turn over his copy of the Masias Memo.[2] At that time, SCAO Legal Counsel Terri Morrison also had access to a copy of the Masias Memo. In a July 19, 2019 email exchange with Andrew Rottman, Morrill acknowledged possession of the Masias Memo, its materiality to the OSA's Fraud Hotline investigation, and the need to preserve

[2] David Migoya, *Colorado Attorney General's Office Lawyers Knew About Judicial Misconduct Memo: Whether they could, should or did tell Attorney General, other authorities is unclear*, DENVER POST, February 22, 2021.

the document. Despite this email and later deposition testimony from Justice Melissa Hart confirming that the Justices were aware of the Masias Memo in 2019, the Masias Memo was intentionally withheld from the OSA (and from the CCJD) for over 1 ½ years until then-former State Court Administrator Ryan came forward and publicly revealed the document's existence. In the meantime, the OSA issued a December 2019 management letter as part of the ACFR audit and a November 18, 2020 SCAO Performance Audit Report that both recognized the breakdown of SCAO's internal controls and appearances of impropriety created by the Masias Contract.

In response to State Court Administrator Ryan's revelation of the Masias Memo's existence, the Justices and the other attorneys listed in this Complaint collaborated on damage control that included the Justices issuing separate public statements on February 4, 2021 and on February 8, 2021. The collaboration between the Justices, the attorneys listed in this Complaint, other public officials, and former U.S. Attorney for the District of Colorado John F. Walsh, III (who was then a partner at the national law firm WilmerHale) is documented through internal Judicial Department email chains created concurrently with the drafting of the public statements. The public statements, in turn, confirmed that the Justices and the other attorneys were fully informed by former Chief Justice Coats and were complicit in knowingly concealing material information from the OSA as it performed a federal function through its ACFR audit, its 2020 Performance Audit of SCAO, and its Fraud Hotline Investigation. These circumstances have been further proven through Chief Justice Coats's admissions and judicial discipline. *Matter of Coats*, 2023 CO 44, ¶¶ 4(9)-(14), (20)-(23), 6. A separate, though only partially disclosed, attorney regulation investigation of former Chief Justice Coats concluded with findings (upon

clear and convincing evidence) that he had failed to report the misconduct of subordinate attorneys, as required by Colo. RPC 5.1 and 8.3.[3]

When the OSA finally issued its Fraud Hotline Investigation Report on February 4, 2022 with referrals for prosecution, interference, obstruction, and delay of the Fraud Hotline investigation caused state statutes of limitations to lapse. The Justices, Andrew Rottman, Terri Morrison, Attorney General Phil Weiser, Chief Deputy Attorney General Natalie Hanlon-Leh, LeeAnn Morrill, and Grant Sullivan were all directly involved in this interference, obstruction, and forced delay.

At various times, the Complainant reported these circumstances to federal law enforcement (specifically Bryan Fields, the DOJ—Denver Office, the DOJ Public Integrity Section, and the FBI) and to the CCJD only to be intentionally ignored. Exhibits 4-6 further document how these circumstances are now being intentionally disregarded or suppressed by the Colorado State Commission on Judicial Performance, the Colorado Civil Rights Division, the Colorado Judicial Discipline Rulemaking Committee, and the CCJD. Moreover, there appears to be cultural resistance within the press, Colorado's political parties, and the Colorado General Assembly to holding the attorneys listed in this Complaint (particularly Attorney General Weiser) and others involved in the Colorado Judicial Scandal accountable.

---

[3] The Colorado Legal Regulation Committee's public statement dated January 20, 2023, states, in relevant part:

> "Based on the evidence provided by outside counsel, the Committee believes that there is clear and convincing evidence that the former Chief Justice violated the rules with respect to his duty to report what appeared to be improper conduct of other lawyers which contributed to the ongoing consideration of awarding the [Masias] contract."

ANALYSIS

Attorneys admitted to practice before this Court are expected to abide by standards of professional conduct defined through the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct. Under the Colo. RPC, the Colorado Code of Judicial Conduct (the Code), and the Code of Conduct for United States Judges (the federal Code), both judges and attorneys are required to report judicial or attorney misconduct and/or to otherwise take "appropriate action." Colo. RPC. 8.3; Canon Rules 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.12, 2.15, 2.16 of the Code; Canons 1, 2(A)-(B), and 3(B)(6) of the federal Code. Similarly, non-compliance with the law (whether criminal, civil, or ethical rules) also violates the respective codes of conduct. In proceedings before this Court and the 10th Circuit, violations of the standards of professional conduct are proven through a preponderance of evidence. D.C.COLO.LAttyR 7(e)(1), (f). As previously noted, neither a criminal conviction nor even a criminal charge is prerequisite to recognizing violations of Colo. RPC 8.4(a-1), (b)-(d), (f), (h), Canon Rules 1.1 and 1.2 of the Code, and/or Canon 2(A) of the federal Code.

Despite a complex history of ancillary judicial, attorney, and employee misconduct, there are clear grounds for discipline of the respondent attorneys. The Justices and those who helped them were aware of information material to the OSA's federally required single statewide audit / ACFR audit (including the contemplation of the $2.66-2.75 sole-source Masias Contract and the existence of the Masias Memo) and, yet, intentionally withheld/concealed the material information from the OSA and the CCJD (which had exclusive constitutional authority to investigate judicial misconduct).

There is probable cause to suspect that the Justices and those helping them committed the crimes of obstruction of justice, false statements, and obstruction of a federal audit.

The elements of obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503) are:

1. The defendant corruptly,
2. Endeavored to influence, obstruct, or impede the due administration of justice,
3. With knowledge and specific intent to obstruct.

The elements of False Statements (18 U.S.C. § 1001) are:

1. The defendant, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the federal government,
2. Falsifies,
3. Conceals, or
4. Covers up by any trick, scheme, or device,
5. A material fact.

The elements of Obstruction of a Federal Audit are (18 U.S.C. § 1516) are:

1. The defendant,
2. With the intent to deceive or defraud the United States,
3. Endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede a federal auditor,
4. In the performance of official duties relating to an entity receiving in excess of $100,000, directly(a) or indirectly in any 1-year period.

"'Federal auditor' means any person employed on a full- or part-time or contractual basis to perform an audit or a quality assurance inspection for ***or on behalf of*** the United States." 18 U.S.C. § 1516(b)(1) (emphasis added).

The intentional withholding of material information from the OSA and the CCJD by the Justices and those helping them violated Canon Rules 1.1 (Compliance with Law), 1.2 (Promoting Confidence in Judiciary), 1.3 (Abusing Prestige of Office), 2.2 (Impartiality and Fairness), 2.3 (Bias, Prejudice, and Harassment), 2.5 (Competence and Cooperation), 2.6 (Ensuring the Right to be Heard), 2.9(C) (Ex Parte Communications), 2.11 (Disqualification), 2.12 (Supervisory Duties), 2.15 (Responding to Judicial and Lawyer Misconduct), 2.16 (Cooperation with Disciplinary Authorities), 3.1 (Extrajudicial Activities in General), 4.1 (Political and Campaign Activities of Judges) of the Code and Colo. RPC 1.7(a)(2) (Conflict of Interest), 1.13(b) (Organization as Client), 3.3(a) (Candor Toward the Tribunal), 3.4 (Fairness to Counsel), 3.5(a) (Impartiality of Tribunal), 4.1 (Truthfulness in Statements to Others), 5.1 (Responsibilities of Supervisory Lawyer), 6.4 (Law Reform Activities), 8.3 (Reporting Professional Misconduct), 8.4 (a-1), (b)-(d), (f), (h) (violation of RPC, commission of criminal act, dishonesty/fraud/deceit, conduct prejudicial to administration of justice, assisting judicial misconduct, wrongfully harming others).

By failing to disqualify themselves and the DOJ-Denver Office from the investigation of and prosecution decisions as to the Colorado Judicial Scandal, Civil Division Chief Kevin Traskos and Assistant U.S. Attorney Bryan Fields similarly violated the law and should be subject to discipline for further violating their duties under Colo. RPC 1.7(a)(2), 1.10(a), 4.1, 5.1, 8.3, 8.4(a-1), (b)-(d), (f), (h). By intentionally disregarding the Complainant's reporting of suspected crimes and public fraud, there is also probable cause to suspect that Bryan Fields and

Kevin Traskos jointly and severally committed the crime of obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503) and that Kevin Traskos criminally violated 18 U.S.C. § 208.[4]

WHEREFORE, the Complainant respectfully requests that this Court, through a conflict-free Disciplinary Panel and Committee on Conduct, initiate an investigation and attorney discipline proceedings according to D.C.COLO.LAttyR 7. Concurrently, the Complaint respectfully requests that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit initiate attorney discipline proceedings under 10th Cir. R. Add. III.

Dated: September 30, 2025

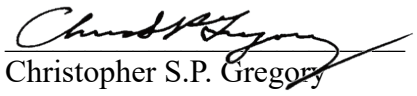
/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory, Esq.
The Gregory Law Firm, LLC
201 Coffman St., #1822
Longmont, CO 80502
Telephone: (970) 648-0642
E-mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net
Pro Se Attorney Complainant
Christopher S.P. Gregory

[4] 18 U.S.C. § 208(a) provides, in relevant parts:

> **(a)** Except as permitted by subsection (b) hereof, whoever, being an officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States Government . . . participates personally and substantially as a Government officer or employee, through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise, in a judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other particular matter in which, to his knowledge, he, ***his spouse***, minor child, general partner, organization in which he is serving as officer, director, trustee, general partner or employee, or any person or organization with whom he is negotiating . . . has a financial interest-- Shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 216 of this title. (Emphasis added).

To the best of my knowledge, I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of Colorado that the foregoing facts and circumstances described in this Complaint are true and correct.

Executed on the 30th day of September 2025 at Longmont, Boulder County, Colorado.



Christopher S.P. Gregory

DISTRICT COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO 1437 Bannock Street, Denver, CO 80202 CHRISTOPHER S.P. GREGORY, Plaintiff, v. COLORADO OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, ET AL., Defendants.	DATE FILED July 23, 2026 10:46 AM FILING ID: FE6811A8C5D4A CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668 ▲ **COURT USE ONLY** ▲
Attorney for Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline: PHILIP J. WEISER, Attorney General CHARLES J. KOOYMAN, Senior Assistant Attorney General* Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center 1300 Broadway, 10th Floor Denver, CO 80203 Telephone: 720-508-6633 E-Mail: charles.kooyman@coag.gov Registration Number: 43595 *Counsel of Record	Case No. 2026CV32668 Div.: 215

MOTION TO INTERVENE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE OF RAISING CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMISSION INFORMATION FILED BY PLAINTIFF, INCLUDING TO SEAL COMPLAINT

Pursuant to Colorado Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a)(2), the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (the "Commission"), by and through its undersigned attorney, moves to intervene in the above-captioned matter for the limited purpose of raising and protecting the confidentiality of information that Plaintiff learned as a member of the Commission and/or as its former executive

director.[1] Plaintiff is well aware that his publicly-filed Complaint includes judicial discipline information that is confidential. Plaintiff included this same information in a federal action, which the federal court promptly sealed. He again included this same information in multiple filings in an action before this Court, in *Gregory v. Hunter*, 2026CV31374, and this Court has both granted the Commission's intervention and sealed the filings. For the same reasons as in the first action, intervention should be granted.

CERTIFICATE OF CONFERRAL PURSUANT TO C.R.C.P. 121, 1-15(8)

On July 23 and via email, the Commission's counsel sought to confer with counsel for Plaintiff regarding the issues presented in this motion. Plaintiff has not responded to the email conferral as of the time of filing, but undersigned counsel presumes it to be opposed. Given the emergency nature of this request, the Commission proceeded to file this motion.

ARGUMENT

I. The Commission has a right of intervention.

The Commission meets each of the "three substantive requirements" for intervention as of right under C.R.C.P. 24(a)(2). *See Feigin v. Alexa Grp., Ltd.*, 19 P.3d 23, 28 (Colo. 2001).

[1] Concurrently with this Motion, the Commission files an emergency motion to seal Plaintiff's Complaint, and further provides a proposed redacted version.

First, the Commission has "an interest relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of the action" – i.e., the Commission has an interest in maintaining the confidentiality of judicial discipline proceedings before it, including those discussed in the Complaint. *See* C.R.C.P. 24(a)(2); *see also Cherokee Metro. Dist. v. Meridian Serv. Metro. Dist.*, 266 P.3d 401, 404, 406 (Colo. 2011) (explaining that for this inquiry courts should not impose "formalistic constraints on the existence of an interest" and instead should use a "flexible approach" where "[t]he existence of an interest should be determined in a liberal manner." (quotations and citations omitted)).

Specifically, the Commission is charged with investigating requests for evaluation regarding the conduct of judges in Colorado. Colo. Const. art. VI, § 23(3); § 13-5.3-102, C.R.S. "[A]fter such investigation as it deems necessary," the Commission may dismiss a request for evaluation, order informal remedial action, or order a formal hearing on discipline before a panel of the Adjudicative Board. Colo. Const. art. VI, § 23(3)(e)(I). Unless the Commission seeks to impose public discipline by initiating formal disciplinary proceedings, "all papers filed with and proceedings before the commission on judicial discipline are confidential…." *Id.* § 23(3)(g)(I); Colorado Rules of Judicial Discipline Rule 6.5(a) ("The proceedings of the Commission … including all papers, investigative notes and reports, pleadings, and other written or electronic records, shall be confidential unless and until the Commission files [formal proceedings.]").

Second, the Commission "is so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede [its] ability to protect that interest" – i.e., the Commission has a strong interest in ensuring that private judicial conduct proceedings remain confidential, as required by the Colorado Constitution. C.R.C.P. 24(a)(2); Colo. Const. art. VI, § 23(3)(g). Allowing intervention will give the Commission notice of Plaintiff's filings and allow it to seek sealing of confidential Commission information. Intervention would also allow the Commission to seek appropriate orders from this Court preventing Plaintiff from filing on the public docket such confidential information, given that Plaintiff's public filing of this information causes immediate harm. *See Feigin*, 19 P.3d at 30 ("An intervenor's interest is impaired if the disposition of the action in which intervention is sought will prevent any future attempts by the applicant to pursue his interest.").

Third, the Commission's interest is not "adequately represent[ed]" by existing parties. *See* C.R.C.P. 24(a)(2). Plaintiff, as a former employee of the Commission, has an ongoing duty to maintain the confidentiality of information he learned at the Commission. *See* Colo. RJD 3.5(c)(5) (rules apply to "former Commission members and staff with respect to information to which they had access while serving the Commission."). Despite this obligation, Plaintiff seeks to act directly contrary, given his repeated filing of this confidential information across multiple actions. Nor do Defendants adequately represent the Commission's interest because they are not part of the judicial discipline process.

II. The Commission is in a unique position to review Plaintiff's filings for confidentiality.

If the Court grants this expanded intervention, the Commission would review Plaintiff's filings to confirm that they do not contain information that should be maintained under seal because they include confidential information regarding judicial disciplinary investigations that Plaintiff learned of as an employee or member of the Commission. The Commission has unique knowledge regarding Colorado judicial conduct proceedings, and has a specialized interest in maintaining the confidentiality of its information.

Specifically, the Commission is tasked with investigating complaints regarding judicial conduct, Colo. Const. art. VI, § 23(3)(e)(I), and in that role the Commission receives sensitive, confidential information regarding alleged misconduct by Colorado judges. Recognizing this role of trust, the Colorado Constitution specifically provides that proceedings before the Commission are confidential unless and until they result in formal proceedings. *Id.* § 23(3)(g) ("Prior to the commencement of formal disciplinary proceedings … all papers filed with and proceedings before the commission on judicial discipline are confidential…."); *see also* Colo. RJD 6.5 ("The proceedings of the Commission … including all papers, investigative notes and reports, pleadings, and other written or electronic records, shall be confidential unless and until the Commission files a recommendation [for formal proceedings]."). As a result, the Commission is most knowledgeable of what information on judicial conduct investigations and/or proceedings is confidential and

can properly make a request for sealing. As outlined above, Defendants are not in a position to do so, and Mr. Gregory actively seeks to make this information public.

The Commission's interest in sealing reflects the importance of keeping Commission investigations and judicial disciplinary proceedings confidential, an interest that is well established. *See, e.g.*, *Clemmer v. Off. of C.J.*, 544 F. Supp. 2d 722, 728 (N.D. Ill. 2008) ("All 50 states, as well as the Federal Government, recognize the importance of keeping these investigation records confidential, and thus have similar privileges protecting the confidentiality of judicial investigation records."). The Commission has a distinct interest in maintaining the confidentiality of any information in Plaintiff's filings regarding judicial conduct proceedings to prevent harm to the integrity of its judicial discipline process that the Commission oversees. *See Landmark Commc'ns, Inc. v. Virginia,* 435 U.S. 829, 835-836, 841 (1978); *Kamasinski v. Jud. Rev. Council*, 44 F.3d 106, 110 (2d Cir. 1994). Disclosure of confidential information would signal to judges and witnesses that they cannot rely on the Colorado Constitution's guarantees of confidentiality when making complaints against judges, impact witnesses' and judges' willingness to cooperate with Commission investigations, and would affect whether judges will accept informal disciplinary actions in lieu of formal proceedings. Ultimately, allowing disclosure of confidential information would erode confidence in the Commission and the judicial system.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons outlined above, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court grants its motion to intervene so that the Commission receives immediate notice of Plaintiff's filings and can quickly seek to seal those that contain information regarding Colorado judicial conduct proceedings that must remain confidential pursuant to the Colorado Constitution art. VI, § 23(3)(g). The Commission would also be able to seek appropriate orders from this Court preventing Plaintiff from filing on the public docket such confidential information in the future.

DATED: July 23, 2026

PHILIP J. WEISER
Attorney General

/s/ Charles J. Kooyman
CHARLES J. KOOYMAN, 43595*
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Revenue and Regulatory Law Section
Attorney for the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline
*Counsel of Record

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have filed and served this **MOTION TO INTERVENE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE OF RAISING CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMISSION INFORMATION FILED BY PLAINTIFF, INCLUDING TO SEAL COMPLAINT** upon all parties of record via Colorado Courts E-Filing this 23rd day of July 2026.

