Christopher Gregory

From: Christopher Gregory
Sent: Monday, June 1, 2026 3:50 PM
To: kyle.clark@9news.com; marshall@9news.com
Cc: Scott Bottoms; barbara.kirkmeyer.senate@coleg.gov; david@davidforag.com; david@seligmanforag.com
Subject: FW: Letter to the Editor--9News Gubernatorial Primary Debates
Attachments: Kirkmeyer Emails.pdf; 181107 CR MM Ltr Masias Termination Ntc.pdf; 220614 OSA Testimony.pdf; 260307 CSPG Democratic Party Handout.pdf; 0001-1 Complaint Ex 1.pdf; 260527 CSPG Debate Mods Eml re Documentation.pdf

Good afternoon Mr. Clark and Mr. Zelinger,

As relevant to tomorrow's debate, please find my email correspondence with the assistant editor of the various local Media News Group newspapers. Again, it is extremely concerning that there appears to be a deliberate effort to bury the issue of public corruption as it relates to the 2026 statewide races.

Warmest regards,
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 ●

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From: Christopher Gregory
Sent: Wednesday, May 27, 2026 2:01 PM
To: 'Jacquelyn Hutchins' <jhutchins@prairiemountainmedia.com>
Cc: Scott Bottoms <scott@scottbottoms.com>; david@davidforag.com; barbara.kirkmeyer.senate@coleg.gov; david@seligmanforag.com
Subject: RE: Letter to the Editor

Ms. Hutchins,

After I sent my last email to you, *Colorado Politics* published my Letter to the Editor. Christopher Gregory, *Election Must be Decided on Issues of Combating Public Corruption, Restoring Integrity in Government*, COLORADO POLITICS, May 27, 2026.

This only underscores the importance of further news coverage on the issues that Republican candidate Scott Bottoms, and Republican candidate David Wilson, and I continue to raise publicly.

Warmest regards,
Christopher Gregory

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

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From: Christopher Gregory
Sent: Wednesday, May 27, 2026 1:07 PM
To: 'Jacquelyn Hutchins' <jhutchins@prairiemountainmedia.com>
Subject: RE: Letter to the Editor

Good morning Ms. Hutchins,

Thank you for your email. I recognize the gravity of the allegations that I am raising and that I have been raising for over five years.

The latest chapter in this mess is Attorney General Phil Wesiser's coordination with current State Auditor Kerri Hunter to prevent the appointment of another state's attorney general as a Special Assistant Attorney General (SAAG) capable of impartially representing the interests of Colorado and receiving service of a pending federal *qui tam* lawsuit that I have filed. A SAAG would be able to finally complete the full, fair, independent, and legitimate investigation which I had originally worked for when I obtained the first ever public censure of a Colorado Supreme Court justice in *Matter of Coats*, 2023 CO 44 (publicly censuring former Chief Justice Nathan B. Coats for his part in the concealment of material information / approval of the Masias Contract that I am referring to in my Letter to the Editor). The most important admission made in *Matter of Coats* was that Chief Justice Coats did not act alone but, instead, proceeded to negotiate the $2.66-$2.75 million Masias hush money contract (which included concealing the existence of the Masias Memo) after consultation with the other justices and Attorney General Weiser. The attached termination notice directed to State Court Administrator's Office Chief of Staff Mindy Masias confirms the intent behind the Masias Contract and its nexus to the federally required single statewide audit. The transcript from the June 14, 2022 hearing before the Interim Legislative Committee on Judicial Discipline documents how the Justices and Attorney General Weiser conspired to interfere with the State Auditor's Fraud Hotline investigation, which caused the state statute of limitations to expire. My efforts to have a SAAG appointed are the subject of a current lawsuit for injunctive relief—*Gregory v. Hunter*, Denver Dist. Ct. Case No. 26CV31374. *Hunter*, however, exists in the context of the *qui tam* lawsuit that I mentioned, *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 a separate federal civil rights / retaliation lawsuit, *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV-GEB (D. Colo.).

You should also be aware that attorney and/or judicial discipline complaints have been filed in every federal circuit to address the involved misconduct. These federal attorney and judicial discipline complaints are also

material to President Donald J. Trump's May 12, 2026 appointment of U.S. District Court Chief Judge Daniel D. Domenico to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals and the prospective confirmation process before the U.S. Senate. I am attaching the attorney discipline complaint (Complaint Ex 1) that I filed in 2025, which can be implied to have precipitated the resignations of State Court Administrator's Office Judicial Counsel Terri Morrison in September / October 2025 and, then, Justice Melissa Hart on December 19, 2026.

Although there was extensive news coverage from 2018-2025, including Pulitzer-Prize level work by David Migoya (while he was employed by the *Denver Post* and then the *Denver Gazette*), the developments that happened in late 2025 into 2026 have been deliberately ignored or spun into propaganda reporting by Michael Karlik that is uniformly favorable to the Justices. Although I have also informed reporter Shelly Bradbury of the existence of the issues involved, I have been informed that the *Denver Post's* editors have made a deliberate decision not to cover this story.

I have supported the allegations I am raising by developing a thorough legislative record over the 2026 legislative session, which is readily available to the public.

- 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).

I am also attaching the email that I sent to the moderators of last night's Republican gubernatorial debate. The email chain includes my prior correspondence with the earlier moderators of the previous debate. I have also attached the emails that I sent to Senator Barbara Kirkmeyer in September 2025, which raise the problems with Attorney General Weiser's part in approving over $4 million of publicly funded NDAs and his concealment of the existence of the Masias Memo.

I will also emphasize that I submitted the attached commentary to the *Longmont Times Call* prior to the caucuses in March. Nevertheless, the commentary was rejected for publication and I had to use it as a handout at my local Democratic Party caucus. I am concerned that I continue to be marginalized despite this being the most important story of the 2026 election.

If you or your colleagues at any of the Media News Group publications is interested in covering this story, I am always happy to discuss the facts and evidence involved. The massive public fraud involved (which is on the scale of Watergate) is only possible because this story is being deliberately disregarded by the press. Just as I have asked of the debate moderators, please begin giving this story the attention it rightfully deserves.