/s/ Charles J. Kooyman

DATE FILED
July 23, 2026 10:46 AM
FILING ID: FE6811A8C5D4A
CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668

EXHIBIT A to

MOTION TO INTERVENE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE OF RAISING CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMISSION INFORMATION FILED BY PLAINTIFF, INCLUDING TO SEAL COMPLAINT

Denver County District Court, **State of Colorado** 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256, Denver, CO 80202	DATE FILED July 22, 2026 3:09 PM FILING ID: 610E254328679 CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668
Plaintiff(s): CHRISTOPHER S.P. GREGORY v. Defendant(s): COLORADO OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVAULATION; COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DENVER COUNTY COURT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 5TH JUCIDIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	▲COURT USE ONLY▲

10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KENT WAGNER, in his official capacity as Executive Director of the COLORADO	

OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVAULATION; ERIC ARTIS, in his official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; BILL CADMAN, in his official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JOHN D. DAILEY, in his official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ZARA DEGROOT, in her official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CASEY MARTIN, in their official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KEITH MASSEY, in his official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; THOMAS NEVILLE, in his official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ERIC OLSON, in his official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ERIN PRESSLER, in her official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE	

COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE TANJA WHEELER, in her official capacity as a member of the COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ROBIN BEATTIE, in her official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SEAN CONRECODE, in his official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JUDITH GOEKE, in her official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JANEL GUERRERO, in her official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CHRISTINE JENSEN, in her official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SUSAN NICKERSON, in her official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MARK RICHTER, in his official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LESLIE SCHAEFER, in her official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT	

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LEAH VARNELL, in her official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; THOMAS WALSH, in his official capacity as a member of the 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KENDRA BECKWITH, in her official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; CLARENCE BURTON, in his official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; FERNANDO GUZMAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; SIMONE MONTOYA, in her official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; GREG MOVESIAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; CHRIS REAGEN, in their official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; JOHN SIMON, in his official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; ADAM STERN, in his official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION;	

ELISE TOPLISS, in her official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; ASHLEY TROXELL, in her official capacity as a member of the 2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; ANTIONETTE GIFFORD, in her official capacity as a member of the DENVER COUNTY COURT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; RICHARD OTT, in his official capacity as a member of the DENVER COUNTY COURT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; MALLORY REVEL, in her official capacity as a member of the DENVER COUNTY COURT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; MARY BETH SEARLES, in her official capacity as a member of the DENVER COUNTY COURT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; GAYLE YOUNG, in her official capacity as a member of the DENVER COUNTY COURT PERFORMANCE COMMISSION; CLAUDE APPEL, in his official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ALREDO BURCIAGA, in his official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SHERYL HANISCH, in her official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

LOURAE KING, in their official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; AZAREL MADRIGAL, in their official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SISTO MAZA, in his official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LYNETTE ROBINSON BATES, in her official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KERI WILLIAMS, in her official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CAITLIN YOUNG, in her official capacity as a member of the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DAVID BLANKINSHIP, in his official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SARAH BRITTAIN JACK, in her official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JAMES CARA, in his official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

CHINETA DAVIS, in her official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ERIC HALL, in his official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; IME LOPEZ, in her official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; AARON SALT, in their official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANNE TURNER, in her official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MURRAY WEINER, in his official capacity as a member of the 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KATHLEEN BRENDZA, in her official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; COURTNEY EDWARDS, in her official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ERIN GIGLIELLO, in her official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

CIPRIANO GURROLA NAVARRO, in their official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JEFFREY HUNTLEY, in his official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CHRISTOPHER TOMCHUCK, in his official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SARAH VAINE, in her official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LISA WEBSTER, in her official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHAEL WHEELER, in his official capacity as a member of the 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JEAN AARO, in her official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; FRANK BOWMAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MOLLY IMBER, in her official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

SEANA LAZUR, in her official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ERIC NABER, in his official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; TODD NORVELL, in his official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KENNETH PACE, in his official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANTHONY SAVASTANO, in his official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; AVERY SHELDON, in their official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DEBORAH TULLY, in her official capacity as a member of the 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; QUINN ARCHIBEQUE, in their official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; RAYMOND BECK, in his official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

ANDREA BREINER, in her official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JULIE HUFFMAN, in her official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KATIE LEWINGER, in her official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; BO JAMES NERLIN, in his official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ROBERT M. O'HAYRE, in his official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MIKE WATERS, in his official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MARKETA ZUBKOVA, in her official capacity as a member of the 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DARIN ATTEBERRY, in their official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; TAYLOR A. CLAPP, in their official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

DANA ENGLEHARDT, in their official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; WILLIAM FLOWERS, in his official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; BRIAN HARDOUIN, in his official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KEVIN HAVELDA, in his official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LESLEY OSBORN, in their official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DIANNE PETERSON, in her official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; BRAULIO ROJAS, in their official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHAEL RUTTENBERG, in his official capacity as a member of the 8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MARY ALBAUGH, in her official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

CARRIE FORD, in her official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LINDA MCKINLEY, in her official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; GEORGINA MELBY, in her official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MILTON MENDEZ, in his official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; BEN ROSE, in his official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SAMUEL ROSE, in his official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHELLE K. SCHINDLER, in her official capacity as a member of the 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DANA CHARLES, in their official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CHRISTY FIDURA, in her official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

TRACY GUTIERREZ, in their official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; WESLEY HASSLER, in his official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CINDY LOU JONES, in her official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; VELIA RINCON, in her official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KATE SHAFER, in her official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; STACIE SHIRLEY, in her official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHELLE WISEMAN, in her official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LAURA YOUNG, in her official capacity as a member of the 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JEANNA BAITLON, in her official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

PETER HINGA, in his official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DEREK IRVINE, in his official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANNE JEFFERSON, in her official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LISA KIDWELL, in her official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ED NORDEN, in his official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; EHREN PENIX, in their official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MAGDALENA ROSA, in her official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JIM STOCKBRIDGE, in his official capacity as a member of the 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; GEORGE DINGFELDER, in his official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

JESSE A. GUERRO, in their official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANNE KELLY, in her official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICAH LARSON, in their official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; NICOLE LINDER, in her official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CHELSEA MCNERNEY-MARTINEZ, in her official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; AVA PAULA MEDINA, in her official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; REBECCA RIAN, in her official capacity as a member of the 12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHAEL BOYER, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DAVID BUTE, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

JEFFREY CURE, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JAKE HETTINGER, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DEAN JARRETT, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; BRIAN LANDRY, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; GREG LARSON, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JARROD MUNGER, in his official capacity as a member of the 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JEFF COMSTOCK, in his official capacity as a member of the 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; NATASCHA DREKONJA, in her official capacity as a member of the 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; RYAN DOUGHERTY, in his official capacity as a member of the 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

ZACHARIAH FALCONER-STOUT, in his official capacity as a member of the 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CASEY QUILLEN, in their official capacity as a member of the 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MAX SALAZAR, in his official capacity as a member of the 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; T. WRIGHT DICKINSON, in their official capacity as a member of the 14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; VICKI ALLEN, in her official capacity as a member of the 15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; HEATHER NICOLE GIOFFREDI, in her official capacity as a member of the 15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANDREW HAYDEN, in his official capacity as a member of the 15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; NORA LINDHOLM, in her official capacity as a member of the 15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JENNIFER MORTIMEYER, in her official capacity as a member of the 15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

JACOB PETERSON, in his official capacity as a member of the 15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MADELINE ALMOND, in her official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JAMES BULLOCK, in his official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ALEX EGRI, in his official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; RANDY FREED, in his official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHELLE GARDNER, in her official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LINDSEY HART, in her official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CRIS MENZ, in their official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DONNA ROHDE, in her official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

CAITLIN YOUNG, in her official capacity as a member of the 16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; HARLAN BOCKMAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; EMILY FLEISHMANN, in her official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KARL HANSEN, in his official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SARA HAIMIDI, in her official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; PENNY PLATNICK, in her official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JEFFREY C. RUEBEL, in his official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LOGAN SOUDER, in their official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JACQUELYN D. STANTON, in her official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

MICHELLE STERMER, in her official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DEAN TODA, in his official capacity as a member of the 17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DAN DEASY, in his official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; REGINA EDMONDSON, in her official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; TORRY GARLAND, in their official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CHARLES GILFORD, in his official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; RICHARD HOLT, in his official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANNIE OLLADA, in her official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DON SHEEHAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

LINDA SUNSHINE, in her official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; LEANNE WHEELER, in her official capacity as a member of the 18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; TOMMY BUTLER, in his official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANTHEA L. CARRASCO, in her official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ROBERT CASEY, in his official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; TATE COSTIN, in her official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KIRSTEN DANIEL, in her official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ASHLEY GREENE, in her official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ALICIA JOHNSON, in her official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

SYUKAR MANAF, in their official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; THOMAS ROCHE, in his official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; STEVE WRENN, in his official capacity as a member of the 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ELIZABETH CALLAHAN, in her official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CHARLIE DANAHER, in their official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; RENEE E. EZER, in her official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; RACHEL FRIEND, in her official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JENNIFER GEIGER, in her official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; D.D. MALLARD, in her official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

MARK MILLIMAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHAEL SCHREINER, in his official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ANDREW SHOEMAKER, in his official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SAM WEAVER, in their official capacity as a member of the 20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; TRACY BADGER, in their official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MATTHEW BREMAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DAMON DAVIS, in his official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; WILLIAM S. DEFORD, in his official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; CINDY ENOS-MARTINEZ, in her official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

BEAU FLORES, in his official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; KEN HAPTONSTALL, in her official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; ROSE MOGLIA, in her official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DIANE SCHWENKE, in her official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DAVID A. YOUNGER, in his official capacity as a member of the 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DREW P. BUFFINGTON, in his official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHAEL COSTEN, in his official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHAEL J. DOYLE, in his official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JON L. KELLY, in his official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

VALERIE MAEZ, in her official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SALLY PLANALP, in her official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; SHAK POWERS, in their official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JEREMY REED, in his official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DREW RICHMAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JANE COX, in her official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; MICHELLE FIX-WESTFALL, in her official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; PAUL KING, in his official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; DAN MCMILLAN, in his official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE;	

AARON PAUL, in their official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; JOSEFINA RAPHEAL-MILLINER, in her official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; WILLIAM SMITH, in his official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE; and KIM TURNAGE, in their official capacity as a member of the 23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE.	
Counsel for Chirstopher S.P. Gregory: The Gregory Law Firm, LLC Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq. 201 Coffman St., #1822 Longmont, CO 80502 Phone: (970) 648-0642 Fax: (970) 648-0643 E-Mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net Atty. Reg. # 37095 Law Office of Ingrid J. DeFranco, PLLC Ingrid J. DeFranco, esq. P.O. Box 128 Brighton, CO 80601 Telephone: (303) 641-6812 Email: Ingrid.DeFranco@gmail.com Atty. Reg. # 31206	Case No: Division:
VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR MANDAMUS, PROHIBITION, AND/OR OTHER INJUNCTIVE RELIEF UNDER C.R.C.P. 106; EXHIBIT 1	

Introduction

1. This is a civil and equitable action brought pursuant to §§ 13-5.5-101, et seq., C.R.S. and C.R.C.P. 106. Specifically, this action seeks relief in the form of mandamus requiring the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation (the COJPE), its Executive Director Kent Wagner, the various Colorado Judicial Performance Commissions, and the individual Commissioners to perform their mandatory, non-discretionary, duties of continuously reviewing the integrity of Colorado state court judges.[1] Plaintiff also seeks relief in the form of prohibition to enjoin the Defendants

---

[1] § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. is mandatory in its language:

> (1) The state commission and each district commission ***shall evaluate each justice and judge in Colorado*** utilizing the powers and duties conferred upon each commission in section 13-5.5-105. The evaluations ***must only include*** the following performance evaluation criteria:
>
> (a) Integrity, including but not limited to whether the justice or judge:
>
> (I) Avoids impropriety or the appearance of impropriety;
>
> (II) Displays fairness and impartiality toward all participants; and
>
> (III) Avoids ex parte communications[.]

In the context of judicial conduct, the term "integrity" has special meaning and is defined by the Colorado Code of Judicial Conduct ("the Code") as:

> **"Integrity"** means probity, fairness, honesty, uprightness, and soundness of character. See Canon 1 and Rule 1.2.

Canon Rule 1.1(A), in turn, provides: **"**A judge shall comply with the law,* including the Code of Judicial Conduct." Canon Rule 1.2, likewise, provides: "A judge shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the independence,* integrity,* and impartiality* of the judiciary, and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety."

According to the Code, "'**Impropriety**' includes conduct that violates the law, court rules, or provisions of this Code, and conduct that undermines a judge's independence, integrity, or impartiality. See Canon 1 and Rule 1.2." Comment 5 to Canon Rule 1.2 further explains:

from publishing incomplete and/or misleading judicial evaluation reports, which do not meaningfully examine the integrity of the judges subject to retention in the 2026 general election. Because of conflicts of interest that exist through and within the Colorado Attorney General's Office, the Colorado Supreme Court, and the Colorado Governor's Office, this action seeks further relief in the form of mandamus requiring the Defendants to directly appoint conflict-free counsel from outside the Colorado Attorney's Office. According to § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S.[2], and because of Chief Justice

---

> Impropriety occurs when the conduct compromises the ability of the judge to carry out judicial responsibilities with integrity, impartiality and competence. Actual improprieties include violations of law, court rules or provisions of this Code. The test for appearance of impropriety is whether the conduct would create in reasonable minds a perception that the judge violated this Code or engaged in other conduct that reflects adversely on the judge's honesty, impartiality, temperament, or fitness to serve as a judge.

[2] § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S. provides:

> Whenever the attorney general is unable, has failed, or refuses to provide legal services to a state agency, as determined by the governor if the agency is in the executive branch, or by the chief justice if the agency is in the judicial branch, or by the state auditor if the agency is the office of the state auditor, the agency may employ counsel of its choosing to provide such legal services. Any expense incurred due to the employment of counsel pursuant to this subsection (5) is a lawful charge against appropriations for this purpose made by the general assembly to the department of law.

§ 24-31-111(6)(b), C.R.S. clarifies that:

> "State agency" means any department, division, section, unit, office, officer, commission, board, institution, institution of higher education, or other agency of the executive department and judicial department of state government. "State agency" does not mean the legislative department except for the state auditor in accordance with section 2-3-104.5.

Monica Márquez's own obligation to recuse herself, the Defendants (individually and collectively) have authority to directly appoint their own conflict-free counsel paid through funds already appropriated to the Colorado Department of Law.

2. The twenty-five Colorado Judicial Performance Commissions and the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation exist through the Colorado General Assembly's intent to provide: "(a) A comprehensive evaluation system of judicial performance, (b) Information to the people of Colorado regarding the performance of judges and justices throughout the state; and (c) Transparency and accountability for judges and justices throughout the state of Colorado." § 13-5.5-101(1), C.R.S.

3. During the 2024 judicial election cycle, the Colorado Judicial Performance Commissions were individually and collectively in dereliction of their respective duties to examine, continuously, the integrity of every Colorado state court judge. Following the 2024 general election, the Colorado Judicial Performance Commissions have, accordingly, remained in dereliction, by refusing to conduct the initial and/or interim judicial evaluations necessary to scrutinize the integrity of those Colorado state court judges identified as having failed to submit personal financial disclosure statements, as having engaged in a pattern of retaliation, and/or as having been part of the well-documented more than 25-year ongoing Colorado Judicial Scandal. The Commissions' 2026 retention cycle judicial evaluation reports will be published on the COJPE's website on August 4, 2026 (the day after judicial "declaration(s) to stand for retention" are due to the Colorado Secretary of State). It is reasonably anticipated that none of these judicial evaluation reports will include meaningful examination of the subject judges' "integrity" as mandated under § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. It is also reasonably

anticipated that, consistent with past practices and the process defined by § 13-5.5-108, C.R.S., the COJPE will not publish evaluation reports for those judges and justices who decline to seek retention.

4. Colorado has three mechanisms for judicial oversight:

1) The judicial discipline system created through Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3),

2) The General Assembly's impeachment authority recognized through Colo. Const. Art. XIII, and

3) The requirement of judicial retention elections with voters making informed decisions through the recommendations of the judicial performance commissions.

Systemic corruption and partisan motivations have rendered the first two of these oversight mechanisms useless. Forcing the meaningful application of the third mechanism is the basis for this C.R.C.P. 106 action.

Jurisdiction and Parties

5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to § 13-1-124, C.R.S., C.R.C.P. 65, and C.R.C.P. 106, as this is a civil action seeking relief in the nature of mandamus, prohibition, and injunction(s) against state agencies and state officials for acts and omissions alleged to have occurred in the State of Colorado, and the relief sought is within the equitable and legal powers of the Denver District Court. Colorado district courts are courts of general jurisdiction empowered to grant legal and equitable remedies, including relief in the nature of mandamus and prohibition, under the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure and Colorado statutes. This Court's subject matter

jurisdiction over the final actions of Defendant Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance is further statutorily recognized through § 13-5.5-116, C.R.S.

6. Plaintiff Christopher Gregory is a former member, Vice-Chair, Chair, and Executive Director of the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (the CCJD) as well as a citizen of the State of Colorado. Plaintiff is also the Plaintiff / Relator in *United States ex rel. Gregory and the State of Colo. ex rel. Gregory v. Masias, et al.*, 1:25-cv-00190-KHV-GEB (D.Colo.). Subsequently, Plaintiff has filed a second federal action, *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.). Seeking a legitimate and independent investigation through conflict-free law enforcement and the appointment of another state's attorney general as a Special Assistant Attorney General (SAAG), Plaintiff has also filed a separate pending C.R.C.P. 106 action against Colorado State Auditor Kerri Hunter in this Court. *Gregory v. Hunter*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV31374.

7. Defendant Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation ("the COJPE") is a statutorily-created state agency authorized by § 13-5.5-103, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203. The COJPE provides administration for the various judicial performance commissions statewide, which share the COJPE's principal office and place of business as relevant to service of process.

8. Defendant Kent Wagner is the appointed Executive Director of the COJPE, whose principal office and place of business is located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 210, Denver, CO 80203. Kent Wagner is a Colorado resident and citizen.

9. Defendant Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

10. Defendant 1st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

11. Defendant 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

12. Defendant Denver County Court Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. and appointed through the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

13. Defendant 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

14. Defendant 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

15. Defendant 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

16. Defendant 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

17. Defendant 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

18. Defendant 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

19. Defendant 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

20. Defendant 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

21. Defendant 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

22. Defendant 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

23. Defendant 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

24. Defendant 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

25. Defendant 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

26. Defendant 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

27. Defendant 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

28. Defendant 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

29. Defendant 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

30. Defendant 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

31. Defendant 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

32. Defendant 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

33. Defendant 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance is a statutorily-created state-level commission authorized by § 13-5.5-104, C.R.S. with its principal office and place of business located at 1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203.

34. Defendant Eric Artis is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

35. Defendant Bill Cadman is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

36. Defendant John D. Dailey is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

37. Defendant Zara DeGroot is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

38. Defendant Casey Martin is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

39. Defendant Keith Massey is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

40. Defendant Thomas Neville is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

41. Defendant Eric Olson is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

42. Defendant Erin Pressler is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

43. Defendant Tanja Wheeler is an appointed member of the Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

44. Defendant Robin Beattie is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

45. Defendant Sean Conrecode is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

46. Defendant Judith Goeke is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

47. Defendant Janel Guerrero is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

48. Defendant Christine Jensen is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

49. Defendant Susan Nickerson is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

50. Defendant Mark Richter is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

51. Defendant Leslie Schaefer is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

52. Defendant Leah Varnell is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

53. Defendant Thomas Walsh is an appointed member of the Colorado 1st Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

54. Defendant Kendra Beckwith is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

55. Defendant Clarence Burton is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

56. Defendant Fernando Guzman is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

57. Defendant Simone Montoya is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

58. Defendant Greg Movesian is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

59. Defendant Chris Reagen is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

60. Defendant John Simon is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

61. Defendant Adam Stern is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

62. Defendant Elise Topliss is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

63. Defendant Ashley Troxell is an appointed member of the Colorado 2nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

64. Defendant Antionette Gifford is an appointed member of the Denver County Court Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

65. Defendant Richard Ott is an appointed member of the Denver County Court Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

66. Defendant Mallory Revel is an appointed member of the Denver County Court Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

67. Defendant Mary Beth Searles is an appointed member of the Denver County Court Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

68. Defendant Gayle Young is an appointed member of the Denver County Court Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

69. Defendant Claude Appel is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

70. Defendant Alfredo Burciaga is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

71. Defendant Sheryl Hanisch is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

72. Defendant Lourae King is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

73. Defendant Azarel Madrigal is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

74. Defendant Sisto Maza is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

75. Defendant Lynette Robinson Bates is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

76. Defendant Keri Williams is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

77. Defendant Caitlin Young is an appointed member of the Colorado 3rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

78. Defendant David Blankinship is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

79. Defendant Sarah Brittain Jack is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

80. Defendant James Cara is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

81. Defendant Chineta Davis is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

82. Defendant Eric Hall is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

83. Defendant Ime Lopez is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

84. Defendant Aaron Salt is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

85. Defendant Anne Turner is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

86. Defendant Murray Weiner is an appointed member of the Colorado 4th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

87. Defendant Kathleen Brendza is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

88. Defendant Courtney Edwards is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

89. Defendant Erin Gigliello is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

90. Defendant Cipriano Gurrola Navarro is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

91. Defendant Jeffrey Huntley is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

92. Defendant Christopher Tomchuck is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

93. Defendant Sarah Vaine is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

94. Defendant Lisa Webster is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

95. Defendant Michael Wheeler is an appointed member of the Colorado 5th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

96. Defendant Jean Aaro is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

97. Defendant Frank Bowman is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

98. Defendant Molly Imber is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

99. Defendant Seana Lazur is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

100. Defendant Eric Naber is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

101. Defendant Todd Norvell is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

102. Defendant Kenneth Pace is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

103. Defendant Anthony Savastano is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

104. Defendant Avery Sheldon is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

105. Defendant Deborah Tully is an appointed member of the Colorado 6th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

106. Defendant Quinn Archibeque is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

107. Defendant Raymond Beck is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

108. Defendant Andrea Breiner is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

109. Defendant Julie Huffman is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

110. Defendant Katie Lewinger is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

111. Defendant Bo James Nerlin is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

112. Defendant Robert M. O'Hayre is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

113. Defendant Mike Waters is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

114. Defendant Marketa Zubkova is an appointed member of the Colorado 7th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

115. Defendant Darin Atteberry is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

116. Defendant Taylor A. Clapp is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

117. Defendant Dana Englehardt is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

118. Defendant William Flowers is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

119. Defendant Brian Hardouin is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

120. Defendant Kevin Havelda is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

121. Defendant Lesley Osborn is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

122. Defendant Dianne Peterson is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

123. Defendant Braulio Rojas is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

124. Defendant Michael Ruttenberg is an appointed member of the Colorado 8th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

125. Defendant Mary Albaugh is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

126. Defendant Carrie Ford is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

127. Defendant Linda McKinley is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

128. Defendant Georgina Melby is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

129. Defendant Milton Mendez is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

130. Defendant Ben Rose is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

131. Defendant Samuel Rose is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

132. Defendant Michelle K. Schindler is an appointed member of the Colorado 9th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

133. Defendant Dana Charles is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

134. Defendant Christy Fidura is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

135. Defendant Tracy Gutierrez is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

136. Defendant Wesley Hassler is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

137. Defendant Cindy Lou Jones is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

138. Defendant Velia Rincon is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

139. Defendant Kate Shafer is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

140. Defendant Stacie Shirley is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

141. Defendant Michelle Wiseman is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

142. Defendant Laura Young is an appointed member of the Colorado 10th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

143. Defendant Jeanna Baitlon is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

144. Defendant Peter Hinga is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

145. Defendant Derek Irvine is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

146. Defendant Anne Jefferson is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

147. Defendant Lisa Kidwell is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

148. Defendant Ed Norden is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

149. Defendant Ehren Penix is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

150. Defendant Magdalena Rosa is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

151. Defendant Jim Stockbridge is an appointed member of the Colorado 11th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

152. Defendant George Dingfelder is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

153. Defendant Jesse A. Guerro is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

154. Defendant Anne Kelly is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

155. Defendant Micah Larson is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

156. Defendant Nicole Linder is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

157. Defendant Chelsea McNerney-Martinez is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

158. Defendant Ava Paula Medina is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

159. Defendant Rebecca Rian is an appointed member of the Colorado 12th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

160. Defendant Michael Boyer is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

161. Defendant David Bute is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

162. Defendant Jeffrey Cure is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

163. Defendant Jake Hettinger is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

164. Defendant Dean Jarrett is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

165. Defendant Brian Landry is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

166. Defendant Greg Larson is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

167. Defendant Jarrod Munger is an appointed member of the Colorado 13th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

168. Defendant Jeff Comstock is an appointed member of the Colorado 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

169. Defendant Natascha Drekonja is an appointed member of the Colorado 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

170. Defendant Ryan Dougherty is an appointed member of the Colorado 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

171. Defendant Zachariah Falconer-Stout is an appointed member of the Colorado 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

172. Defendant Casey Quillen is an appointed member of the Colorado 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

173. Defendant Max Salazar is an appointed member of the Colorado 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

174. Defendant T. Wright Dickinson is an appointed member of the Colorado 14th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

175. Defendant Vicki Allen is an appointed member of the Colorado 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

176. Defendant Heather Nicole Gioffredi is an appointed member of the Colorado 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

177. Defendant Andrew Hayden is an appointed member of the Colorado 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

178. Defendant Nora Lindholm is an appointed member of the Colorado 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

179. Defendant Jennifer Mortimeyer is an appointed member of the Colorado 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

180. Defendant Jacob Peterson is an appointed member of the Colorado 15th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

181. Defendant Madeline Almond is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

182. Defendant James Bullock is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

183. Defendant Alex Egri is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

184. Defendant Randy Freed is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

185. Defendant Michelle Gardner is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

186. Defendant Lindsey Hart is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

187. Defendant Chris Menz is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

188. Defendant Donna Rohde is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

189. Defendant Caitlin Young is an appointed member of the Colorado 16th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

190. Defendant Harlan Bockman is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen. Harlan Bockman's daughter, Amy Bockman, was a Broomfield County Court Judge and is currently the Presiding Broomfield Municipal Court Judge. With the Broomfield Municipal Court being a court of record, Amy Bockman is one of numerous judges implicated in having violated § 24-6-202, C.R.S. and Canon Rules 1.1, 1.2, 2.5, and 3.15 of the Code by failing to file required annual personal financial

disclosures. It is unknown whether Amy Bockman also currently serves in the senior judge program.

191. Defendant Emily Fleishmann is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

192. Defendant Karl Hansen is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

193. Defendant Sara Himidi is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

194. Defendant Penny Platnick is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

195. Defendant Jeffrey C. Ruebel is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

196. Defendant Logan Souder is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

197. Defendant Jacquelyn D. Stanton is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

198. Defendant Michelle Stermer is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

199. Defendant Dean Toda is an appointed member of the Colorado 17th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

200. Defendant Dan Deasy is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

201. Defendant Regina Edmondson is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

202. Defendant Torry Garland is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

203. Defendant Charles Gilford is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

204. Defendant Richard Holt is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

205. Defendant Annie Ollada is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

206. Defendant Don Sheehan is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

207. Defendant Linda Sunshine is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

208. Defendant LeAnne Wheeler is an appointed member of the Colorado 18th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

209. Defendant Tommy Butler is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

210. Defendant Anthea L. Carrasco is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

211. Defendant Robert Casey is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

212. Defendant Tate Costin is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

213. Defendant Kirsten Daniel is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

214. Defendant Ashley Green is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

215. Defendant Alicia Johnson is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

216. Defendant Syukar Manaf is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

217. Defendant Thomas Roche is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

218. Defendant Steve Wrenn is an appointed member of the Colorado 19th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

219. Defendant Elizabeth Callahan is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

220. Defendant Charlie Danaher is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

221. Defendant Renee E. Ezer is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

222. Defendant Rachel Friend is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

223. Defendant Jennifer Geiger is an appointed member of the 20th Colorado Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

224. Defendant D.D. Mallard is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

225. Defendant Mark Milliman is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

226. Defendant Michael Schreiner is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

227. Defendant Andrew Schoemaker is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

228. Defendant Sam Weaver is an appointed member of the Colorado 20th Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

229. Defendant Tracy Badger is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

230. Defendant Matthew Breman is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

231. Defendant William S. Deford is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

232. Defendant Cindy Enos-Martinez is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

233. Defendant Beau Flores is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

234. Defendant Ken Haptonstall is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

235. Defendant Rose Moglia is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

236. Defendant Diane Schwenke is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

237. Defendant David A. Younger is an appointed member of the Colorado 21st Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

238. Defendant Drew P. Buffington is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

239. Defendant Michael Costen is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

240. Defendant Michael J. Doyle is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

241. Defendant Jon L. Kelly is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

242. Defendant Valerie Maez is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

243. Defendant Sally Planalp is an appointed member of the 22nd Colorado Judicial District Performance Commission, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

244. Defendant Shak Powers is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

245. Defendant Jeremy Reed is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

246. Defendant Drew Richman is an appointed member of the Colorado 22nd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

247. Defendant Jane Cox is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen. It is Plaintiff's understanding that Jane Cox represents Montezuma County Court Judge Ian MacLaren in pending judicial discipline proceedings despite conflicts of interest and appearances of impropriety that Plaintiff has raised in those proceedings and through a separate request for evaluation (RFE) of judicial conduct filed against Judge MacLaren. *Matter of MacLaren*, CCJD Case No. 24-176. The proceedings in *MacLaren*, however, are selectively occurring in secret and in violation of Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(g)(I) (requiring formal disciplinary proceedings to be public proceedings).

248. Defendant Michelle Fix-Westfall is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

249. Defendant Paul King is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

250. Defendant Dan McMillan is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

251. Defendant Aaron Paul is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

252. Defendant Josefina Rapheal-Milliner is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

253. Defendant William Smith is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

254. Defendant Kim Turnage is an appointed member of the Colorado 23rd Judicial District Commission on Judicial Performance, a Colorado resident, and a Colorado citizen.

255. Venue for this civil action is proper in this District under Rules 98(b)(2) and (c)(1) of the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure and under § 24-6-402(9)(b), C.R.S. More specifically, venue is proper in this Court, the District Court for Denver County, because the Defendants are state officials and agencies whose principal office is located in Denver County, Colorado, and a substantial part of the events or omissions

giving rise to the claims occurred in this county. The acts and omissions challenged in this action—including the refusal and/or failure to continuously evaluate the integrity of all Colorado state court judges—occurred in Denver County, where the COJPE is located and where the relevant state government functions are administered.

Statement of Facts

256. Through litigation of *United States and State of Colo. ex rel. Gregory, et al. v. Masias, et al.*, 1:25-cv-00190-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.) (Sealed), *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1: 25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.), *Gregory v. Hunter*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV31374, and a thoroughly-developed legislative record,[3] Plaintiff has exposed a more than 25-year ongoing pattern of taxpayer-funded intimidation, retaliation, hush money contracts, self-controlled investigations, and public relations schemes within Colorado State Government. This ongoing pattern of systemic public fraud and public corruption emanating from the Colorado Supreme Court perpetuates an enforced culture of silence engineered to cover up serious

[3] The extensive and publicly accessible legislative record Plaintiff has created can be found through the following legislative hearings and website links:

- January 21, 2026 SMART Act Hearing for the Colorado Judicial Department and the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline-- https://coleg.box.com/s/rjeotmshfl64jgs4d1sxw1424873wghl.
- February 9, 2026 Senate Judiciary Committee Confirmation Hearing for former Senator Bob Gardner to the CCJD-- https://coleg.box.com/s/qqx86tp9q3lnfw7u5vfothh9cor3579f.
- February 11, 2026 Senate Judiciary Committee Hearing on SB26-084-- https://coleg.box.com/s/qqx86tp9q3lnfw7u5vfothh9cor3579f.
- March 12, 2026 House State, Civic, Military, and Veterans Affairs Committee Hearing on SB26-084--https://leg.colorado.gov/summary_attachments/44862/download.
- May 4, 2026 House State, Civic, Military, and Veterans Affairs Committee Hearing on HJR26-1029-- https://coleg.box.com/s/j8z8y4vfumdkslea6dic0nd42zxw56tj (also containing a fully functional PDF of the written testimony submitted at the March 12, 2026 hearing with bookmark navigation).

judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. As is relevant to the relief requested in this Verified Complaint, Plaintiff incorporates his filings in *Ex rel. Gregory*, in *Gregory*, and in *Gregory v. Hunter* by reference and subject to supplementation through prospective filing into this case. Plaintiff further requests that this Court take judicial notice of the contents of the court and legislative records through CRE 201.

257. The greater-than 25-year ongoing Colorado Judicial Scandal traces back to at least the early 2000s, when then-Chief Justice Mary Mullarkey willfully manipulated the judicial discipline process, the attorney discipline process, and administrative oversight through the State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO) to excuse and/or conceal then-3rd Judicial District Court Chief Judge Jesse Manzarares's efforts to libel his fellow District Judge (and a defendant in this action) Claude Appel through the dissemination of FBI records in violation of the federal Privacy Act. Chief Judge Manzanares was removed as Chief Judge but allowed to quietly retire without any judicial or attorney discipline. Judge Manzanares was allowed to continue practicing law despite having assisted others in fabricating evidence that Judge Appel had been part of a cocaine ring. Judge Appel sued the FBI for violation of the Privacy Act and, ultimately, received a $100,000 settlement.

258. In 2007, Chief Justice Mullarkey's misconduct continued when she (through her direct supervision of the SCAO) sought to abort the investigation and prosecution of Chief Judge Manzares's nephew, Larry Manzares, at its outset. Larry Manzanares retired as a Denver District Court Judge in December 2006 to become the Denver City Attorney. Shortly after starting his new job in January 2007, a reportedly-stolen Judicial Department laptop was traced back to Manzanares's home. When Denver police

officers confronted Manzanares, he denied having possession of the laptop. The following morning, however, Manzanares returned the laptop to the Denver District Court Administrator. Larry Manzanares further provided an interview with Denver7 investigative reporter Tony Kovaleski in which Manzanares claimed he had purchased the laptop from a man in a parking lot near the Denver District Courthouse and Denver City Hall. Instead of immediately turning the laptop over to law enforcement, SCAO attempted to inspect its contents. As the 2nd Judicial District Attorney's Office contemplated prosecution, SCAO Judicial Counsel Carol Haller requested dismissal. The 2nd Judicial Attorney's Office recused itself and the 1st Judicial District Attorney's Office was appointed as a special prosecutor. Then-Judge Brian Boatright's brother, Russell Boatright, was assigned as the lead investigator through the 1st Judicial District Attorney's Office. A forensic examination of the laptop revealed that Manzanares had deleted thousands of pornographic images (including images that Russell Boatright recognized as "age questionable" and which he submitted for comparison with the national known child pornography database). Larry Manzanares was charged with three felonies based upon an 80-page affidavit submitted by Russell Boatright. Hours after his initial appearance on bond, Manzanares went to Eisenhower Park in Denver and shot himself in the right temple with a revolver. Manzanares's suicide was then blamed upon a racially-motivated prosecution, and Chief Justice Mullarkey's conduct in seeking to abort the prosecution at its outset was never publicly scrutinized (through the judicial discipline process, the judicial retention process, or otherwise). Justice Boatright and many other Colorado judges (including all the then-Colorado Supreme Court Justices) were aware of Chief Justice Mullarkey's obstruction of justice but did

nothing to report or take appropriate action as required by Canon Rules 1.1, 1.2, and 2.15[4] and Colo. RPC 8.3 and 8.4(f)). The 1st Judicial District Attorney's Office has

[4] It should be emphasized that the non-reporting of judicial and attorney misconduct is itself a violation of the Code and "impropriety" within the Code's definition. Canon Rule 2.15 provides:

> (A) A judge having knowledge* that another judge has committed a violation of this Code that raises a substantial question regarding the judge's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a judge in other respects shall inform the appropriate authority.*
>
> (B) A judge having knowledge that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question regarding the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects shall inform the appropriate authority.
>
> (C) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that another judge has committed a violation of this Code shall take appropriate action.
>
> (D) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct shall take appropriate action.