Warmest regards,
Christopher Gregory

Christopher S.P. Gregory
Attorney at Law

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From: Jacquelyn Hutchins <jhutchins@prairiemountainmedia.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 27, 2026 9:58 AM
To: Christopher Gregory <cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net>
Subject: Re: Letter to the Editor

Hi Mr. Gregory,

Thank you for your letter. It contains some serious allegations. Can you provide your evidence for saying that from December 2018 through February 2021, the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court knowingly concealed material evidence of public fraud from Colorado State Auditor Dianne Ray and from the Commission on Judicial Discipline, and that the Justices were aided in covering up this material information by Attorney General Phil Weiser, Governor Jared Polis, and many other public officials?

Jackie Hutchins
Assistant editor, opinion and business
Prairie Mountain Media
Boulder Daily Camera
Greeley Tribune
Longmont Times-Call
Loveland Reporter-Herald
970-635-3689

On Thu, May 21, 2026 at 12:07 PM TC Reader <donotreply@dailycamera.biz> wrote:

Name	Christopher Gregory
Address	201 Coffman St., #1822 Longmont, CO 80502 United States
Daytime Phone	(970) 648-0642
Email	cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net

Letter
There has been considerable press and outrage regarding Governor Jared Polis's commutation of former Mesa County Clerk and Recorder Tina Peters's remaining prison sentence. The outrage is reinforced by President Donald J. Trump's creation of a $1.776 billion compensation fund through a self-negotiated settlement agreement authorized by interim Attorney General Todd Blanche (Trump's former personal defense attorney). Vice President J.D. Vance has publicly stated that Ms. Peters will qualify for compensation through the $1.776 billion fund. Our state, our nation, and our society is rushing headlong towards fascism when law enforcement and government resources are used to perpetuate rather than prosecute crime.

Colorado's 2026 election must be decided on the issues of combating public corruption and restoring integrity in government. For over two years, from December 2018 through February 2021, the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court knowingly concealed material evidence of public fraud from Colorado State Auditor Dianne Ray and from the Commission on Judicial Discipline (which I chaired). More specifically, the Justices concealed their part in collectively approving a $2.66-$2.75 million hush money contract that was to be paid using taxpayer dollars and which was negotiated through a memorandum detailing numerous examples of unreported judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. The Justices were aided in covering up this material information by Attorney General Phil Weiser, Governor Jared Polis, and many other public officials. Even after the so-called Masias Memo was disclosed, the Justices and Attorney General Weiser coordinated obstruction of the State Auditor's Fraud Hotline investigation, which caused the state statute of limitations to expire for the Justices' own misconduct and the misconduct of the other public officials involved. The critical question is why haven't the Justices resigned as a consequence of their misconduct, which has been admitted to and proven through Matter of Coats, 2023 CO 44?

From: Christopher Gregory
To: barbara.kirkmeyer.senate@coleg.gov
Subject: RE: 2026 Governor"s Race
Date: Sunday, September 14, 2025 11:33:04 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image003.png
Attachments.txt

ShareFile Attachments Expires March 16, 2026

210212 DP Art AGs Aware Masias Memo.pdf 5.9 MB

Download Attachments

Christopher Gregory uses ShareFile to share documents securely.

Dear Senator Kirkmeyer,

I did not realize that I had pulled a relevant (but not the core) article reporting on the Attorney General's Office withholding the Masias Memo from the Office of the State Auditor. Here is the more relevant / core article.

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

Warmest regards,

Christopher Gregory

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

201 Coffman St., #1822, Longmont, CO 80502
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From: Christopher Gregory
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2025 12:35 PM
To: barbara.kirkmeyer.senate@coleg.gov
Subject: 2026 Governor's Race

ShareFile Attachments Expires March 12, 2026

211215 DG Art re Morrill & Sullivan Aware...emo.pdf 2 MB

221113 DG Art re Confid Agrmts.pdf 7.6 MB

Download Attachments

Christopher Gregory uses ShareFile to share documents securely.

Dear Senator Kirkmeyer,

I hope that all is well for you.

After some reflection, I think that the issues in the democratic gubernatorial primary and general election are simple. Phil Weiser presents himself as "the people's attorney" and an anti-corruption champion when he is, in fact, one of the worst offenders. Questioning Weiser about his role in authorizing over $4 million in illegal/unethical non-disclosure agreements is critical. It is also necessary to question Weiser about his knowledge of the Masias Memo in 2019. Knowingly concealing material information from the Colorado State Auditor (i.e. the existence of the Masias Memo) as she performed functions related to the federally required Single Statewide Audit, constitutes multiple felony-level federal crimes.

Weiser has two very exposed Achilles heels in this contest.

With respect to the non-disclosure agreements, you were the champion of reform and the sponsor of SB 23-053 (which now ostensibly prohibits the practice).

I have attached the two critical newspaper articles which broke the stories on these issues.

> David Migoya, *Colorado Supreme Court Justices Knew about Memo Alleging Misconduct 2 Years Before It Became Public*, DENVER GAZETTE, December 15, 2021.
> David Migoya, *Nondisclosures Under Fire: State Confidentiality Agreements Cost Millions, Silence Whistleblowers*, DENVER GAZETTE, November 13, 2022.

Just so you are also aware of some additional background. When Phil Weiser ran for Attorney

General in 2018, I donated to his campaign after specifically asking him about his commitment to protecting civil liberties. When he announced his run for Governor earlier this year, he sent me an automated text asking to donate again. I responded by sending a link to the above article about nondisclosure agreements. There was no response from Weiser's campaign and I was apparently removed from his solicitation list. Weiser knows that he does not have any good answers to these questions and that he cannot explain away his involvement in the Colorado Judicial Scandal.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any questions or if I can better explain the need for a meaningful legislative response to the Colorado Judicial Scandal.