The importance of reporting and self-reporting is further emphasized through the comments to Canon Rule 2.15, which state:

> [1] Public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary is promoted when judges take appropriate action based on reliable evidence of misconduct. Appropriate action depends on the circumstances, but the overarching goal of such action should be to prevent harm to those affected by misconduct and to prevent recurrence.
>
> [2] Taking action to address known misconduct is a judge's obligation. Paragraphs (A) and (B) impose an obligation on the judge to report to the appropriate disciplinary authority the known misconduct of another judge or a lawyer that raises a substantial question regarding the honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness of that judge or lawyer. ***Ignoring or denying known misconduct among one's judicial colleagues or members of the legal profession undermines a judge's responsibility to participate in efforts to ensure public respect for the justice system.*** This Rule limits the

responded to Plaintiff's request for its case file (which was previously produced to the *Denver Post* presumably without charge) by demanding $1,000 and reserving the right to apply redactions. Plaintiff is currently litigating the re-production of these public records through a subpoena duces tecum issued in *Gregory v. Hunter*.

259. On December 31, 2008, the CCJD's long-time Executive Director Rick Wehmhoefer was abruptly fired, and SCAO HR Director Mindy Masias and HR Deputy Director Eric Brown were assigned to administer the CCJD pending the hiring of Plaintiff's predecessor, William Campbell. While running the CCJD, Masias and Brown had unfettered access to the CCJD's records, including the opportunity to destroy those records. Plaintiff suspects that destruction of records relating to the Appel-Haeger-Manzanares controversy and the Larry Manzanares case was the core motivation for the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court later collectively approving the $2.66-$2.75 million Masias hush money contract that was to be paid with taxpayer funds.

> reporting obligation to those offenses that an independent judiciary must vigorously endeavor to prevent.
>
> [3] A judge who does not have actual knowledge that another judge or a lawyer may have committed misconduct, but receives information indicating a substantial likelihood of such misconduct, is required to take appropriate action under paragraphs (C) and (D). Appropriate action may include, but is not limited to, communicating directly with the judge who may have violated this Code, communicating with a supervising judge, or reporting the suspected violation to the appropriate authority or other agency or body. Similarly, actions to be taken in response to information indicating that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct may include but are not limited to communicating directly with the lawyer who may have committed the violation, or reporting the suspected violation to the appropriate authority or other agency or body. (Emphasis added).

260. In July 2018, SCAO Controller Myra Dukes reported concerns that then-SCAO Chief of Staff Mindy Masias may have altered receipts when submitting a personal reimbursement request. Following both an internal and an external investigation, State Court Administrator Christopher Ryan issued a November 7, 2018 memorandum notifying Masias of her employment being terminated due to her dishonesty and impacts upon the federally required continuous, ongoing single statewide audit. Rather than accept her termination, Masias activated FMLA leave and began negotiating severance to include a multi-million dollar, no-bid, leadership services contract. Through then-SCAO HR Director Eric Brown, Masias presented a memorandum (the Masias Memo) which essentially raised an ultimatum—you cannot fire me when you have previously directed me to cover up worse misconduct and to destroy records. The negotiations were then executed through a rigged bidding process and administrative authorization of a sole-source contract. The 5-year $2.66-$2.75 million contract would have paid Masias approximately three-times the individual salaries of the Justices. The Masias Contract was pre-conditioned upon Masias signing a separation agreement through which she retained salary and benefits paid during her FMLA leave in exchange for a non-disclosure agreement. The Masias Contract was initially executed on April 11, 2019, before an anonymous Fraud Hotline complaint was personally sent to and received by each of the Justices, Attorney General Phil Weiser, and Governor Jared Polis. When State Auditor Dianne Ray contacted Chief Justice Nathan B. Coats to request direction on how the Colorado Supreme Court would respond to the anonymous Fraud Hotline report, Chief Justice Coats did not disclose the negotiation of the Masias Contract or the existence of the Masias Memo. Indeed, the Justices

collectively authorized the re-execution of the Masias Contract on June 3, 2019 without informing State Auditor Ray. When the Masias Contract was discovered by investigative reporter David Migoya, the Justices responded by cancelling the contract and forcing the resignations of State Court Administrator Christopher Ryan and SCAO HR Director Eric Brown. Following an FBI investigation being opened and the issuance of a performance audit report for the SCAO in late 2020, Ryan came forward to publicly disclose the existence of the Masias Memo.

261. As Plaintiff has explained in his federal attorney misconduct complaints filed against the Justices, Court of Appeals Judge Grant Sullivan, and Attorney General Weiser, the concealment of negotiations and of the Masias Memo's existence for more than 2 ½ years is the keystone of the Masias Controversy. The Justices, assisted by others, knowingly and willfully concealed material information from State Auditor Dianne Ray as she performed a federally-required audit and from the CCJD (which Plaintiff chaired at the time). If viewed objectively, the Justices, Governor Polis, Attorney General Weiser, Judge Sullivan, and their other co-conspirators have committed multiple federal felony-level crimes. The facts involved in the Masias Controversy are largely admitted to and proven in *Matter of Coats*, 2023 CO 44.

262. In May 2019, Plaintiff was Vice-Chair of the CCJD [redacted], as follows:

> A private censure was issued to a judge who promoted extensive drinking at a conference hotel among court staff which led to a consensual ***sexual relationship with a staff member*** that continued ***at the courthouse***. After the intimate relationship ended, the judge and the employee had an increasingly stressful employment relationship which ultimately resulted in the employee reporting

> the situation to the Commission and being reassigned to different duties. The judge's conduct violated Canon Rule 1.2, creating an appearance of impropriety among court staff; Canon Rule 3.1(A), interfering with proper performance of judicial duties as a delegate to the conference; Canon Rule 3.1(C), conduct undermining the integrity of a judge at the conference; and Canon Rule 3.1(E), improper use of court facilities. The impact on the work environment was addressed by the private censure of the judge's conduct and an order for the judge to seek counselling about his behavior. Colo. Comm. on Jud. Discipline, 2019 ANNUAL REPORT, p. 13 (Emphasis added).[5]

263. [redacted]

264. Through reporting in the *Denver Gazette*, it was revealed in August 2023 that a significant number of judges throughout Colorado [redacted] failed to file

[5] [redacted] admitted misconduct is comparable with the recently reported misconduct of U.S. District Judge Eleanor Ross, who is presently facing two House resolutions and four articles of impeachment despite receiving a similar private reprimand by the 11th Circuit Judicial Council, affirmed by a Judicial Conduct Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Carrie Johnson, Federal Judges Face Scrutiny After Alleged Misconduct in 3 States, NPR, June 9, 2026; H.R. 1346, 119th Cong. (2026); H.R. 1351, 119th Cong. (2026); Comm. on Jud. Conduct and Disability of the Judicial Conf. of the U.S., Memorandum of Decision, C.C.D. No. 26-01, May 22, 2026 available at https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/document/c.c.d.-no.-26-01-may-22-2026.pdf.

the required personal financial disclosure statements. David Migoya, *One in Six Judges Lack Financial Disclosures: Little Enforcement Even as a Misdemeanor Charge*, DENVER GAZETTE, August 13, 2023. After retaliating against the Plaintiff for his having sought uniform accountability for the many judges who objectively committed misdemeanor crimes by willfully failing to file their personal financial disclosure statements, the CCJD quietly made all of the complaints go away—either through dismissals or private discipline. *Compare* David Migoya, *Follow-Up: 73 Judges Under Investigation for Violating State Law*, DENVER GAZETTE, January 13, 2024 *with* Colo. Comm'n. Jud. Discipline, 2024 ANNUAL REPORT, p. 16 ("The Commission initiated disciplinary proceedings against 48 active judges identified in the Denver Gazette article. Of those, 21 judges ultimately received a dismissal, 15 judges received a dismissal with an expression of concern pursuant to Colo. RJD 35(a), 11 judges received a private reprimand, and one judge received a private censure.").

265. It should be noted that the Plaintiff had sent COJPE Executive Director Kent Wagner an anonymous letter on July 2, 2024 requesting an evaluation of all judges subject to retention elections reported by the *Denver Gazette* as having failed to file their annual personal financial disclosure statements, as required by § 24-6-202, C.R.S. and Canon Rules 1.1, 1.2, 2.5, and 3.15. Plaintiff's request for evaluation through the COJPE was ignored, as was Plaintiff's much more detailed anonymous request for evaluation (RFE) of judicial conduct submitted to the CCJD and the COJPE on October 20, 2024 (while the 2024 general election was in progress). *See* Brandon Richard, *116 Judges in Colorado are Standing for Retention in the November 2024 Election: Recent Election Data Shows Many Coloradoans are Likely to Skip Section of Ballot Dealing with*

Judicial Retention, Denver7, October 29, 2024 (Kent Wagner: "I think it's important to feel like you're participating in the process. ***We evaluate [judges] on an ongoing basis.***") (Emphasis added).

266. Of the 116 judges who were on the November 2024 ballot, not a single evaluation by the COJPE, the State Commission, and/or any of the District-level Commissions addressed the willful non-filing of PFD statements, as reported by the *Denver Gazette*. Now, in 2026, the following fifteen judges listed in the 2023 *Denver Gazette* article are subject to retention:

- N. Anthony Baca (6th Judicial District)
- Inga H. Causey (5th Judicial District)
- Jay A. Edwards (9th Judicial District)
- Pierce L. Fowler (3rd Judicial District)
- Rebecca Freyre (Court of Appeals)
- William Furse (22nd Judicial District)
- Brian Green (11th Judicial District)
- Elizabeth L. Harris (Court of Appeals)
- Amanda C. Hopkins (12th Judicial District)
- Priscilla Loew (17th Judicial District)
- James R. McDonald (7th Judicial District)
- Bruce Raaum (21st Judicial District)
- Tamara L. Sullivan (12th Judicial District)
- Sarah B. Wallace (2nd Judicial District)
- Gregory R. Werner (4th Judicial District)

267. Beyond the unevaluated past failures of judges to file their PFD statements, numerous judges subject to retention in 2026 are directly involved in the Colorado Judicial Scandal, as described in the Plaintiff's case filings and well-developed legislative record. These judges include, but are not limited to:

- Michelle A. Amico (18th Judicial District)
- William B. Bain (4th Judicial District)
- Christopher J. Baumann (2nd Judicial District)
- Eric J. Eliff (2nd Judicial District)
- Rebecca Freyre (Court of Appeals)

- Sara Garrido (1st Judicial District)
- Elizabeth L. Harris (Court of Appeals)
- William Hood, III (Colorado Supreme Court)
- Gretchen Larson (21st Judicial District)
- Kerri Lombardi (Denver County Court)
- Pax Moultrie (Court of Appeals)
- Jon J. Olafson (2nd Judicial District)
- Meredith Patrick Cord (4th Judicial District)
- Grant Sullivan (Court of Appeals)
- Mariana Vielma (17th Judicial District)
- Sarah B. Wallace (2nd Judicial District)

268. There is no indication that the COJPE, the State Commission, or any of the District-level Commissions will, without this Court's intervention, agree to perform their individual or collective duties to meaningfully evaluate the integrity of either judges subject to retention in 2026 or any of the other judges subject to the Commissions' overall jurisdiction. On the contrary, Executive Director Kent Wagner has continued to ignore Plaintiff's repeated requests for the immediate evaluation of all judges to verify their integrity, as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. A copy of Plaintiff's correspondence with Executive Director Wagner since April 10, 2026 is attached as Exhibit 1. It is unclear whether Executive Director Wagner conveyed the documents and other materials Plaintiff has provided since 2024 to the State Commission, the District-level Commissions, and/or to the individual Commissioners. The filing of this Verified Complaint ensures that all the individual Commissioners now have actual knowledge of Plaintiff's allegations of systemic judicial, attorney, and official misconduct.

269. The relief requested in this Verified Complaint is further relevant to obstruction that the Plaintiff has experienced in bringing *Ex rel. Gregory*, *Gregory*, and *Gregory v. Hunter*. In all those cases, Plaintiff is being denied his fundamental right to be heard

with the respective assigned judges excusing the Defendants from answering the merits of the respective complaints, limiting public access to court filings, and staying all formal discovery.

270. The nominations of U.S. District Court Judge Daniel D. Domenico to the Tenth Circuit and of Todd Blanche to become the permanent U.S. Attorney General are currently pending before the U.S. Senate. The U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, however, is failing to scrutinize Acting U.S. Attorney General Blanche's personal refusal to investigate the federal *qui tam* claims pled in *Ex rel. Gregory* and to even allow the customary initial relator interview. *Contra* 31 U.S.C. § 3730(a) ("**Responsibilities of the Attorney General.—**The Attorney General diligently shall investigate a violation under section 3729."). The U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee is also failing to question Chief Judge Domenico as to his concealment of Plaintiff's "Affidavit[s] of Judicial Bias or Prejudice According to 28 U.S.C. § 144 and Certificate of Counsel; Exhibits 1-11," which mandated then-District Judge Domenico's recusal from *Ex rel. Gregory* and from *Gregory*. The U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee is further failing to consider the judicial and/or attorney misconduct complaints that Plaintiff has filed in every federal circuit to address the underlying Colorado Judicial Scandal. Defendants' dereliction of their duties to evaluate the "integrity" of all Colorado state court judges is compounding the concealment of material information from the U.S. Senators who will ultimately vote on the nominations of Chief Judge Domenico and Acting U.S. Attorney General Blanche.

271. As defendants in *Gregory* and *Gregory v. Hunter*, Governor Jared Polis, Attorney General Phil Weiser, all of the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court, the members

and staff of the CCJD, the members of the Colorado Judicial Discipline Adjudicative Board (the CJDAB), the members of the Colorado Judicial Discipline Rulemaking Committee (the CJDRC), State Auditor Kerri Hunter, and other public officials are personally aware of Plaintiff's allegations of systemic judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Nevertheless, every individual with knowledge is complicit in Attorney General Weiser's continuing efforts to unconstitutionally seek court orders recognizing Plaintiff's allegations of misconduct as "confidential." The complicity of judges in this methodical censorship and violation of Plaintiff's civil rights creates appearances of impropriety and is actual impropriety under the Code, as further defined by Canon Rule 1.2 and its comments.

272. § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S. provides that whenever the Colorado Attorney General is unable, has failed, or refuses to provide legal services to a state agency, as determined by the governor if the agency is in the Executive Branch, or by the Chief Justice if the agency is in the Judicial Branch, or by the State Auditor if the agency is the Office of the State Auditor, the agency may employ counsel of its choosing to provide such legal services. Because Chief Justice Monica Márquez is alleged to have engaged in the underlying ethical and criminal misconduct that Plaintiff seeks to have Defendants' evaluate, Chief Justice Márquez cannot determine the need for a SAAG under § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S. *Cf.* Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(3)(f)(II) (requiring formation of special tribunal whenever judicial discipline proceedings involve a Colorado Supreme Court justice as a subject judge, complainant, or material witness); Colo. RJD 41 (similarly providing for recusal and formation of special tribunal including in circumstances involving former justices); Colo. RJD 2 (broadly defining "proceedings"

as: **"Proceedings"** means informal or formal proceedings, including, but not limited to, consideration of a request for evaluation of judicial conduct; the investigation of a complaint; a meeting or hearing of or with the Commission, its staff, special counsel, or special masters; a disciplinary disposition; a disciplinary sanction; a disability disposition; or a communication with respect thereto."). Through *Gregory*, Attorney General Philip Weiser is alleged to have personally engaged in various fraudulent activities and crimes in concert with the other individual-capacity defendants who include the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court. *See People ex re. Salazar v. Davidson*, 79 P.3d 1221, 1231 (Colo. 2003) (recognizing that a government attorney's client is the government as an institution, not an individual agency or officer); Colo. RPC 1.7(a)(2) (prohibiting concurrent representation where "there is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by . . . a personal interest of the lawyer"). Additionally, Attorney General Weiser's alleged violations of the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct are at issue in the attorney misconduct complaint that Plaintiff has filed against Attorney General Weiser in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, where Attorney General Weiser is admitted to practice. *Gregory*, ECF Nos. 1-1 and 1-4 through 1-11; F.R.A.P. 46 (authorizing attorney discipline for "conduct unbecoming a member of the bar"). If Attorney General Weiser or any of the attorneys in his Office who he supervises proceed to represent any of the Defendants in the present action, then such representation will create unmistakable appearances of impropriety and irreparably harm the public's confidence in the judiciary. In the present action, Plaintiff asserts that there are ethical conflict of interests under Colo. RPC 1.7(a)(2), Colo. RPC

1.11(d)(1), Colo. RPC 8.3, and Colo. RPC 8.4(a-1), (b), (c), (d), (f), (h) that prevent the Attorney General from providing legal services necessary for the COJPE, the Judicial Performance Commissions, and the individual Commissioners to perform their own mandatory functions under § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. Consequently, the Defendants' individual and/or collective obligations to appoint a SAAG are, likewise, a mandatory and ministerial function subject to enforcement through relief in the form of mandamus and/or through this Court's inherent authority to grant injunctive relief.

First Claim for Relief
Relief in the Form of Mandamus
(§ 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S.; § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S.; C.R.C.P. 106)

273. The allegations of the preceding paragraphs are realleged as if fully set forth below.

274. Plaintiff has a clear and indisputable right to the relief sought, as Plaintiff is entitled under Colorado law to require that the Defendants perform their individually and collectively mandated duties to continuously evaluate whether each and every Colorado state court judge possesses the necessary integrity to hold their respective offices. *See* § 13-5.5-108(1), C.R.S. (requiring judicial performance evaluations for all judges or judges potentially subject to a retention election); § 13-5.5-109, C.R.S. (authorizing the performance commissions discretion in determining when to complete initial and interim judicial performance evaluations; implying authority to conduct such evaluations whenever circumstances raise concerns about a subject judge or justice's fitness). The Defendants, collectively and individually, have a clear, non-discretionary, duty to act as § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. mandates the continuous evaluation of judicial integrity. This Court has authority to compel the Defendants to perform their mandated functions and obligations according to C.R.C.P. 106(a)(2).

275. Plaintiff also has a clear and indisputable right to the relief sought, as Plaintiff is entitled under Colorado law to have the Defendants appoint a Special Assistant Attorney General (SAAG) when the Attorney General is unable, has failed, or refuses to provide legal services due to conflicts of interest. Plaintiff requests the appointment of a SAAG to ensure impartial representation of the State of Colorado and to avoid further appearances of impropriety that will irreparably harm the public's confidence in the judiciary.

276. The Defendants have a clear, non-discretionary, and ministerial duty to act, as § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S. mandates that a state agency and public officials may appoint counsel of their choosing when the Attorney General is unable to provide legal services, and the circumstances alleged—including ethical conflicts—render the Attorney General unable to provide such services. *See People v. Stevens*, 642 P.2d 39, 41 (Colo. 1981) (trial court erred by denying defendant's request for appointment of special prosecutor where defendant's attorney withdrew to become employee of the prosecuting district attorney's office; finding that the creation of appearances of impropriety was sufficient to require disqualification of entire district attorney's office).

277. Plaintiff has no other adequate means to attain the appropriate relief, to which he is entitled. No other remedy exists to compel the Defendants to perform their statutorily mandated duty to evaluate judicial integrity according to § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. Further, no other remedy exists to compel the appointment of a conflict-free SAAG to represent the Defendants in this action.

278. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks an order in the nature of mandamus directing the Defendants to perform their mandated function to continuously evaluate the integrity of each and every Colorado state court judge (whether through regular, initial, or interim judicial performance evaluations). If necessary, Plaintiff seeks a second order directing Defendants to appoint a conflict-free SAAG in this action and for such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Second Claim for Relief
Relief in the Form of Prohibition
(§ 24-31-1204, C.R.S.; C.R.C.P. 106)

279. The allegations of the preceding paragraphs are realleged as if fully set forth below.

280. Defendants are governmental officers and agencies exercising quasi-judicial functions in determining the contents of their mandated judicial evaluation reports. *See generally U.S. West Communications, Inc. v. City of Longmont*, 924 P.2d 1071, 1083 (Colo. App. 1995) (distinguishing legislative and quasi-judicial functions in context of governmental action and C.R.C.P. 106(a)(4) oversight).

281. Defendants' exercise of quasi-judicial functions further includes their prospective and mandatory issuance of judicial evaluation reports on August 4, 2026. *See* § 13-5.5-108, C.R.S. (defining the timeline and process followed by the Judicial Performance Commissions in retention election years; also defining the required contents of the judicial evaluation reports). If those judicial evaluation reports do not include legitimate examination of the subject judges' "integrity" according to § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S., however, then the Defendants will have failed to perform mandated functions, and will have been derelict in their duties. Incomplete and/or misleading judicial evaluation reports risk confusing voters and will cause irreparable harm that

includes a loss of public confidence in the judiciary. *See, e.g., Matter of Stanley,* 2025 CO 51, ¶ 137 (Samour, J. dissenting) ("We live in a cynical world in which parts of the public are skeptical of judges, which means that the perception of impartiality and fairness is more important than ever — certainly, as important as impartiality and fairness themselves. As judges, and as the guardians charged with protecting the rule of law, we cannot allow our actions to adversely affect the public's confidence in our courts.").

282. Plaintiff has no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy otherwise provided by law, as no other process exists to prevent the Defendants from acting in excess of their lawful authority and obligations to inform Colorado voters whether each and every Colorado state court judge possesses the necessary integrity to hold his or her office.

283. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff seeks an order prohibiting Defendants from publishing judicial evaluation reports until the Defendants have demonstrated to this Court that such judicial evaluation reports meaningfully examine the subject judges' "integrity," as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, pursuant to C.R.C.P. 106, the Plaintiff prays that this Court:

1. Issue an order in the nature of mandamus directing all the named Defendants to immediately (as part of regular, initial, or interim proceedings) evaluate each and every judge subject to their jurisdictional authority for "integrity" as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S.

2. Issue an order in the nature of mandamus or, alternatively an injunction, directing all the named Defendants, in their official capacities as state agencies and/or appointed Commissioners and public servants, to appoint a conflict-free Special Assistant Attorney General as authorized according to § 24-31-111(5), C.R.S. to represent them and the interests of the State of Colorado in this action. Plaintiff recognizes that such relief may be moot, depending upon how Defendants respond to this action and which attorneys ultimately enter appearances on the Defendants' behalf.

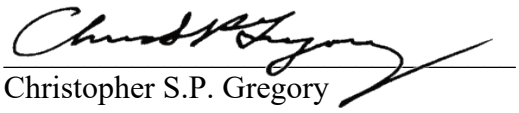
3. Issue an order in the nature of prohibition enjoining the Defendants from prospectively publishing any judicial evaluation reports which do not meaningfully examine the subject judges' or justices' "integrity" as required by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S.

4. Award Plaintiff Christopher S.P. Gregory such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

VERIFICATION

I, Christopher S.P. Gregory, under the penalty of perjury, certifies that the factual statements contained in this Verified Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 2026.



Christopher S.P. Gregory

Dated this 22nd day of July, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory, Reg. # 37095
Pro Se Attorney for
Chirstopher S.P. Gregory

/s/ Ingrid J. DeFranco
Ingrid J. DeFranco, Reg. # 31206
Attorney for Chirstopher S.P. Gregory

DISTRICT COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO 1437 Bannock Street, Denver, CO 80202 CHRISTOPHER S.P. GREGORY, Plaintiff, v. COLORADO OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, ET AL., Defendants.	DATE FILED July 23, 2026 10:46 AM FILING ID: FE6811A8C5D4A CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668 ▲ **COURT USE ONLY** ▲
Attorney for Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline: PHILIP J. WEISER, Attorney General CHARLES J. KOOYMAN, Senior Assistant Attorney General* Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center 1300 Broadway, 10th Floor Denver, CO 80203 Telephone: 720-508-6633 E-Mail: charles.kooyman@coag.gov Registration Number: 43595 *Counsel of Record	Case No. 2026CV32668 Div.: 215

EMERGENCY MOTION TO (1) SEAL PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AND (2) REQUIRE PLAINTIFF TO FILE ANY PAPERS THAT CONTAIN DISCUSSION OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REGARDING COLORADO JUDGES AS SUPPRESSED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

Proposed Intervenor the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (the "Commission"), by and through its undersigned attorney, moves to have the Clerk of Court place under seal Plaintiff's Complaint on the basis that Plaintiff included information regarding judicial misconduct proceedings that must be kept

confidential pursuant to the Colorado Constitution. With this Motion, the Commission provides a proposed redacted version that may be publicly filed.

The Commission further requests that this Court order Plaintiff to file any filings that contain any discussion of judicial discipline regarding Colorado judges as suppressed until the Court and the Commission can confirm that the filings contain no confidential information. This relief is necessary in light of Plaintiff's repeated filings containing information he knows is confidential and that has been sealed in multiple actions. A similar order has already been entered in a federal case based on Plaintiff's noncompliance with state law governing confidentiality in judicial discipline proceedings. *Gregory v. Colo. Judicial Discipline Rulemaking Comm.*, No. 25-cv-03361 (Denver District Court), ECF No. 90. This request is also currently pending in another case filed by Plaintiff before this Court, *Gregory v. Hunter*, 2026CV31374 ("first Gregory state action").

CERTIFICATE OF CONFERRAL PURSUANT TO C.R.C.P. 121, 1-15(8)

On July 23 and via email, the Commission's counsel sought to confer with counsel for Plaintiff regarding the issues presented in this motion.[1] Plaintiff has not responded to the email conferral as of the time of filing, but undersigned counsel presumes it to be opposed. Given the emergency nature of this request, the Commission proceeded to file this motion.

[1] Plaintiff names 147 entities and/or individuals as Defendants. They have yet to be served or make appearances.

BACKGROUND

This Court is already familiar with the sealing issues given the first Gregory state action. For a complete record in this action, the Commission recites the following:

This action is now the fourth that Plaintiff has filed in which he has asserted some broad conspiracy. *See United States ex rel. Gregory and the State of Colo. ex rel. Gregory v. Masias, et al.*, 1:25-cv-00190 KHV-GEB (D. Colo.)" ("federal *qui tam* action"); *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.) ("*Gregory* federal civil action"); *Gregory v. Hunter*, 2026CV31374 ("first *Gregory* state action"). The federal *qui tam* action is sealed, but in the other two prior actions Plaintiff has recited information regarding private discipline issued by the Commission while Plaintiff was serving as the vice-chair of the Commission and details of investigative actions he took while serving as the Commission Executive Director.

The Commission was one of forty named Defendants in the *Gregory* federal civil action. After plaintiff recited in an "Affidavit" information regarding private discipline issued by the Commission, (1) defendants, including the Commission, requested sealing of this information, (2) the parties fully briefed the motion, (3) the court heard oral argument, and (4) the court ordered sealing of the information in question, and further ordered Plaintiff to file any information "that mention[s] State

or Federal Judges" under seal in the first instance. *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.), ECF No. 90.

In the first *Gregory* state action, the Commission was not a named party. Rather, it intervened after Plaintiff filed under seal what he described as the same "Affidavit" from the *Gregory* federal civil action, and asserted that he would seek for it to be made public. The Commission therefore intervened to ensure that this Affidavit and any other details of private, confidential judicial discipline are kept confidential as required by the Colorado Constitution.

Plaintiff then publicly filed three separate papers that repeated the same confidential judicial discipline information recited in the Affidavit that the federal court had sealed – a June 12 "Motion to Allow Public Access to Exhibit 3 and Sub-Exhibits 3-1 Through 3-11 of Plaintiff's Verified Complaint" ("Plaintiff's June 12 Motion"), a June 26 "Response to Emergency Motion to Seal Plaintiff's June 12 Motion to Allow Public Access," and a June 26 "Response to Intervenor's Notice of Proposed Redactions" ("Plaintiff's June 26 Responses"). In each of these filings, Plaintiff's disclosures of confidential information became more flagrant.

In the June 12 filing, Plaintiff identified by name the Colorado judge who allegedly received private and confidential judicial discipline. The motion also quoted from the same affidavit that was sealed in the *Gregory* federal civil action; the only change that Plaintiff made to the quoted text was to add the judge's name to the public filing. *See* Response to Emergency Motion at n. 1.

In Plaintiff's June 26 Responses, he recited the name of the privately disciplined judge a total of 26 times, including a cut and paste of the same portions of Plaintiff's June 12 Motion that the Commission specifically identified as requiring redaction from the public record due to its confidential nature under the Colorado Constitution and Commission rules. He further admitted that his intent was to subvert the Court's sealing of this information. Specifically, the June 26 Responses stated, "In order to avoid the same orchestrated censorship that has occurred through the suppression of [the Affidavit], ECF No. 26, Plaintiff distributed his June 12, 2026 Motion to the press, to the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary, to the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and to others shortly after filing it with this Court and before Attorney General Weiser could inevitably seek a suppression order." June 26 Resp. to Emergency Mtn. to Seal at 5. The Court sealed both papers upon emergency motions by the Commission requesting sealing to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of private judicial discipline.

In this action, Plaintiff's Complaint again repeats allegations regarding this same private judicial discipline already sealed by both the federal court and this Court, repeating the name of the judge six times.

ARGUMENT

The Commission has already argued the reasons for sealing this information in the first state action, but repeats them here.

Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 121 § 1–5, a trial court may limit access to court files upon motion. "[A]n order limiting access is not to be granted except upon a finding that the harm to the privacy of a person in interest outweighs the public interest." *Doe v. Heitler*, 26 P.3d 539, 544 (Colo. App. 2001) (citing *In re Marriage of Purcell*, 879 P.2d 468 (Colo. App. 1994)). Applied here, the interests in sealing this confidential information far outweigh the public interest in private records.

The Commission is tasked with investigating complaints regarding judicial conduct, Colo. Const. art. VI, § 23(3)(e)(I), and in that role the Commission receives sensitive, confidential information regarding alleged misconduct by Colorado judges. Recognizing this role of trust, the Colorado Constitution specifically provides that proceedings before the Commission are confidential unless and until they result in formal proceedings. *Id.* § 23(3)(g) ("Prior to the commencement of formal disciplinary proceedings … all papers filed with and proceedings before the commission on judicial discipline are confidential…."); *see also* Colo. RJD 6.5 ("The proceedings of the Commission … including all papers, investigative notes and reports, pleadings and other written or electronic records, shall be confidential unless and until the Commission files a recommendation [for formal proceedings]."). These confidentiality requirements continue even after an individual leaves the Commission. *See* Colo. RJD 3.5(b)(5) (rules apply to "former Commission members and staff with respect to information to which they had access while serving the Commission.").

The importance of keeping investigations and certain judicial disciplinary proceedings confidential is well established. *See, e.g.*, *Clemmer v. Off. of Chief Judge*, 544 F. Supp. 2d 722, 728 (N.D. Ill. 2008) ("All 50 states, as well as the Federal Government, recognize the importance of keeping these investigation records confidential, and thus have similar privileges protecting the confidentiality of judicial investigation records."). A state's interest in the confidentiality of judicial disciplinary proceedings furthers important government interests, including insuring effective judicial review commissions, encouraging the filing of complaints and witness participation, protecting judges from frivolous complaints, and encouraging removal or remedial actions from judges at early stages of an investigation. *Landmark Communications, Inc. v. Virginia,* 435 U.S. 829, 835-836, and 841 (1978); *Kamasinski v. Jud. Rev. Council*, 44 F.3d 106, 110 (2d Cir. 1994).

The Complaint includes information about judicial conduct proceedings that must remain confidential to prevent harm to the State's interest in maintaining the integrity of its judicial discipline process. *See Landmark*, 435 U.S. at 835-836; *Kamasinski*, 44 F.3d at 110. Disclosure would signal to judges and witnesses that they cannot rely on the Colorado Constitution's guarantees of confidentiality when making complaints, impact witnesses' and judges' willingness to cooperate with Commission investigations, and affect whether judges will accept informal disciplinary actions in lieu of formal proceedings. Ultimately, allowing disclosure would erode confidence in the judicial system.

Further tipping the scale to sealing is that Plaintiff's inclusion of this confidential information is, at best, ancillary to his claims and, in direct conflict with—if not in contempt of—the Court's orders in the first *Gregory* state action. Plaintiff's gratuitous inclusion of this information suggests that Plaintiff is abusing the privilege of public filing to publish information that he is required, by law, to keep confidential. Indeed, it appears that Plaintiff's intent is to make the confidential information at issue here public as many times as possible, regardless of the legality of doing so and in derogation of court orders.

Given the pervasive and consistent disregard of the requirements to maintain the confidentiality of private judicial discipline, the Commission also requests that any filing made by Plaintiff that contains information regarding Colorado State judicial discipline proceedings be filed as suppressed to allow the Court and the Commission time to identify confidential information that is inappropriate to include in public filings. Plaintiff has demonstrated an inability to exercise good faith in court filings, and his attempts to impugn judges by publishing information that may or may not be true is particularly damaging given the Commission's inability to set the record straight due to *its* obligation to comply with confidentiality requirements. Additionally, Plaintiff's actions harm victims who were previously assured of the confidentiality of Commission proceedings and result in the needless expenditure of State resources in defending the Commission's confidentiality obligations.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons described above, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court grant the motion to seal Plaintiff's Complaint and that the Court require Plaintiff, and any attorney acting on his behalf, to file as suppressed any documents containing information regarding judicial discipline of Colorado judges until the Court and the Commission can review those filings for necessary redactions.

The Commission also seeks any other relief the Court deems reasonable and appropriate to address Plaintiff's unauthorized and inappropriate disclosure of confidential information.

DATED: July 23, 2026

PHILIP J. WEISER
Attorney General

/s/ Charles J. Kooyman

CHARLES J. KOOYMAN, 43595*
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Revenue and Regulatory Law Section
Attorney for the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline
*Counsel of Record

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have filed and served this **EMERGENCY MOTION TO (1) SEAL PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AND (2) REQUIRE PLAINTIFF TO FILE ANY PAPERS THAT CONTAIN DISCUSSION OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REGARDING COLORADO JUDGES AS SUPPRESSED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE** upon all parties of record via Colorado Courts E-Filing this 23rd day of July 2026.

/s/ Charles J. Kooyman

DISTRICT COURT, DENVER COUNTY, COLORADO Court Address: 1437 BANNOCK STREET, RM 256, DENVER, CO, 80202	
Plaintiff(s) CHRISTOPHER SP GREGORY v. **Defendant(s)** COLO OFFICE OF JUD PERFORM EVAL et al.	DATE FILED July 27, 2026 9:44 AM CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668 ⚠ **COURT USE ONLY** ⚠ Case Number: 2026CV32668 Division: 215 Courtroom:

Order

The Complaint and exhibits are suppressed pending further order of the Court. The public may have access to Ex. A to the motion, which redacts the information at issue.

Plaintiff shall have 14 days to respond to the emergency motion and the motion to intervene. Plaintiff shall not quote or otherwise include the disputed information in either response.

Issue Date: 7/27/2026

A BRUCE JONES
District Court Judge

DISTRICT COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO 1437 Bannock Street, Denver, CO 80202	
CHRISTOPHER S.P. GREGORY, Plaintiff, v. COLORADO OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, ET AL., Defendants.	▲ **COURT USE ONLY** ▲
Attorney for Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline: PHILIP J. WEISER, Attorney General CHARLES J. KOOYMAN, Senior Assistant Attorney General* Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center 1300 Broadway, 10th Floor Denver, CO 80203 Telephone: 720-508-6633 E-Mail: charles.kooyman@coag.gov Registration Number: 43595 *Counsel of Record	Case No. 2026CV32668 Div.: 215
EMERGENCY MOTION TO (1) SEAL PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AND (2) REQUIRE PLAINTIFF TO FILE ANY PAPERS THAT CONTAIN DISCUSSION OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REGARDING COLORADO JUDGES AS SUPPRESSED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE	

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

Proposed Intervenor the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (the "Commission"), by and through its undersigned attorney, moves to have the Clerk of Court place under seal Plaintiff's Complaint on the basis that Plaintiff included information regarding judicial misconduct proceedings that must be kept

confidential pursuant to the Colorado Constitution. With this Motion, the Commission provides a proposed redacted version that may be publicly filed.