Warmest regards,
Christopher Gregory

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

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Office of the State Court Administrator

Christopher T. Ryan
State Court Administrator

Mindy Masias
Chief of Staff

Terri Morrison
Judicial Legal Counsel

DIRECTORS

Steven Vasconcellos
Court Services

David Kribs, CFO
Financial Services

Eric D. Brown
Human Resources

Chad Cornelius, CIO
Information Technology Services

Glenn Tapia
Probation Services

Date: November 7, 2018

To: Mindy Masias
Chief of Staff

From: Christopher T. Ryan
State Court Administrator

Re: Notice of Disciplinary Decision

I have evaluated the information from the investigation into the circumstances surrounding your use of an invoice from Amazon.com, Inc. with an order date of June 19, 2018 to support a reimbursement request you signed on July 15, 2018 and submitted to the accounting department for reimbursement on that same date, in light of the Colorado Judicial Department Code of Conduct, Chief Justice Directive 04-02, and the Colorado Judicial System Fiscal Rules and Procedures. In light of the information gleaned from the investigation, I have made a decision regarding appropriate discipline, as outlined below.

On August 22, 2018, I provided you with written notice of the investigation into the circumstances surrounding your July 15th reimbursement request. In the August 22nd memo, I encouraged you to submit relevant and helpful information, and requested that you make yourself available to meet and answer questions related to the support for the July 15th reimbursement request. You did so. The specific facts and events that were investigated are as follows:

- On July 15, 2018, you emailed a reimbursement request to Myra Dukes that included an invoice from Amazon.com for "2 Big Joe Lux Milano in Shag, Ivory" bean bag chairs. The Amazon invoice stated June 30, 2018 as the order date, and July 3, 2018 as the shipment and billing date. Ms. Dukes did not process the reimbursement request because it was unsigned. She also noted that because of the shipping date on the invoice, the expenditure should have been billed to FY19 and required a separate reimbursement form.
- A second reimbursement, signed by you on July 15, 2018, was sent to the Accounts Payable team, and included an Amazon invoice that was identical to the invoice sent to Ms. Dukes (including order number, product description and color), but with a new order date of June 19, 2018, billing date of June 19, 2018, and shipping date of June 20, 2018, that would allow payment in FY18.
- On July 26, 2018, I met with you to discuss concerns regarding the June 19th Amazon invoice, and that it appeared to be altered. You responded via email as follows to me and to Ms. Dukes:

Hi there. Chris just asked me about the receipt attached to this request for reimbursement. My apologies for the confusion. I printed one copy from the website and was sent a receipt with the chairs, which didn't match. I am assuming this is because I had to reorder the chairs on June 30 since the original color I chose was no longer available. In the end, and as I think I mentioned to you Myra, this should hit the FY19 budget since I didn't receive the products until after July 1. The correct receipt is attached.

- With your July 26, 2018 email, you included the Amazon invoice you sent to Ms. Dukes on July 15th.
- On August 8, 2018, I again brought to your attention that we had not resolved the issue with discrepancies on the June 19th invoice, and you responded:

  I just looked through my account. When I originally received the chairs, I sent them back because they were white and I wanted gray, they no longer had gray and sent me white again. But the documentation isn't capturing all of that. In fact, I don't even have a copy of the receipt I originally submitted because it came from the original box. My best guess is that the sender changed my order color in order to fulfill the request.

  I request to pay for it myself and withdraw my request for reimbursement. I don't see how there could have been any benefit to change the date on the invoice. The administrators gave me a budget for this and next year knowing there could be some overlap. This was a one time budget for employee appreciation of staff, which is now complete.
- On August 13, 2018, you and I met with David Kribs in another effort to resolve the concerns raised by the June 19th Amazon invoice. You showed us your Amazon account, and we noted that the only transaction listed for the time period was a transaction matching the June 30th invoice. You then stated your Amazon account was "messed up" because you had been billed three times on your Capital One credit card for the same transaction, including on June 19th. You showed us documentation supporting the alleged triple billing, but declined to provide us with a copy.
- On August 17, 2018, a review of your Capital One credit card statement confirmed that you were in fact billed only once in the amount of $161.92 for the Amazon.com purchase at issue, on July 3, 2018, which is consistent with the invoice emailed to Ms. Dukes on July 15th.

During the investigation, you and the investigator made a call to Amazon together regarding the June 19th Amazon invoice. Amazon had no record of the June 19th Amazon invoice. Amazon also had no record of any return related to the June 19th Amazon invoice. The report from the independent third-party investigator, which is attached to this notice, indicated that all of the information and evidence shows the June 19th Amazon invoice was fabricated and is not legitimate. The information obtained during the investigation and summarized in the investigation report directly undermined all of the representations you made to support the validity of the June 19th Amazon invoice, including your assertion that you had returned the chairs listed in the invoice because they were the wrong color. The emails you provided to the investigator confirmed the delivery of the chairs on one date, July 9, 2018. You confirmed for the investigator that your credit charge statement only reflects one charge for the purchase of the chairs, not multiple charges as you first claimed. The investigator, in his report, stated that he was unable to find any evidence to support that the transaction listed in the June 19th Amazon invoice ever occurred.

Having completed the investigation and after review of the investigation report, I have concluded that you were dishonest with me, other Judicial Department employees, and the investigator regarding the June 19th Amazon invoice you submitted in support of your July 15th reimbursement request. I also have determined that your actions related to the July 15th reimbursement request are in violation of the Colorado Judicial Department Code of Conduct, Chief Justice Directive 04-02, and the Colorado Judicial System Fiscal Rules and Procedures.

As the Chief of Staff for the Office of the State Court Administrator, you are expected to behave in a manner that exemplifies compliance with the rules and policies of the Judicial Department, and demonstrate integrity in your conduct. Your failure to act with integrity, your refusal to acknowledge the impact of your actions, and your continued dishonesty throughout the investigation is seriously concerning. Your dishonest conduct with a routine reimbursement request has created a lack of trust that is impossible to overcome. Further, the timing of your dishonesty coincided with an audit of the State of Colorado's financial records and systems, and your conduct had to be disclosed to the independent auditors. Your dishonesty caused third parties to question the integrity of Judicial's financial records and systems. Because of the ongoing audit, failure to address this situation appropriately could have resulted in this information being specifically referenced in the opinion letter of the State of Colorado Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, resulting in mistrust of the Judicial Department among other agencies. To that end, I have made the decision that termination is appropriate given the nature of your conduct, and the concerns your conduct raises.