The Commission further requests that this Court order Plaintiff to file any filings that contain any discussion of judicial discipline regarding Colorado judges as suppressed until the Court and the Commission can confirm that the filings contain no confidential information. This relief is necessary in light of Plaintiff's repeated filings containing information he knows is confidential and that has been sealed in multiple actions. A similar order has already been entered in a federal case based on Plaintiff's noncompliance with state law governing confidentiality in judicial discipline proceedings. *Gregory v. Colo. Judicial Discipline Rulemaking Comm.*, No. 25-cv-03361 (Denver District Court), ECF No. 90. This request is also currently pending in another case filed by Plaintiff before this Court, *Gregory v. Hunter*, 2026CV31374 ("first Gregory state action").

CERTIFICATE OF CONFERRAL PURSUANT TO C.R.C.P. 121, 1-15(8)

On July 23 and via email, the Commission's counsel sought to confer with counsel for Plaintiff regarding the issues presented in this motion.[1] Plaintiff has not responded to the email conferral as of the time of filing, but undersigned counsel presumes it to be opposed. Given the emergency nature of this request, the Commission proceeded to file this motion.

[1] Plaintiff names 147 entities and/or individuals as Defendants. They have yet to be served or make appearances.

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

BACKGROUND

This Court is already familiar with the sealing issues given the first Gregory state action. For a complete record in this action, the Commission recites the following:

This action is now the fourth that Plaintiff has filed in which he has asserted some broad conspiracy. *See United States ex rel. Gregory and the State of Colo. ex rel. Gregory v. Masias, et al.*, 1:25-cv-00190 KHV-GEB (D. Colo.)" ("federal *qui tam* action"); *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.) ("*Gregory* federal civil action"); *Gregory v. Hunter*, 2026CV31374 ("first *Gregory* state action"). The federal *qui tam* action is sealed, but in the other two prior actions Plaintiff has recited information regarding private discipline issued by the Commission while Plaintiff was serving as the vice-chair of the Commission and details of investigative actions he took while serving as the Commission Executive Director.

The Commission was one of forty named Defendants in the *Gregory* federal civil action. After plaintiff recited in an "Affidavit" information regarding private discipline issued by the Commission, (1) defendants, including the Commission, requested sealing of this information, (2) the parties fully briefed the motion, (3) the court heard oral argument, and (4) the court ordered sealing of the information in question, and further ordered Plaintiff to file any information "that mention[s] State

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

or Federal Judges" under seal in the first instance. *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.), ECF No. 90.

In the first *Gregory* state action, the Commission was not a named party. Rather, it intervened after Plaintiff filed under seal what he described as the same "Affidavit" from the *Gregory* federal civil action, and asserted that he would seek for it to be made public. The Commission therefore intervened to ensure that this Affidavit and any other details of private, confidential judicial discipline are kept confidential as required by the Colorado Constitution.

Plaintiff then publicly filed three separate papers that repeated the same confidential judicial discipline information recited in the Affidavit that the federal court had sealed – a June 12 "Motion to Allow Public Access to Exhibit 3 and Sub-Exhibits 3-1 Through 3-11 of Plaintiff's Verified Complaint" ("Plaintiff's June 12 Motion"), a June 26 "Response to Emergency Motion to Seal Plaintiff's June 12 Motion to Allow Public Access," and a June 26 "Response to Intervenor's Notice of Proposed Redactions" ("Plaintiff's June 26 Responses"). In each of these filings, Plaintiff's disclosures of confidential information became more flagrant.

In the June 12 filing, Plaintiff identified by name the Colorado judge who allegedly received private and confidential judicial discipline. The motion also quoted from the same affidavit that was sealed in the *Gregory* federal civil action; the only change that Plaintiff made to the quoted text was to add the judge's name to the public filing. *See* Response to Emergency Motion at n. 1.

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

In Plaintiff's June 26 Responses, he recited the name of the privately disciplined judge a total of 26 times, including a cut and paste of the same portions of Plaintiff's June 12 Motion that the Commission specifically identified as requiring redaction from the public record due to its confidential nature under the Colorado Constitution and Commission rules. He further admitted that his intent was to subvert the Court's sealing of this information. Specifically, the June 26 Responses stated, "In order to avoid the same orchestrated censorship that has occurred through the suppression of [the Affidavit], ECF No. 26, Plaintiff distributed his June 12, 2026 Motion to the press, to the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary, to the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and to others shortly after filing it with this Court and before Attorney General Weiser could inevitably seek a suppression order." June 26 Resp. to Emergency Mtn. to Seal at 5. The Court sealed both papers upon emergency motions by the Commission requesting sealing to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of private judicial discipline.

In this action, Plaintiff's Complaint again repeats allegations regarding this same private judicial discipline already sealed by both the federal court and this Court, repeating the name of the judge six times.

ARGUMENT

The Commission has already argued the reasons for sealing this information in the first state action, but repeats them here.

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 121 § 1–5, a trial court may limit access to court files upon motion. "[A]n order limiting access is not to be granted except upon a finding that the harm to the privacy of a person in interest outweighs the public interest." *Doe v. Heitler*, 26 P.3d 539, 544 (Colo. App. 2001) (citing *In re Marriage of Purcell*, 879 P.2d 468 (Colo. App. 1994)). Applied here, the interests in sealing this confidential information far outweigh the public interest in private records.

The Commission is tasked with investigating complaints regarding judicial conduct, Colo. Const. art. VI, § 23(3)(e)(I), and in that role the Commission receives sensitive, confidential information regarding alleged misconduct by Colorado judges. Recognizing this role of trust, the Colorado Constitution specifically provides that proceedings before the Commission are confidential unless and until they result in formal proceedings. *Id.* § 23(3)(g) ("Prior to the commencement of formal disciplinary proceedings … all papers filed with and proceedings before the commission on judicial discipline are confidential…."); *see also* Colo. RJD 6.5 ("The proceedings of the Commission … including all papers, investigative notes and reports, pleadings and other written or electronic records, shall be confidential unless and until the Commission files a recommendation [for formal proceedings]."). These confidentiality requirements continue even after an individual leaves the Commission. *See* Colo. RJD 3.5(b)(5) (rules apply to "former Commission members and staff with respect to information to which they had access while serving the Commission.").

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

The importance of keeping investigations and certain judicial disciplinary proceedings confidential is well established. *See, e.g.*, *Clemmer v. Off. of Chief Judge*, 544 F. Supp. 2d 722, 728 (N.D. Ill. 2008) ("All 50 states, as well as the Federal Government, recognize the importance of keeping these investigation records confidential, and thus have similar privileges protecting the confidentiality of judicial investigation records."). A state's interest in the confidentiality of judicial disciplinary proceedings furthers important government interests, including insuring effective judicial review commissions, encouraging the filing of complaints and witness participation, protecting judges from frivolous complaints, and encouraging removal or remedial actions from judges at early stages of an investigation. *Landmark Communications, Inc. v. Virginia,* 435 U.S. 829, 835-836, and 841 (1978); *Kamasinski v. Jud. Rev. Council*, 44 F.3d 106, 110 (2d Cir. 1994).

The Complaint includes information about judicial conduct proceedings that must remain confidential to prevent harm to the State's interest in maintaining the integrity of its judicial discipline process. *See Landmark*, 435 U.S. at 835-836; *Kamasinski*, 44 F.3d at 110. Disclosure would signal to judges and witnesses that they cannot rely on the Colorado Constitution's guarantees of confidentiality when making complaints, impact witnesses' and judges' willingness to cooperate with Commission investigations, and affect whether judges will accept informal disciplinary actions in lieu of formal proceedings. Ultimately, allowing disclosure would erode confidence in the judicial system.

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

Further tipping the scale to sealing is that Plaintiff's inclusion of this confidential information is, at best, ancillary to his claims and, in direct conflict with—if not in contempt of—the Court's orders in the first *Gregory* state action. Plaintiff's gratuitous inclusion of this information suggests that Plaintiff is abusing the privilege of public filing to publish information that he is required, by law, to keep confidential. Indeed, it appears that Plaintiff's intent is to make the confidential information at issue here public as many times as possible, regardless of the legality of doing so and in derogation of court orders.

Given the pervasive and consistent disregard of the requirements to maintain the confidentiality of private judicial discipline, the Commission also requests that any filing made by Plaintiff that contains information regarding Colorado State judicial discipline proceedings be filed as suppressed to allow the Court and the Commission time to identify confidential information that is inappropriate to include in public filings. Plaintiff has demonstrated an inability to exercise good faith in court filings, and his attempts to impugn judges by publishing information that may or may not be true is particularly damaging given the Commission's inability to set the record straight due to *its* obligation to comply with confidentiality requirements. Additionally, Plaintiff's actions harm victims who were previously assured of the confidentiality of Commission proceedings and result in the needless expenditure of State resources in defending the Commission's confidentiality obligations.

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

CONCLUSION

For the reasons described above, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court grant the motion to seal Plaintiff's Complaint and that the Court require Plaintiff, and any attorney acting on his behalf, to file as suppressed any documents containing information regarding judicial discipline of Colorado judges until the Court and the Commission can review those filings for necessary redactions.

The Commission also seeks any other relief the Court deems reasonable and appropriate to address Plaintiff's unauthorized and inappropriate disclosure of confidential information.

DATED: July 23, 2026

PHILIP J. WEISER
Attorney General

/s/ Charles J. Kooyman
CHARLES J. KOOYMAN, 43595*
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Revenue and Regulatory Law Section
Attorney for the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline
*Counsel of Record

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I have filed and served this **EMERGENCY MOTION TO (1) SEAL PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AND (2) REQUIRE PLAINTIFF TO FILE ANY PAPERS THAT CONTAIN DISCUSSION OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REGARDING COLORADO JUDGES AS SUPPRESSED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE** upon all parties of record via Colorado Courts E-Filing this 23rd day of July 2026.

/s/ Charles J. Kooyman

Denver County District Court, **State of Colorado** 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256, Denver, CO 80202	
Plaintiff(s): Christopher S.P. Gregory v. Defendant(s): Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al.	DATE FILED August 1, 2026 2:24 PM FILING ID: 6415D520B882A CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668 ▲COURT USE ONLY▲
Counsel for Christopher Gregory: The Gregory Law Firm, LLC Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq. 201 Coffman St., #1822 Longmont, CO 80502 Phone: (970) 648-0642 Fax: (970) 648-0643 E-Mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net Atty. Reg. # 37095 Law Office of Ingrid J. DeFranco, PLLC Ingrid J. DeFranco, esq. P.O. Box 128 Brighton, CO 80601 Telephone: (303) 641-6812 Email: Ingrid.DeFranco@gmail.com Atty. Reg. # 31206	Case No: 26CV32668 Division: 215
RETURN OF SERVICE--COLORADO OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, ET AL.	

I declare under oath that I am 18 years or older and not a party to the action and that I served Plaintiff's 1) District Court Civil Case Cover Sheet, 2) Verified Complaint for Mandamus, Prohibition, and/or Other Injunctive Relief Under C.R.C.P. 106 (excluding Exhibit 1), 3) Notice of Related Cases, and 4) individual Summonses in this case on the following Defendants:

COLORADO OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVAULATION	COLORADO STATE COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON	DENVER COUNTY COURT COMMISSION	3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	5TH JUCIDIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	14TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	15TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	17TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE
22ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	KENT WAGNER
ERIC ARTIS	BILL CADMAN	JOHN D. DAILEY
ZARA DEGROOT	CASEY MARTIN	KEITH MASSEY
THOMAS NEVILLE	ERIC OLSON	ERIN PRESSLER
TANJA WHEELER	ROBIN BEATTIE	SEAN CONRECODE
JUDITH GOEKE	JANEL GUERRERO	CHRISTINE JENSEN
SUSAN NICKERSON	MARK RICHTER	LESLIE SCHAEFER
LEAH VARNELL	THOMAS WALSH	KENDRA BECKWITH
CLARENCE BURTON	FERNANDO GUZMAN	SIMONE MONTOYA
GREG MOVESIAN	CHRIS REAGEN	JOHN SIMON
ADAM STERN	ELISE TOPLISS	ASHLEY TROXELL
ANTIONETTE GIFFORD	RICHARD OTT	MALLORY REVEL
MARY BETH SEARLES	GAYLE YOUNG	CLAUDE APPEL
ALREDO BURCIAGA	SHERYL HANISCH	LOURAE KING
AZAREL MADRIGAL	SISTO MAZA	LYNETTE ROBINSON BATES
KERI WILLIAMS	CAITLIN YOUNG	DAVID BLANKINSHIP
SARAH BRITTAIN JACK	JAMES CARA	CHINETA DAVIS
ERIC HALL	IME LOPEZ	AARON SALT

ANNE TURNER	MURRAY WEINER	KATHLEEN BRENDZA
COURTNEY EDWARDS	ERIN GIGLIELLO	CIPRIANO GURROLA NAVARRO
JEFFREY HUNTLEY	CHRISTOPHER TOMCHUCK	SARAH VAINE
LISA WEBSTER	MICHAEL WHEELER	JEAN AARO
FRANK BOWMAN	MOLLY IMBER	SEANA LAZUR
ERIC NABER	TODD NORVELL	KENNETH PACE
ANTHONY SAVASTANO	AVERY SHELDON	DEBORAH TULLY
QUINN ARCHIBEQUE	RAYMOND BECK	ANDREA BREINER
JULIE HUFFMAN	KATIE LEWINGER	BO JAMES NERLIN
ROBERT M. O'HAYRE	MIKE WATERS	MARKETA ZUBKOVA
DARIN ATTEBERRY	TAYLOR A. CLAPP	DANA ENGLEHARDT
WILLIAM FLOWERS	BRIAN HARDOUIN	KEVIN HAVELDA
LESLEY OSBORN	DIANNE PETERSON	BRAULIO ROJAS
MICHAEL RUTTENBERG	MARY ALBAUGH	CARRIE FORD
LINDA MCKINLEY	GEORGINA MELBY	MILTON MENDEZ
BEN ROSE	SAMUEL ROSE	MICHELLE K. SCHINDLER
DANA CHARLES	CHRISTY FIDURA	TRACY GUTIERREZ
WESLEY HASSLER	CINDY LOU JONES	VELIA RINCON
KATE SHAFER	STACIE SHIRLEY	MICHELLE WISEMAN
LAURA YOUNG	JEANNA BAITLON	PETER HINGA
DEREK IRVINE	ANNE JEFFERSON	LISA KIDWELL
ED NORDEN	EHREN PENIX	MAGDALENA ROSA
JIM STOCKBRIDGE	GEORGE DINGFELDER	JESSE A. GUERRO
ANNE KELLY	MICAH LARSON	NICOLE LINDER
CHELSEA MCNERNEY-MARTINEZ	AVA PAULA MEDINA	REBECCA RIAN
MICHAEL BOYER	DAVID BUTE	JEFFREY CURE
JAKE HETTINGER	DEAN JARRETT	BRIAN LANDRY
GREG LARSON	JARROD MUNGER	JEFF COMSTOCK
NATASCHA DREKONJA	RYAN DOUGHERTY	ZACHARIAH FALCONER-STOUT
CASEY QUILLEN	MAX SALAZAR	T. WRIGHT DICKINSON
VICKI ALLEN	HEATHER NICOLE GIOFFREDI	ANDREW HAYDEN
NORA LINDHOLM	JENNIFER MORTIMEYER	JACOB PETERSON
MADELINE ALMOND	JAMES BULLOCK	ALEX EGRI
RANDY FREED	MICHELLE GARDNER	LINDSEY HART
CRIS MENZ	DONNA ROHDE	CAITLIN YOUNG
HARLAN BOCKMAN	EMILY FLEISHMANN	KARL HANSEN
SARA HAIMIDI	PENNY PLATNICK	JEFFREY C. RUEBEL
LOGAN SOUDER	JACQUELYN D. STANTON	MICHELLE STERMER
DEAN TODA	DAN DEASY	REGINA EDMONDSON
TORRY GARLAND	CHARLES GILFORD	RICHARD HOLT
ANNIE OLLADA	DON SHEEHAN	LINDA SUNSHINE

LEANNE WHEELER	TOMMY BUTLER	ANTHEA L. CARRASCO
ROBERT CASEY	TATE COSTIN	KIRSTEN DANIEL
ASHLEY GREENE	ALICIA JOHNSON	SYUKAR MANAF
THOMAS ROCHE	STEVE WRENN	ELIZABETH CALLAHAN
CHARLIE DANAHER	RENEE E. EZER	RACHEL FRIEND
JENNIFER GEIGER	D.D. MALLARD	MARK MILLIMAN
MICHAEL SCHREINER	ANDREW SHOEMAKER	SAM WEAVER
TRACY BADGER	MATTHEW BREMAN	DAMON DAVIS
WILLIAM S. DEFORD	CINDY ENOS-MARTINEZ	BEAU FLORES
KEN HAPTONSTALL	ROSE MOGLIA	DIANE SCHWENKE
DAVID A. YOUNGER	DREW P. BUFFINGTON	MICHAEL COSTEN
MICHAEL J. DOYLE	JON L. KELLY	VALERIE MAEZ
SALLY PLANALP	SHAK POWERS	JEREMY REED
DREW RICHMAN	JANE COX	MICHELLE FIX-WESTFALL
PAUL KING	DAN MCMILLAN	AARON PAUL
JOSEFINA RAPHEAL-MILLINER	WILLIAM SMITH	KIM TURNAGE

Service occurred in **Denver** (County) **Colorado** (State) on: **July 31st, 2026** (date) **10:45 a.m.** (time) at the following location:

Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center
1300 Broadway, Suite 220
Denver, CO 80203
303-928-7777

By (Check one):

☒ By handing it to a person identified to me as Defendant and Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation Executive Director Kent Wagner.
☒ By leaving it with: **Executive Director Kent Wagner** (Type or write name legibly), who is designated to receive service for the Defendants because of the following relationship with the Defendants: **Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation Executive Director** as provided for in C.R.C.P. 4(e).
☐ I attempted to serve the Defendants on _____ occasions but have not been able to locate Kent Wagner or another authorized agent of the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation. Return to the Plaintiff is made on _____ (date).
☒ I attempted to leave it with Defendant Kent Wagner, who refused service. ***Mr. Wagner Refused to accept service on all but four defendants. I proceeded to leave all summonses for all defendants with Kent Wagner noting his refusal. See attached Memo.***

☒ Private process server

VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of Colorado that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on the 1st day of August, 2026

Greeley, Colorado
(city or other location, and state OR country)

Connie Lee Mayhugh
(Printed name of process server)

Connie Lee Mayhugh 8/1/2026
(Signature of process server) (Date)

HSH INVESTIGATIONS

Connie Mayhugh
HSH **Investigations, LLC**
P.O. Box 337265
Greeley, CO 80633
Mobile: 970-580-0779

DATE: 8/1/2026

DATE FILED
August 1, 2026 2:24 PM
FILING ID: 6415D520B882A
CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668

MEMORANDUM

On July 22, 2026, at 3:09 p.m., the Denver District Court accepted filing of the Plaintiff's: 1) District Court Civil Case Cover Sheet, 2) Verified Complaint for Mandamus, Prohibition, and/or Other Injunctive Relief Under C.R.C.P. 106; Exhibit 1 (separated into Exhibits 1-1 through 1-7), and 3) Notice of Related Cases. Plaintiff promptly provided Kent Wagner, Executive Director of the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation (COJPE) with an electronic copy of the initial filed pleadings through an email sent July 22, 2026, at 4:23 p.m. Plaintiff's email further informed Executive Director Wagner that Plaintiff would "proceed to arrange formal service." The Verified Complaint includes the address of the COJPE (1300 Broadway, Suite 220, Denver, CO 80203) as the principal office and official place of business for the State Commission of Judicial Performance, the various District Commissions, and by implication the individual Commissioners in their official capacities.

As pled in the Verified Complaint, all of the Defendants are named as agencies or persons in their official capacities. By statute, the COJPE and its Executive Director are the designated administrators and agents of the various Colorado Judicial Performance Commissions. § 13-5.5-103, C.R.S. (authorizing statute); Colo. R. Gov. Comm'ns. on Jud. Perform. Rule 2 and Rule 8 (further defining administrative roles / agency of the COJPE and its Executive Director; "The executive director of the Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, court executives, and their staffs ***shall assist their respective commissions in the performance of their duties***, including making meeting and interview arrangements, obtaining, and ***distributing information***, and posting notices.").

With the above-described circumstances, Declarant Connie Lee Mayhugh contacted Executive Director Kent Wagner on July 30, 2026, to confirm his availability to receive service. Executive Director Wagner confirmed that he would be in the office the following morning to be served. At no point in the conversation did Executive Director Wagner (who had actual knowledge of the Verified Complaint) object to receiving service on behalf of all the Defendants (of whom he directly reports to as an administrator).

HSH INVESTIGATIONS

On July 31, 2026 at 10:45 a.m., Executive Director Wagner met Declarant at the reception desk in the Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center. Declarant tendered copies of the documents previously provided to Executive Director Wagner (excluding Exhibit 1 to the Verified Complaint) with 248 summonses for each of the named Defendants, including Executive Director Wagner. The documents were provided in four envelopes. For the first time, Executive Director Wagner argued that he could only accept service of four of the summonses. Mr. Wagner sorted through the summonses and pulled out the ones he was willing to accept service. Mr. Wagner selectively separated the summonses for himself, the COJPE, for the State Commission of Judicial Performance and for one other unidentified agency / official. Mr. Wagner attempted to return all of the other summonses to Declarant. Mr. Wagner stated that the other defendants were not part of the State Commission of Judicial Performance and were not located in his Office. Executive Director Wagner stated that he was refusing service of the other summonses on the advice of his "attorneys." Despite Executive Director Wagner attempting to physically return the other summonses, Declarant left the complete tendered copies with Executive Director Wagner at the reception desk.

Concurrently with service upon Executive Director Wagner, Declarant served Colorado Attorney General Phil Weiser with a copy of the same documents tendered to Executive Director Wagner, as required by C.R.C.P. 4(e)(10)(A). The attorney general's copy was tendered to an employee of the Colorado Department of Law, Bella, who accepted service. Shortly after leaving the Carr Center, Declarant received a voicemail from "Matthew at the Department of Law" stating that the Attorney General had only accepted a "courtesy copy" of process and that Declarant would have to complete "official service" according to Judicial's "guidelines."

As required by C.R.C.P. 4(e)(10)(B), Declarant has completed service on all Defendants by "delivering a copy thereof to the principal officer, chief clerk, or other executive employee thereof, and by delivering a copy to the attorney general."

This report was provided by Connie Mayhugh, Investigator at HSH Investigations, and is a true and accurate representation of information gathered.

Signature: Connie Lee Mayhugh Date: 8/1/2026

DISTRICT COURT, CITY & COUNTY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO 1437 Bannock Street, Denver, CO 80202 --- CHRISTOPHER S.P. GREGORY, Plaintiff, v. COLORADO OFFICE OF JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, ET AL., Defendants.	DATE FILED August 4, 2026 11:50 AM FILING ID: B1A5F05FAC357 CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668 ▲ **COURT USE ONLY** ▲
Attorney for Defendants PHILIP J. WEISER, Attorney General LANE TOWERY, Assistant Attorney General, Reg. No. 59161* Colorado Attorney General's Office 1300 Broadway Denver, CO 80203 Telephone: (720) 508-6470 Email: lane.towery@coag.gov *Counsel of Record	Case No. 2026CV32668 Div. 215

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

Lane Towery, Assistant Attorney General, hereby enters his appearance as attorney for defendants.

Plaintiff Christopher Gregory filed a complaint in his lawsuit on July 22, 2026, naming approximately 239 defendants. On July 31, 2026, Plaintiff effectuated service on Kent Wagner, the Executive Director of the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation. In addition to himself, Mr. Wagner accepted service for

only those defendants on whose behalf he was authorized to accept: his office, the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation; the commission which directs his work, the Colorado State Commission on Judicial Performance; and the Chair of that commission, Thomas Neville. No other defendant has been properly served. *See* C.R.C.P. 4(e)(10)(A) & (B). At this time, Mr. Towery enters his appearance for the four properly served defendants only.

Also on July 31st, Plaintiff served a courtesy copy of his complaint on the Attorney General. Accordingly, the four served defendants have an answer deadline of Friday, August 21, 2026. *See* Colo. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(1).

Respectfully submitted this 4th day of August 2026.

PHILIP J. WEISER
Attorney General

s/ Lane Towery
LANE TOWERY, Reg. No. 59161*
Assistant Attorney General
State Services Section
Public Officials Unit
*Counsel of Record
Attorney for Defendants

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that I have duly served the within **ENTRY OF APPEARANCE** upon **CHRISTOPHER GREGORY** and all parties herein via Colorado Courts E-filing System (CCES) on August 4, 2026.

s/ Carmen Van Pelt

Denver County District Court, **State of Colorado** 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256, Denver, CO 80202	DATE FILED August 3, 2026 4:40 PM FILING ID: 8ADE52ED44F9C CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668
Plaintiff(s): Christopher S.P. Gregory v. Defendant(s): Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al.	▲COURT USE ONLY▲
Counsel for Christopher Gregory: The Gregory Law Firm, LLC Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq. 201 Coffman St., #1822 Longmont, CO 80502 Phone: (970) 648-0642 Fax: (970) 648-0643 E-Mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net Atty. Reg. # 37095 Law Office of Ingrid J. DeFranco, PLLC Ingrid J. DeFranco, esq. P.O. Box 128 Brighton, CO 80601 Telephone: (303) 641-6812 Email: Ingrid.DeFranco@gmail.com Atty. Reg. # 31206	Case No: 26CV32668 Division: 215
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND FOR TEMPORARY ORDER PURSUANT TO C.R.C.P. 65(A) AND C.R.C.P. 65(B)	

C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-15, ¶ 8 Certification: Plaintiff has not attempted to confer with Defendants Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation (COJPE), et al. because of the nature of this Motion. Plaintiff stated the grounds for the relief requested in his "Verified Complaint for Mandamus, Prohibition, and/or Other Injunctive Relief Under C.R.C.P. 106; Exhibit 1," filed July 22, 2026. An electronic copy of the initial pleadings in this case was promptly provided to COJPE Executive Director Kent Wagner on July 22, 2026 with notice that Plaintiff would proceed with formal service. When Executive Director Wagner and the other Defendants were served through him on July 31, 2026, however, Executive Director Wagner attempted to selectively refuse service. None of the Defendants have appeared in this action despite the Colorado Department of Law having separately filed a pending motion to intervene through the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (the CCJD) on July 23, 2026. Because of these

circumstances, any effort to meet and confer beyond providing Executive Director Wagner with notice of this Motion will be futile.

Plaintiff for himself and through is co-counsel, Ingrid J. DeFranco, pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(b), respectfully moves the Court for a Temporary Restraining Order to be entered forthwith and without notice.

AS GROUNDS FOR THIS MOTION, Plaintiff states and shows the Court the following:

1. As shown in Plaintiff's Declaration,[1] imminent and irreparable harm will result to Plaintiff and to public confidence in the Colorado Judiciary, if the Defendants are allowed to publish judicial performance evaluation reports on August 4, 2026 when such reports do not meaningfully examine the "integrity" of the subject judges as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. *See also* Colo. RJD 34 (amended standard allowing judicial suspension "where there is a substantial threat of serious harm . . . to the administration of justice [or] to the integrity of the judiciary"); *Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs of Weld Cnty. v. Nineteenth Judicial Dist.*, 895 P.2d 545, 549 (Colo. 1995) ("when the action of another branch of government 'threatens . . . to undermine the integrity of the judiciary, a court may invoke its inherent power to do what is reasonably necessary for 'the orderly and efficient exercise of the administration of justice.'"); *Matter of Kiesnowski*, 2024 CO 12, ¶ 4 (recognizing violation of Canon Rule 1.2 of the Colorado Code of Judicial Discipline and misconduct that "undermined [the] judicial office and the public's confidence in the judiciary" as basis for affirming subject judge's recommended public censure following his previously agreed resignation).

[1] As allowed according to C.R.C.P. 108 and § 13-27-101, et seq., C.R.S., this Motion is supported by a declaration in lieu of an affidavit.

2. Plaintiff (as an attorney) hereby certifies to the Court in writing that Defendant Kent Wagner, as an agent for the other Defendants, has refused to respond to Plaintiff's repeated requests for the Defendants' voluntary compliance in performing their mandated duties—specifically to continuously evaluate the "integrity" of all Colorado judges and justices according to § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. The refusal to perform these mandated duties in conjunction with the imminent publication of legally incomplete and inaccurate judicial performance evaluation reports will cause irreparable harm by providing Colorado voters with misleading information (even if the reports are later amended prior to the 2026 general election) and by diminishing public confidence in the Colorado Judiciary, including its judicial performance commissions.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter its Temporary Restraining Order:

(a) Restraining and enjoining Defendants—the COJPE, et al., their agents, their employees and attorneys, and those persons having active participation with them and who receive actual notice of this Order, from publishing judicial performance evaluation reports without this Court first confirming that the Defendants have performed their mandated duty to verify the "integrity" of each subject judge according to § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. The Temporary Restraining Order will remain in effect pending a hearing on an Order to Show Cause or until further Order of this Court; and

(b) Directing Defendants to appear before the Court within fourteen days and show cause why the Temporary Restraining Order should not be converted to a Preliminary Injunction.

Dated: August 3, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory, Reg. # 37095
Pro Se Attorney for
Christopher Gregory

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that, on August 3, 2026, I have sent a true and complete copy of the foregoing Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order Pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b), the accompanying Declaration of Christopher S.P. Gregory, and the proposed Temporary Restraining Order via E-Mail (or through means otherwise specified below) to:

Colorado Office of Judicial Performance
Evaluation—kent.wagner@judicial.state.co.us

/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory

Denver County District Court, **State of Colorado** 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256, Denver, CO 80202	DATE FILED August 3, 2026 4:40 PM FILING ID: 8ADE52ED44F9C CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668
Plaintiff(s): Christopher S.P. Gregory v. Defendant(s): Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al.	▲COURT USE ONLY▲
Counsel for Christopher Gregory: The Gregory Law Firm, LLC Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq. 201 Coffman St., #1822 Longmont, CO 80502 Phone: (970) 648-0642 Fax: (970) 648-0643 E-Mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net Atty. Reg. # 37095 Law Office of Ingrid J. DeFranco, PLLC Ingrid J. DeFranco, esq. P.O. Box 128 Brighton, CO 80601 Telephone: (303) 641-6812 Email: Ingrid.DeFranco@gmail.com Atty. Reg. # 31206	Case No: 26CV32668 Division: 215
DECLARATION OF CHRISTOPHER S.P. GREGORY	

State of Colorado)
)
County of Boulder)

Christopher S.P. Gregory, Colo. Atty. Reg. No. 37095 ("Declarant") being of lawful age, of sound mind, and declaring under penalty of perjury, deposes and says the following:

1. Declarant is the Plaintiff in this action and this Declaration is based upon Declarant's personal knowledge and made in good faith.

2. This action, brought under C.R.C.P. 106, seeks relief in the form of mandamus and/or prohibition requiring the members of the respective Colorado commissions on judicial performance to comply with their mandated duty to continuously evaluate the

"integrity" of each and every Colorado judge or justice. As defined by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S., "integrity" means that a judge avoids impropriety (including violation of the Colorado Code of Judicial Conduct) and the appearance of impropriety.

3. Declarant has repeatedly contacted Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation (COJPE) to request an evaluation of the "integrity" of those Colorado judges and justices who have been implicated in failing to file required personal financial disclosure statements or as otherwise being involved in a more than 25-year ongoing pattern of public resources being misused to conceal serious judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. The most significant example of this pattern is the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court having collectively approved a $2.66-$2.75 million sole-source hush money contract with then-Colorado State Court Administrator's Office Chief of Staff Mindy Masias. *Matter of Coats*, 2023 CO 44. The COJPE, through its Executive Director Kent Wagner, has invariably refused to facilitate the respective judicial performance commissions evaluating the "integrity" of their subject judges.

4. The judicial performance evaluation reports that were published in 2024 did not meaningfully examine the "integrity" of any of the subject judges identified as having failed to file annual personal financial disclosure statements and/or as being involved in the more than 25-year ongoing pattern of judicial misconduct which Declarant refers to as the "Colorado Judicial Scandal" or the "Masias Controversy."

5. On July 22, 2026, Declarant filed this action through a Verified Complaint expressly requesting that this Court enjoin the Defendants from publishing their 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports until this Court is able to confirm that the Defendants have meaningfully evaluated the "integrity" of the subject judges as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S.

6. As described by Executive Director Wagner, the COJPE will publish the judicial performance evaluation reports for judges who are standing for retention this election cycle on August 4, 2026.

7. If the judicial performance evaluation reports are published on August 4, 2026 without mandatory examination of the "integrity" of the subject judges, however, the reports will be legally and factually deficient. The incompleteness and/or inaccuracy of the reports will imminently and irreparably harm the public's confidence in the Colorado Judiciary, will interfere with the administration of justice, and will present a material risk that voters will be confused or misled during the 2026 general election.

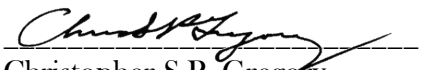
8. Executive Director Wagner was provided actual notice of this action on July 22, 2026 and was formally served with the initial pleadings (excluding Exhibit 1 to the Verified Complaint) on July 31, 2026. When Executive Director Wagner received formal service, he attempted to selectively refuse service on behalf of most of the other Defendants (whom Executive Director Wagner reports to as an administrator according to § 13-5.5-103(3)(a), C.R.S. and Colo. R. Jud. Perform. 8(a) ("The executive director of the Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation . . . shall assist the respective

commissions in the performance of their duties, including . . . obtaining [and] distributing information[.]").

9. After receiving actual notice and formal service, Executive Director Wagner has not communicated to Declarant that he or the other Defendants have any intention of delaying publication of the judicial performance evaluation reports, as scheduled on August 4, 2026.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Colorado that the foregoing statements made in this Declaration are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on the 3rd day of August, 2026, at Longmont, Colorado.



Christopher S.P. Gregory

DISTRICT COURT, DENVER COUNTY, COLORADO Court Address: 1437 BANNOCK STREET, RM 256, DENVER, CO, 80202	
Plaintiff(s) CHRISTOPHER SP GREGORY v. **Defendant(s)** COLO OFFICE OF JUD PERFORM EVAL et al.	DATE FILED August 4, 2026 1:34 PM CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668 ⚠ **COURT USE ONLY** ⚠ Case Number: 2026CV32668 Division: 215 Courtroom:
Order:Proposed Temporary Restraining Order	

The motion/proposed order attached hereto: DENIED.

On its face, Plaintiff's motion fails to justify an *ex parte* order under Rule 65(b).

This matter was filed on July 22, 2026, but Plaintiff did not seek a TRO until late afternoon on Aug. 3--the day before the publication he seeks to restrain. Further, an *ex parte* TRO is particularly unwarranted when at least some of the defendants are available for notice and, in fact, must be notified of the order so as to effectuate the relief being sought.

Issue Date: 8/4/2026



A BRUCE JONES
District Court Judge

Denver County District Court, **State of Colorado** 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256, Denver, CO 80202	
Plaintiff(s): Christopher S.P. Gregory v. Defendant(s): Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al.	▲COURT USE ONLY▲
	Case No: 26CV32668 Division: 215

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

UPON Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Order pursuant to C.R.C.P. 65(a) and C.R.C.P. 65(b) and the Court having reviewed the supporting Declaration of Plaintiff, it appears to the Court that unless a Temporary Restraining Order issues, Plaintiff and the public will suffer immediate and irreparable harm in that potentially incomplete or inaccurate judicial performance evaluation reports will be published to voters. The specific relief sought is for this Court to confirm that the respective judicial performance commissions have evaluated the "integrity" of each subject judge, as mandated by § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S., prior to the publication of judicial performance evaluation reports relevant to the 2026 judicial retention cycle;

IT IS ORDERED that pending a hearing on Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction and until further Order of this Court, the Defendants—the Colorado Office of Judicial Performance, et al. refrain from publishing the 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports (which would otherwise be posted on the COJPE website on or about August 4, 2026). The Defendants' agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of this Order, are also hereby restrained and enjoined from publishing the 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports.