As the Chief of Staff for the Office of the State Court Administrator, and the Division Director for the Executive Division, you are an at-will employee. Colorado Judicial System Personnel Rules ("C.J.S.P.R."), Rule 35.A.(5). As an at-will employee, you are not subject to the procedures for corrective or disciplinary action, as established in the C.J.S.P.R., Rule 29.A.1. My decision to terminate your employment is not subject to appeal or review through the C.J.S.P.R.

Your termination will be effective on November 15, 2018. You may elect to resign at any point prior to 12:00 p.m. on November 15, 2018, but after that time your separation will be considered a termination. On November 15, 2018, you will receive your final paycheck for wages through November 15, 2018 and accrued paid time off. The State utilizes a COBRA (continuation of health and dental plans) third-party administrator (TPA). The TPA will send you information regarding COBRA and you will also receive information regarding state life insurance portability.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Appendix 27(s)(i)(6)

Colorado Office of the State Auditor Presentation;

Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline—June 14, 2022: Testimony of the Office of the State Auditor

Michelle Colin

And, so, I just wanted to start out and give you a little context around the impetus for the audit. I know, as you've talked about earlier today, throughout that you're all aware of that several years ago, our Office did receive allegations through the State's fraud hotline, which we oversee and administer related to the State Court Administrator's Office. There are some very strict confidentiality requirements around any fraud allegations that we receive, as well as any fraud investigations that we conduct. And those requirements do prohibit us from discussing the allegations or our investigation and the report and that any reports we issue publicly and releasing any information from those. However, given the issues that were brought up in the fraud allegations, the former State Auditor decided at that time that we would conduct a performance audit at the State Court Administrator's Office with the idea being that our performance audit results, our report is made public. And so that information would be available to you as legislators as well is just the general public. So just, I know many of you are aware of it. But our performance audits, they take a broader look at how an agency or a program operates to identify any systemic issues. We don't investigate specific people or specific instances as part of a performance audit, we will look at samples, we'll look at cases, those types of things in the audit. But the idea behind that, and the purpose of it is to help us make an overall assessment of how a system or a process is working, and whether or not we see any areas of concern or problems that should be addressed. And we can make a recommendation about that. So that is how we approach that performance audit. At this time, I would like to turn it over to Mr. Johnson. He's one of the audit managers in our office. And he was just going to give you a broad overview of the findings and recommendations that we made in that audit if that's okay with you, Madam Chair.

Rep. Carver

Yes, please proceed. Thank you.

Derrick Johnson

Thank you, Madam Chair. As Michelle stated, I'm Derrick Johnson, performance audit manager and I was the team lead on the audit. Before I get started, I will let you know that we did bring copies of the highlight sheet for the report, as well as a few copies of the full report itself. And if you would like electronic copy of that that's available on the State Auditor's website at any time. So, we conducted this performance audit of the state court administrator's office during 2021 or 2020, apologies, and released the report in December of that year. And the report contained six findings and recommendations and I'll summarize those briefly.

The first finding concerned voluntary separation incentives which the SCA offered to staff in fiscal year 2019. Because they had a planned reorganization in some positions were no longer necessary. The SCA executed 10 separation agreements with employees who had expressed an interest and rather than offering them lump sum payments for separation, the SCO awarded them paid administrative leave based on the number of years of service the employee had been with the SCAO. By offering administrative leave instead of a lump sum payment, the SCAO continued contributing to the employee's retirement benefits and health insurance during the admin leave period. Through the audit, we found that the SCAO couldn't demonstrate that the separation agreement incentives had received the required approvals. It also wasn't clear how the positions approved for the incentives were necessary for the reorganization. We found that the SCAO did not know the actual payout amounts for the agreements before they were put in place. Because the agreements didn't specify those amounts. In the end of these 10 employees received over $500,000 in salaries and benefits. This was more than would have been received if the judicial branch had used an approach similar to what's used in the executive branch. At the time of the audit, the SCAO did not have any formal rules or policies around VSIs. So, we recommended that the SCAO establish them and that they address issues such as determining who can get incentives, how they would be approved, and the method for determining incentives most more closely aligned with the Executive Branch.

Then the second finding concerned paid administrative leave. At the time of the audit, the SCAO routinely approved paid administrative leave in accordance with its personnel rules. And this leave could be granted for reasons determined to be for the good of the state. During fiscal years 2017 through 2020, so over four years, SCAO staff recorded over 25,000 hours of administrative leave. Some of the issues we found in this area were that it wasn't always clear that the leave was granted for the benefit of the state because there was no reason provided or that the reason was given indicated that it should have been some other form of leave the used instead of admin leave. Also, some employees received more administrative leave than what we calculated to be the norm across the organization. And in fact, two instances of two employees who got over 150 hours above the norm in a given year, we saw instances where employees were allowed to use admin leave in conjunction with work time in order to accrue compensatory time off and then large amounts of time used for investigations of employees and settlement agreements. The SCAO's use of administrative leave during this period we looked at cost the state more than $476,000. At the time of the audit, the SCAO and judicial personnel rules provided limited guidance on the appropriate use of admin leave and did not require staff to document the reason for using the leave and didn't have limits on how much could be used. So, we recommended that the SCAO define the appropriate use of administrative leave, require employees record the reason for using the leave, and then establish limits on how much leave could be used for certain purposes.

Third finding in this audit report concerned the SCAO to not retaining some key Human Resources records, including family medical leave records that were missing at least some of the required forms, and the SCAO could not demonstrate that employees were eligible for the amount of FMLA that was granted. Additionally, we found that some disciplinary cases did not have documentation showing that investigation actually took place. The Human Resources staff conducting those investigations were no longer employed with the SCAO, and the information was not stored on a shared drive. So, there was no record of what had happened. This area, we recommended that the SCAO to establish policies and procedures that require all human resources documents to be stored in a secure shared file, and also develop a contingency plan for when staff leave.

The fourth finding in the audit concerned sole source procurements of which there were 10 in our testing period. And sole source contracting is a method that is used when an agency determines that only one vendor is capable of meeting their needs, and therefore a normal competitive solicitation isn't worthwhile. And we found issues with six of the contracts that were entered into in this manner, some of which had more than one issue. The issues included one contract, where a former employee was awarded a sole source contract within days of their resignation. Although the contract was subsequently cancelled at the direction of the Supreme Court, the proximity of dates between when the employee resigned and when the sole source justification and contract were signed gave the appearance of impropriety. Additionally, the SCAO did not have a copy of one of the executed contracts, and another contract had division justification for using this method. We also identified contracts that did not have proof that the SCAO negotiated the price and terms as required by judicial purchasing rules. The SCAO spent over $1 million on the six sole source contracts for which we found issues. At the time of the audit, judicial fiscal rules did not explicitly prohibit former employees from contracting with the Department for a specified period after leaving employment. Additionally, the judicial fiscal rules and the SCAO did not have sufficient written policies around sole source contracts. So, we recommended that the SCAO establish those rules, policies and procedures to tighten those controls. And this would include prohibiting former employees from contracting with the SCAO for a specified period after separation, and then identifying specific information that would be required in justification and negotiations.

Our second to last finding in this report was about procurement cards which are used to make purchases that don't require a formal procurement process. Between July 2016 and April 2020, SCAO staff made about 10,000 P-card purchases totaling $3.5 million. We looked at a sample of these purchases and found problems, including purchases for which the person who made the purchase also later approved it, and purchases where there was no clear indication that it had been approved at all. Again, at the time of the audit, the SCAO did not have written policies for staff around the approval of P-card purchases. So, we recommended that they improve controls

by establishing written policies to indicate who can serve as budget authorities to approve purchases and how purchases should be documented, approvals should be documented.

And the sixth and final finding in this audit was largely the result of findings presented previously. This finding was based in part on the SCAO's own code of conduct. But we also considered principles established in the government standards for internal controls, which contains principles such as a commitment to integrity, establishment of clear responsibility and authority, and design and implementation of control activities. Over all the issues that we found during the audit raised questions about the oversight for its human resources and financial services functions, and its culture of accountability. Much of what is contained in the finding considers elements of the previous five findings and the culture that led to them.

Overall, these issues we found were due in part to a lack of an effective system of controls within the organization, including lack of written policies, rules and procedures and key areas. In addition, at the time of the audit, the SCAO had rarely used its internal audit function to monitor its own activities, but rather used internal audit to look at the districts. Therefore, we recommended that the SCAO implement an effective system of internal controls that fosters a culture of integrity, ethical values and accountability by updating rules to ensure that they provide clear direction to staff and implementing monitoring activities to ensure the controls are working properly. This would include using its internal audit function to monitor those controls. The SCAO agreed to implement all of the recommendations. And in November of 2021, we asked the SCAO for a status report of the recommendations. It reported that all of them were either implemented or partially implemented through updating or creating new rules, policies and procedures. The SCAO reported that the recommendations that had not been fully implemented should be implemented sometime this year. And if I heard Mr. Vasconcellos accurately earlier, I think he reported that they all had been implemented. And Madam Chair, that concludes my presentation.

Rep. Carver
Thank you for your testimony. And it would certainly be helpful to the committee, if the hard copies that you've brought of the highlights and report we'll certainly gather those. Questions from the committee?

Rep. Carver
Rep. Weissman.

Rep. Weissman
Thank you, Madam Chair. And thank you both for being here. Understanding that the systemic audit is fully public, you're allowed to talk about that openly. And thank you for doing so. I did want to ask questions that I hope are more about process than specifics of the fraud hotline

investigation. So, I believe that landed in the OSA's lap and kicked off the statutory process April of 2019. April 15th or so. Is that correct?

Rep. Carver
Please dialog.

Michelle Colin
Thank you, Madam Chair. Okay, thank you. Um, I'm looking for the date. Yes, you're correct. April 2019.

Rep. Weissman
Madam Chair.

Rep. Weissman
Okay. And then per the fraud hotline, statutes, your office reaches out to the entity complained of in this case, the judicial branch. And there is a threshold question whether that entity will undertake the investigation internally or defer to OSA? I think that was about May 19. Is that approximately correct? Sorry, May 19, 2019.

Michelle Colin
Yes, it was in May of 2019. Just maybe just a little point of clarification. So whenever we receive any fraud allegations, we have staff on our fraud hotline who review the allegations to determine whether it's within our jurisdiction, and if we find that it is then we will make a referral to the agency that's impacted by that. And then it's up to the agency to review the allegations and decide how they would like to proceed. One option is for the agency to request that we conduct an investigation on their behalf. And that is what happened in this situation. The Chief Justice at that time had asked our office to conduct the investigation on the judicial department's behalf.

Rep. Weissman
Okay, thank you. May 29 2019, I think was the date of that communication. I think stepping back and letting OSA proceed is exactly the right call that should have been made in that case. So, fair to say that OSA's fraud hotline investigation was underway, had commenced, by May 29 2019, If not previously. So, at that point, the other entity in this case the judicial department had deferred to OSA and you're then off and running. Is that a fair colloquial way of putting it?

Michelle Colin
The May date is when we received a letter asking us to conduct the investigation. I think let me refer to my document to see on. We had an entrance conference would judicial in July of 2019 to, I guess, kind of, you know, start the process at that point. Yes.

Rep. Weissman
Okay. My recollection of the fraud hotline statute is there aren't hard time parameters, you don't have a shot clock, you have a mission to do, and you may need time to do it. Not so many months after July 19, we had this unfortunate little virus thing happen, that we're still kind of all dealing with in some ways. I'm sure that didn't help. But I guess I'll sort of get to the end point of this process. And then I might want to back up and ask about access to information. You completed the report, and per statute transmitted it to the entity being investigated, in this case, the Judicial Department when?

Michelle Colin
February 4 of this year, 2022.

Rep. Weissman
Okay. So that is, in fact, the date on an executive summary document that I have that was all that was broadly public. So that was that date was coextensive with the completion of the final report, which has been less fully available 2/4/ 22.

Michelle Colin
Correct.

Rep. Weissman
Okay, thank you. I just wonder if you could, again, I know you can only talk about the process and not get into specifics. But and, you know, COVID is nobody's fault. How did your office? How did you find doing that mission that you are statutorily directed? To do? How easy or hard was it to proceed? Do you feel that you readily had access to the information that you needed to assess the claims made in the initial fraud hotline complaint, and subsequently put fully into your bailiwick? By the May 29, 2019 letter from the then CJ?

Michelle Colin
It I mean, I will start by just saying it was a very, there were extensive allegations that were made, there were many issues to consider and to look at. We received extensive documentation information from judicial and other sources, we conducted many interviews. I mean, we had, I think we got over 16,000, documents, lots of emails, then it was going through every one of those and taking a look at it. So, there was a lot of information to go through and consider. We did enter into a data access type of agreement with judicial and that was executed at the end of August of 2019. That set up some parameters around our access to the information. Our statute does say that we should have access to all of the information directly related to the scope of the investigation. And so that was part of our access agreement. With that said, I will say that the judicial department was concerned about privileged information that was relevant to the scope of the investigation, we did come up with a process for us to be able to view that privileged

information. Without it being considered a waiver of Judicial's privilege by sharing that with us. We did not have actual custody of those privileged documents and judicial is the one that determined what was privileged and what was not. Judicial staff and attorneys reviewed everything before it was provided to us to determine if it was within the scope of the investigation based on any search parameters or anything like that, that we had provided to them when they were looking for emails or certain documents. So, they did review all of that information prior to providing it to us and to determine: 1. Is it directly relevant to the scope? and 2. Is it privileged? If it was considered to be privileged, then we were given a list of those documents. You bring up COVID. Originally and I think we had some initial instances prior to COVID, and all of the quarantining, and just all the everything shutting down, where some of our staff did go over to the judicial building and look at documents there. Once COVID hit and that wasn't an option. And then as the process progressed, we were given electronic access to view the documents. But again, we didn't actually have physical custody of those documents. But we did receive the information that we needed to look at, or, and we did consider all of that information in those privileged documents as part of our investigation, and reaching our conclusions and such. So, we did have access to the information. I'm trying to think, if there were any other pieces, and if you have a follow up question, I'll pause a minute.

Rep. Weissman

I do. Thank you. That's all very helpful. I'd like to press a bit further. My recollection is that before my time serving here anyway, the state has had a fraud hotline for a while that used to be housed in DPA 2017, there's an audit bill that moved over to your office. If you have a ballpark number in your head, subsequent to that time, subsequent OSA being in charge of the fraud hotline, you've had about how many investigations that have proceeded to any extent.

Michelle Colin

I'm gonna turn around and refer to somebody who has more information on that. So just one second.

Rep. Carver

And, sir, if you could introduce yourself, and then proceed to answer the question. Thank you.

Greg Fugate

Thank you, Madam Chair, members of the committee. My name is Greg Fugate, and I'm an audit manager with the auditor's office. And I've been involved with our hotline operations, since we took it over from the state comptroller's office. Since we took over the hotline and the passage of the hotline bill that gave us kind of the statutory authority, I would say we've gotten about 100-150 allegations reported a year, most of those are outside of our jurisdiction, because they don't involve an allegation of occupational fraud against a state employee, current or former, or contractor. So, we get a lot of reports, but we have to kind of filter that out in terms of referrals to

state agencies, perhaps maybe a total of 15 to 20 over the course of the last several years. And then of those, we've only to this point, to my knowledge, we've only done two investigations on behalf of state agencies.

Rep. Weissman
Okay. The other ones having been done by the agency that was implicated.

Rep. Weissman
And, okay, appreciate that. But the purpose, there was to, if you will establish a denominator and what we're talking about now is the numerator. So, my question for any of you now that there are three of you here, how common is the practice Ms. Collin that you just described in terms of the access agreement? And sounds like the pretty painstaking review prior to information being turned over to your office in the first instance?

Rep. Weissman
Correct. That's right.

Michelle Colin
This was the only investigation where we had an access agreement.

Rep. Weissman
Okay, thank you. And you've so much spoken to this. But I just want to clarify, my eyes have fallen on some of the same language that you use cited 2-31-10.53 (c)(1), you have access to information directly related to the scope of the investigation. Well, what's directly related? I been aware of these concerns about privilege. It sounds like there was maybe also some contention about what is directly related. Would you say that both of those came into play and the process by which information was made available to your office?

Michelle Colin
Yes, I would.

Rep. Weissman
Alright, thank you. How much would you say that process extended your runway, your time period of pursuing the complaint that was raised up to you and the way that you felt you needed to pursue it per statute?

Michelle Colin
I would say the review process, extended our investigation timeline quite extensively. It was, as I said, you know, we over 16,000 documents that we received, or had access to more than that is you know, what had come up and searches and things and all of that information was reviewed

by judicial prior to being provided to us. And then we obviously had to do our review of that information as well.

Rep. Weissman

All right, thank you, Madam Chair, this depending on follow up, this may be my last question in this little dialog. Another part of the statute, we are now at 110.53 (c)(IV). This has been put into issue in the press recently, the investigation finds evidence of apparently illegal transactions, and lets us, the state auditor shall immediately report the matter to an LEA. Now, in a long sorry, to a law enforcement agency, appreciate my colleagues prompting me to unpack my acronyms. Fair senator. In an investigation like this, just depending on where the facts lead you, you might find evidence of apparently illegal transactions or misuse or embezzlement of public funds or public property and anywhere along the continuum of that investigation. And yet, so on the one hand, and just to sort of say, where I'm going for other members of the committee, I sort of wonder if maybe we haven't discovered a potential problem here that might be in the rearview mirror as to this possible investigation. But I think we, we as a general assembly, if not, we as this committee, maybe ought to put it on our list of things to clean up. On the one hand, in this (3)(c)(IV) there's this duty to immediately report the matter to one of the listed entities law enforcement agency, DA or AG as appropriate. And on the other hand, there are these requirements of confidentiality about the investigation ongoing, and in fact, a summary and executive summary is out there in the public space. I'm sure house judiciary, I don't even have a full report, because the statute says I am not entitled to it. I think maybe there's a tension here. What has been reported in the press and what I have independently verified through my own research is that by the time the matter went to, in this case, the Second Judicial District, the folks there consistently with their attorney, ethics obligations and heightened prosecutorial ethics obligations, felt that they no longer had enough time to proceed, given the prevailing statute of limitations for the offenses that might have been in the offing here. I'm not second guessing them. But I just think possibly there's a statutory tension and with an eye to possibly resolving that for the future, it would help me to understand how your office navigated this tension. The duty to report, possibly criminal activity on the one hand confidentiality on the other, do you construe that duty to immediately report as attaching at the end of the process, in this case, 2/4/22. Or immediately upon discovery of some problematic facts upstream of finalizing the report or either or something else?

Michelle Colin

Our position is that our report was completed on February 4, 2022. When we completed it, and we issued it to the Chief Justice. And we immediately at that point upon after we sent it to the Chief Justice, we sent it to law enforcement. The question of immediate is, in our mind, we did that immediately upon concluding our investigation. I think I know I've testified I think before the Judiciary Committee earlier in the session that we take our responsibilities very seriously. And when making a report to law enforcement for criminal investigation, we feel it's our

responsibility to make sure that we feel confident in our conclusions and that we have done sufficient work to be able to confidently make that report to law enforcement. And that is what we did. I don't think it's appropriate to make because maybe we have suspicions or maybe we have some pieces of information that are indicating there might be something there. We did not feel it's appropriate to I guess prematurely make a report to law enforcement. And, so, when we were finalized that is when we made our report.

Rep. Carver
Rep. Weissman are you about wrapped up?

Rep. Weissman
That's very helpful. Thank you. I think it's very important that, that you on behalf of the office just laid that out very plainly, I'll just put out there for our collective consideration. And I appreciate the point you made about not wanting to make that criminal referral, casually. We're talking about people's rights on the other end of that. One doesn't want to be on the other end of any matter, much less criminal matter be on civil one. Just a really unfortunate intersection with some other operative deadlines. In this case, I have thought about something. And it may be without the scope of this committee, but we want these fraud hotline investigations to happen, you're the right office to do them. We don't want criminal referrals, if any have to be made to be made lightly. We also don't want people to escape consequences for actions that they might have perpetrated against the state in the public fisc. So that's something I've started turning over in my head is whether we ought to provide for a narrow tolling of statutes of limitations where your office has been doing one of these investigations and information might have flowed sooner, but for that, and the duties of completeness, and confidentiality, and so forth. I don't have that all the way through in my own head. But there are so many things that have popped out in the last three plus years of this. This is one of them. So, thank you for indulging me in that back and forth.

Rep. Carver
And Rep. Weissman, we will take that under consideration, check the scope. And well, I'm sure we're going to have many in depth discussions about many issues. Sir, you had a comment.

Michelle Colin
Thank you, Madam Chair, to sort of a comment to Representative Weissman. Certainly, the last three years have really stressed tested the fraud hotline statute as our Office has learned as well. I think one of the things for the committee and people to know is the statute of limitations is on the prosecutor side of things. Of course, we're not in the position of prosecutor. And, so, under the current hotline statute, if the allegation meets the criteria of it was an occupational fraud and the individual or individuals alleged to have committed the fraud were current or former, state employees or state contractors, we have an obligation to investigate and report out those results in accordance with the statute regardless of when those incidents occurred. So, it's very possible

that even on future investigations and other agencies, that we would go through the same investigation process, make a report to law enforcement and run into a similar circumstance where there's statute of limitations is extended. So, the hotline statute framework doesn't contemplate that as part of our role. So, it for us it was really not a not a material factor in driving the investigation.

Rep. Weissman
Understand, thank you.

Rep. Carver
Rep. Bacon.

Rep. Bacon
Thank you. And again, I'm doing one of those. My own checking for understood, checking for understanding. Sorry, so I had a question on tolling as well. But I guess I just want to understand the connection to, you know, any criminal charges, and I understand you all are not the local or the law enforcement agency. But is it required, you know, to pursue fraud cases, for these types of incidents instances for an investigation to happen by the auditor first, or is there a requirement? You know, even in pressing charges, for the auditor to have done an investigation? Is that required? And maybe anyone on this committee might know the answer to that?

Rep. Carver
Who on the panel wants to address that? Sir?

Greg Fugate
Thank you, Madam Chair, Representative Bacon, sorry, I can't see you. So, I will still be on the microphone. Under the hotline statute that really just prescribes what the OSA's responsibilities are for reporting after we do an investigation. But apart from that, an agency is free to contact law enforcement. So, in terms of our responsibility, we would not make a report to law enforcement unless we have conducted an investigation. So, the investigation is what triggers that potential reporting requirement on the back end that Representative Weissman referred to but again, state agencies sort of writ large are free to also contact law enforcement of their own their own action based on evidence that they have. So, the OSA's investigations are sort of a sliver of the larger process of how the state as an employer would look into allegations of fraud by its employees or contractors.

Rep. Carver
Rep. Bacon

Rep. Bacon
They can and I think, you know, the first thing my mind went to was if there's any HR issues, you know, it's like you gotta go through EEO before you get to court and so that's why I was curious. And, so, I'm wondering if you might just repeat this for me, you know, and just for the millions of people who are watching or watching this. We have an understanding of the statute of limitations being, you know, two to four years, mostly, you know, depending on what's happening. And, so, it's our understanding that some of these issues around this alleged fraud right occurred and 2018 2019. We are now in 2022. We heard from a district attorney say they didn't have enough time. So, we can assume for anyone that can do some math on what the statute of limitations might be. And, so, I guess we're just trying to understand because you said, I know, you may not be able to give us a particular amount of time. But you know, you said that it was, what was it a substantial delay? You know, I think what we're just trying to hear is, is there a potential for an agency, let alone the judicial department to take a lot of time to be able to interfere? If there could be any criminal charges brought against something if that's theoretically, what we're saying, we have three years to bring a crime, and they can take however much time they want, in theoretically vetting every document before you get it. And therefore, the statute is run, you know, is that a possibility? Is that kind of also what I'm hearing? I don't, and I, and I want to be really respectful, because I don't want to put you all in a position. You know, but it kind of sounds like they took a lot of time. And the clock is the clock. And I think we're just trying to figure out if that is something that is at risk, given these procedures. Does that make sense? And I will be completely respectful of what it is that how you want to answer that. But it's just for like the layperson to understand what the timing did. And also what was required to even file criminal charges, because we're at a place now where it seems like it's a couple of million dollars. And we can't hold anyone responsible for that. And at the very least, we get to write laws up here. So, we just want to be able to understand the risks.

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Thank you, Madam Chair. I will start and then Mr. Fugate may add to my comments. I can't speak, we can't speak to the Judicial Department's intent. I mean, throughout the process, we establish they provided information that we asked for. So, I can't speak to what their intent in in going through it. I know they were very concerned about privileged information and protecting that privilege throughout the process of what they provided to us, ultimately, knowing that we would have a final report when we started the investigation. I mean, we're not obligated to report to law enforcement unless we do find that there is an appearance of I'm not going to get the words right, but illegal activities and such. So going into it. Did we know we would end up making that report to law enforcement? No. That was something that we determined as we went along. Your theoretical question? Yes, I assume it would be possible that if if that was an intent

that that could happen. But I'm not commenting or saying that that was Judicial's intent in this specific. And I'll let Mr. Fugate add to that.

Rep. Carver
Mr. Fugate.

Greg Fugate
Thank you, Madam Chair. I'll also add on. Certainly, we're focused on the Judicial Branch, I want to step back a little bit from the broader fraud hotline framework. Part of the intent of how this was structured is we definitely want to prevent and detect fraud, we want to hold those accountable. In many cases of occupational fraud, the employee is still with the organization. And, so, a lot of times the fraud or the accountability comes through an administrative solution where the employee is terminated or disciplined or something to that effect, possibly could end up in criminal charges. But first and foremost, in an occupational fraud context, it might be more of an administrative employer, employee situation, action. And I think that's probably sort of the what the hotline statute contemplates, primarily, the judicial case was more of an extreme. Also, the allegations against individuals. None of them were employees of the State any longer either. So again, part of part of the difficulties in navigating any investigation is, is the employee still there? Those types of things. So, I just wanted to broaden the context a little bit and have us think of, yes, criminal charges could be an eventual outcome of an investigation, but more likely is going to be some sort of administrative discipline first, and then, you know, if you meet the criminal threshold again, we're also not criminal investigators. So that's not a call that we're, that we're making. So, if that's helpful or not.

Rep. Carver
Rep, Bacon are we all good? I noticed Senator Gonzales had a question.

Sen. Gonzales
And thank you for that. That was helpful. I just wanted to be sure I was hearing what I was hearing. But and if you've shared about this, I apologize as well. But in the scope of the work that you've done, this is just a broader question. And as understanding this audit, you know, in regards to executing it with particularly, or particularly with the judicial branch, you know, can you give me a sense of context in regards to either how many times you've looked into that space? And where are these questions around privilege common in your work? And, you know, looking into the judicial branch, or, more broadly with other government agencies, how would you place either the delays or the questions around privilege and so for some context, I, I get it, you know, I've run a large, and we had a billion dollar operating budget, we have work products and whatnot, I've been to the place where people have asked us for things, we've had to go into exec session and figure it out. And so, yes, that exists for any agency. But I'm curious if there

was something that may have felt like an outlier for you all, with this particular governmental entity.

Rep. Carver
And whoever wants to address the question.

Greg Fugate
Thank you, Madam Chair, Representative Bacon, I can't speak to the specifics of the judicial situation. But I'm going to speak more generally, in terms of sort of our performance audit kind of function. So I'm 21 years in as a performance auditor with the office. And we've always been aware of issues of privilege attorney with agencies, I would say those conversations have become more prevalent in our just general auditing function since the 2018 decision in Fox versus Alfine, from the Supreme Court. And so whether it's agencies, Attorney General representatives raising the attention, it's more of an overt conversation we're having just in the, in the course of performing our audit function, in addition to in this case, the investigation through the hotline, so it's kind of a newer development that both the OSA and agencies are trying to navigate around so that we're not, we're still privy to the information, because fundamentally, we can't do our jobs as auditors for the General Assembly if we don't have the access to the information about programs. But we also don't want agencies withholding information that could be beneficial to our conclusions about program functions or service delivery, things like that for the taxpayer. So, it is a new territory that we're navigating through our audit function if that's helpful.

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Madam Chair, I will say, just to expand on that slightly, and that on the performance audit side, we have had it come up where if it is privileged information, and the agency lets us know that, then we do have to ask them if it's information that we feel like we would want to include in the audit report, we do have to ask the agency, you know, are you willing to waive privilege for us to be able to report that and we have had agencies say no, we're not willing to do that. And in that case, we do include some language in our audit report. Just I guess, recognizing that limitation that we were provided, we're not allowed to disclose that as part of the audit. So, we've had to have had that come up. And as Greg said, it seems to be the whole privilege conversation does seem to have come up more frequently in recent years.

Rep. Carver
Rep. Bacon.

Rep. Bacon
And that's across agencies or I mean, I guess the question is with judiciary how do they place, okay,

Michelle Colin
Across agencies.

Rep. Bacon
Okay. Thank you.

Rep. Carver
And I saw both Senator Gonzales and Rep. Weissman had their hand up. Senator Gonzales first.

Sen. Gonzales
Thank you, Madam Chair. Part of what I'm trying to understand is just sort of the chain of events of who received what when. And, so, I was in receipt of an email from Mr. Terry Scanlon, forwarding the email from Chief Justice Brian Boatright on Monday, stating that on Friday evening that he had received the final investigation report and Executive Summary for the Office of the State Auditor's fraud hotline investigation. Was that report, was that a full report? Was that an Executive Summary that the Chief Justice received?

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Oops. Seems like it went off again. We provided a full report to the Chief Justice on February 4.

Rep. Carver
Senator Gonzales.

Sen. Gonzales
Thank you, Madam Chair. Is the Chief Justice the only entity within the Judicial Department who received the report? Have you all sent it to the Commission on Judicial Discipline?