This Temporary Restraining Order is issued without notice for the reason that advance notice would itself be likely to precipitate further adverse reaction by the Defendants before an Order can be issued.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction must be heard by this Court on or before August 14, 2026.

2. Because Plaintiff seeks this Temporary Restraining Order and a Preliminary Injunction in the public interest and merely to restrain an official action, this Court finds that the posting of security is not required or appropriate according to C.R.C.P. 65(c).

3. This Temporary Restraining Order may be served by a private process server if deemed convenient.

This Temporary Restraining Order is issued on _____, at _____, at Denver, Colorado.

SO ORDERED this _____ day of _____.

BY THE COURT:

_____
Judge

Attachment to Order - 2026CV32668

Denver County District Court, **State of Colorado** 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256, Denver, CO 80202	DATE FILED August 10, 2026 11:50 PM FILING ID: 54D5BC2630572 CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668
Plaintiff(s): Christopher S.P. Gregory v. Defendant(s): Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al.	▲COURT USE ONLY▲
Counsel for Christopher Gregory: The Gregory Law Firm, LLC Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq. 201 Coffman St., #1822 Longmont, CO 80502 Phone: (970) 648-0642 Fax: (970) 648-0643 E-Mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net Atty. Reg. # 37095 Law Office of Ingrid J. DeFranco, PLLC Ingrid J. DeFranco, esq. P.O. Box 128 Brighton, CO 80601 Telephone: (303) 641-6812 Email: Ingrid.DeFranco@gmail.com Atty. Reg. # 31206	Case No: 26CV32668 Division: 215

RESPONSE TO MOTION TO INTERVENE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE OF RAISING CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMISSION INFORMATION FILED BY PLAINTIFF, INCLUDING TO SEAL COMPLAINT

Plaintiff for himself and through his co-counsel, Ingrid J. DeFranco, responds to the Intervenor Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (the CCJD)'s "Motion to Intervene for Limited Purpose of Raising Confidentiality of Commission Information Filed by Plaintiff, Including to Seal Complaint," dated August 23, 2026, as follows:

1. Plaintiff previously filed another C.R.C.P. 106 action seeking relief in the form of mandamus requiring formal referral of the Colorado Judicial Scandal to conflict-free

federal law enforcement and for Colorado State Auditor Kerri Hunter to appoint another state's attorney general as a Special Assistant Attorney General (SAAG) capable of impartially representing the State of Colorado's interests. *Gregory v. Hunter*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV31374.

2. As in this case, Colorado Attorney General Philip Weiser sought to intervene in *Hunter* through the auspices of representing the Defendant and the CCJD (which again asserts the same specious "confidentiality" interests). Plaintiff objected to Attorney General Weiser's and the CCJD's standing but was ignored by this Court. Plaintiff restates the same objection that he asserted in *Hunter* through his "Motion to Allow Public Access to Exhibit 3 and Sub-Exhibits 1 through 3-11 of Plaintiff's Verified Complaint; Exhibit 1," filed June 12, 2026.

3. The ultimate purpose of Plaintiff's present C.R.C.P. 106 action is simply to ensure that the respective judicial performance commissions comply with their mandate to continuously evaluate the "integrity" of all Colorado state court judges under § 13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. The relief sought is particularly important before the 2026 judicial performance evaluation reports are published in the 2026 Colorado Voters Guide. The CCJD and Attorney General Weiser lack standing to intervene in this action and by attempting to do so are obstructing justice in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503, Canon Rules 1.1, 1.2, 2.15 and 2.16, and Colo. RPC 8.3, 8.4(a-1), (b), (c), (d), (f), (h).

4. Neither CCJD nor Attorney General Weiser has any legitimate reasons to intervene in this C.R.C.P. 106 action, which merely seeks to enforce the judicial performance commissions' obligations to verify the "integrity" of Colorado judges. Instead, the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser are conspiring to obstruct justice by requesting that this Court endorse the suppression of otherwise constitutionally protected speech—the free public reporting of

judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. The standing doctrine generally requires demonstration of 1) an injury in fact, 2) that the injury is to a legally protected interest, and 3) redressability. *See, e.g. Wimberly v. Ettenberg*, 570 P.2d 535, 539 (Colo. 1977) (describing required analysis of standing but focusing on only the first two elements, allowing causation or redressability to be later addressed by the factfinder). Likewise, the standard for intervention of right under C.R.C.P. 24(a) requires the party seeking intervention to demonstrate either a statutory right of intervention or: 1) a legally recognized interest in the underlying action, 2) that disposition of the underlying action might impair or impede the intervenor's protection of the interest, and 3) the intervenor's interest is not adequately protected by the existing parties. C.R.C.P. 24(a); *see also Auto-Owners Ins. Co. v. Bolt Factory Lofts Owners Ass'n Inc.*, 2021 CO 32, ¶ 12 (describing the standard for intervention under C.R.C.P. 24(a)).

5. Under Colorado law, a third party generally lacks standing to intervene as of right under C.R.C.P. 24(a)(2) for the purpose of suppressing court records when the underlying action seeks an investigation of that party for ethical or criminal misconduct. Colorado courts have held that a reputational interest arising from being named or accused in a misconduct proceeding is too indirect and insubstantial to constitute a legally protectable interest sufficient to support intervention. *See Anderson v. Home Ins. Co.*, 924 P.2d 1123, 1126-27 (Colo. App. 1996) (agreement for dismissal of medical malpractice suit with restriction of public access to court file did not create privacy interest sufficient to later overcome public's presumptive open access to court files). Moreover, C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-5 requires that an order limiting access to court files be granted only upon a finding that the harm to the privacy of a person in interest outweighs the public interest, and prospective injury to reputation is generally insufficient to satisfy this standard. C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-5 states: "An

order limiting access shall not be granted except upon a finding that the harm to the privacy of a person in interest outweighs the public interest." Consistent with the threshold for limiting public access to court filings, C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-5 allows the court to review any order limiting access at any time and upon the motion of any person. C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-5 states, in relevant part: "Upon notice to all parties of record, and after hearing, an order limiting access may be reviewed by the court at any time on its own motion or upon the motion of any person." Critically, C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-5 does not allow the opposite—for any person to seek the suppression of a court record at any time. When the subject of an investigation is a licensed professional or public official, the public interest in access to court records is heightened, further undermining any claim that suppression of records serves a cognizable legal interest. As explained by the Panel in *Anderson*:

> [B]ecause Lewis is a licensed health care professional, a charge that he has engaged in unprofessional conduct implicates the public interest and involves more than a private dispute between individuals. If the charge is proven accurate, the public should have access to that information; if the charge if unfounded, the public should be made aware of that fact, as well. Indeed, in such a case, the public may have an interest in a settlement agreement that they would not have in the typical private agreement. *Anderson*, 924 P.2d at 1128.

6. Through the present proceedings and through related proceedings, Plaintiff presents well-documented and verified allegations of judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Neither the CCJD nor Attorney General Weiser has a legitimate or legally-protected interest in shielding themselves and their reputations from public scrutiny, particularly the truthful disclosure of judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Ultimately, the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser each lack standing to suppress the public disclosure of these allegations, which are otherwise among the most protected form of expression under the

First Amendment and Colo. Const. Art. II, § 10. *See Landmark*, 435 U.S. at 838-39 ("The operations of the courts and the judicial conduct of judges are matters of utmost public concern."). If this Court allows the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser to intervene in this action for the purpose of continuing to suppress public access Plaintiff's court filings, this Court will itself become a pawn in what is effectively a conspiracy to obstruct justice and to conceal judicial misconduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503, § 13-5.3-106(4), C.R.S., Canon Rules 2.15 and 2.16, and Colo. RPC 8.3, 8.4(a-1), (b), (c), (d), (f), (h).

Again, Plaintiff asserts that the CCJD and Attorney General Phil Weiser do not have standing to intervene or to interfere with Plaintiff's C.R.C.P. 106 actions. Their motion to intervene should be denied.

Dated: August 10, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory, Reg. # 37095
Pro Se Attorney for
Christopher Gregory

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that, on August 10, 2026, I have sent a true and complete copy of the foregoing Response to Motion to Intervene for Limited Purpose of Raising Confidentiality of Commission Information Filed by Plaintiff, Including to Seal Complaint via the Colorado Courts E-File System (or through means otherwise specified below) to:

Lane Towery
Colorado Department of Law
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
lane.towery@coag.gov
Attorney for Defendants Kent Wagner, Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, and Thomas Neville

Charles J. Kooyman
Colorado Department of Law
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
Charles.Kooyman@coag.gov
Attorney for Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline

/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory

Denver County District Court, **State of Colorado** 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256, Denver, CO 80202	
Plaintiff(s): Christopher S.P. Gregory v. Defendant(s): Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, et al.	DATE FILED August 10, 2026 11:50 PM FILING ID: 54D5BC2630572 CASE NUMBER: 2026CV32668 ▲COURT USE ONLY▲
Counsel for Christopher Gregory: The Gregory Law Firm, LLC Christopher S.P. Gregory, esq. 201 Coffman St., #1822 Longmont, CO 80502 Phone: (970) 648-0642 Fax: (970) 648-0643 E-Mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net Atty. Reg. # 37095 Law Office of Ingrid J. DeFranco, PLLC Ingrid J. DeFranco, esq. P.O. Box 128 Brighton, CO 80601 Telephone: (303) 641-6812 Email: Ingrid.DeFranco@gmail.com Atty. Reg. # 31206	Case No: 26CV32668 Division: 215
RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY MOTION TO SEAL PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AND REQUIRE PLAINTIFF TO FILE ANY PAPERS THAT CONTAIN DISCUSSION OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REGARDING COLORADO JUDGES AS SUPPRESSED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE	

Plaintiff for himself and through his co-counsel, Ingrid J. DeFranco, responds to the Intervenor Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline (the CCJD)'s "Emergency Motion to Seal Plaintiff's Complaint and Require Plaintiff to File Any Papers that Contain Discussion of Judicial Discipline Regarding Colorado Judges as Suppressed in the First Instance," dated August 23, 2026, as follows:

1. Plaintiff filed the present C.R.C.P. 106 action to require the Colorado judicial performance commissions to examine the "integrity" of all Colorado state court judges as mandated by §13-5.5-107(1)(a), C.R.S. The filing of the present action followed Plaintiff having previously filed a C.R.C.P. 106 action to require formal referral of the Colorado Judicial Scandal to conflict-free law enforcement and to require Colorado State Auditor Kerri Hunter to appoint another state's attorney general as a Special Assistant Attorney General (SAAG) capable of impartially representing the interests of the State of Colorado. *Gregory v. Hunter*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV31374.
2. The proceedings before this Court follow Plaintiff having filed two additional civil actions in U.S. District Court: *United States and State of Colorado ex rel. Gregory, et al. v. Masias, et al.*, 1:25-cv-00190-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.) (Sealed) and *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.). Through *Hunter*, Plaintiff has provided this Court with copies of the court files in *Ex rel. Gregory* and *Gregory*, including a copy of his "Affidavit of Judicial Bias or Prejudice According to 28 U.S.C. § 144 and Certificate of Counsel; Exhibits 1-11," ECF No. 26. The 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit has been filed as suppressed because of orders obtained by the *Gregory* defendants (who include the members of the CCJD, Attorney General Phil Weiser, and the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court, all named in their individual capacities). Plaintiff's 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit mandated that U.S. District Court Judge Daniel D. Domenico disqualify himself. Nevertheless, Judge Domenico has continued to conceal the 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit from the public and from the U.S. Senate notwithstanding his having been nominated to a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. The CCJD, Attorney General Weiser, and the Justices have all personally been aware of the

contents of the 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit since it was filed January 14, 2026, yet have opposed its publication in *Gregory* and in *Hunter*.

3. When Plaintiff sought to introduce the identity of a judge who was privately disciplined for having an inappropriate and unreported relationship with court staff, which included having sex in the courthouse, the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser have repeatedly attempted to intervene in the proceedings before this Court. They have claimed that the judge's disciplinary history is "confidential" notwithstanding the judge having continued to engage in dishonesty and harming the public's trust in the Colorado Judiciary. The continued dishonesty included probable misrepresentations on the judge's application for a higher court, the judge committing one or more misdemeanors by knowingly failing to file required annual personal financial disclosure (PFD) statements, and the judge withholding his disciplinary history from the judicial performance commission and from voters during a recent judicial retention cycle. Because Plaintiff was himself a victim of the subject judge's dishonesty, it is unclear how any of the reported conduct could be considered "confidential." The subject judge's misconduct is also substantially similar to the misconduct of U.S. District Judge Eleanor Ross, who is currently subject to two impeachment resolutions pending before the U.S. House of Representatives. H.R. 1346, 119th Cong. (2026); H.R. 1351, 119th Cong. (2026). As the Ross matter illustrates, a private judicial disciplinary disposition does not preclude the consideration of the same misconduct as a separate basis for impeachment and legislative oversight. *See also* Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(i) ("Nothing contained in this subsection (3) shall be construed to have any effect on article XIII of this constitution."); Colo. Const. Art. XIII (impeachment). Judge Ross is being impeached notwithstanding the Eleventh Circuit Judicial Council having resolved her disciplinary case with a private reprimand. Through

the redactions that the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser have applied to Plaintiff's Complaint through their Exhibit A, it is again clear that the only information that they seek to suppress is the subject judge's identity and the CCJD's part in concealing the subject judge's ongoing misconduct and unfitness. Plaintiff emphasizes that the subject judge's dishonesty and withholding of material information from the judicial performance commission is a separate basis for discipline and grounds for his immediate suspension and removal.

4. This Court should recognize the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser's motions for what they are: a facially unconstitutional effort to censor and impose prior restraints upon the content of Plaintiff's court filings and the public reporting of judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Amend. I, U.S. Const.; Colo. Const. Art. II, § 25; *see also Whimbush v. People*, 869 P.2d 1245, 1248 (Colo. 1994) (citing the Oregon Supreme Court's interpretation and application of Or. Const. Art. II, § 8 to analogous criminal extortion statue with approval).

5. In *Hunter*, Plaintiff has already briefed his objections to the CCJD's intervention and its invitation for this Court to function as a bureau of censorship. Plaintiff incorporates his arguments, as presented in the following court filings:

    a. Motion to Allow Public Access to Exhibit 3 and Sub-Exhibits 3-1 through 3-11 of Plaintiff's Verified Complaint, filed June 12, 2026[1];

    b. Motion for Reconsideration of Order Allowing Intervention, filed June 16, 2026;

[1] Although the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser filed an objection to this motion as intervenors without standing, the Defendant, Colorado State Auditor Kerri Hunter, did not file a response within the 21-day deadline provided by C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-15(1)(b). Defendant Hunter's failure to file a timely response should be recognized as confession of Plaintiff's motion according to C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-15(3).

c. Response to Emergency Motion to Seal Plaintiff's June 12 Motion to Allow Public Access to Exhibit 3 and Sub-Exhibits 1 through 3-11 of Plaintiff's Verified Complaint; Exhibits 1 through 3, filed June 26, 2026; and

d. Response to Intervenor's Notice of Proposed Redactions, filed June 26, 2026.

6. When determining whether court filings are suppressed, sealed, or otherwise restricted from public access, this Court is required to apply the standard provided through C.R.C.P. 121 § 1-5. According to that standard, it is the party seeking to suppress public access to court filings that bears the heavy burden of demonstrating that the privacy of a person outweighs the public interest in disclosure. Here, the subject judge has no legitimate privacy interest in concealing evidence of his continuing judicial misconduct while the public's interest in responding to judicial misconduct is substantial. *See Anderson v. Home Ins. Co.*, 924 P.2d 1123, 1126-28 (Colo. App. 1996) (NDA and potential harm to physician's reputation not legitimate privacy interest sufficient to overcome public's interest in access to court filings; "[B]ecause Lewis is a licensed health care professional, a charge that he has engaged in unprofessional conduct implicates the public interest and involves more than a private dispute between individuals."). Indeed, the public's interest in judicial accountability is paramount. *Landmark Communications v. Virginia*, 435 U.S. 829, 838-39 (1978) ("The operations of the courts and the judicial conduct of judges are matters of utmost public concern.").

7. Finally, as the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser describe in their motion, the information that they seek to suppress has already been made public through other forums. Prior to this Court issuing its July 27, 2026 Order temporarily suppressing Plaintiff's Verified Complaint and exhibit, Plaintiff had already distributed the court filings to the entire Colorado General Assembly and to the press. The public is already aware of the

subject judge's identity and, consequently, the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser's efforts to suppress and censor this information are moot.

Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court deny the CCJD and Attorney General Weiser's Emergency Motion to Seal and remove its temporary order suppressing public access to Plaintiff's filings. Additionally, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court rule on the pending motions in *Hunter*, particularly Plaintiff's request for an order allowing public access to his 28 U.S.C. § 144 Affidavit.

Dated: August 10, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory, Reg. # 37095
Pro Se Attorney for
Christopher Gregory

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that, on August 10, 2026, I have sent a true and complete copy of the foregoing Response to Emergency Motion to Seal Plaintiff's Complaint and Require Plaintiff to File Any Papers That Contain Discussion of Judicial Discipline Regarding Colorado Judges as Suppressed in the First Instance via the Colorado Courts E-File System (or through means otherwise specified below) to:

Lane Towery
Colorado Department of Law
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
lane.towery@coag.gov
Attorney for Defendants Kent Wagner, Colorado Office of Judicial Performance Evaluation, Colorado State Commission of Judicial Performance, and Thomas Neville

Charles J. Kooyman
Colorado Department of Law
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
Charles.Kooyman@coag.gov
Attorney for Intervenor Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline

/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory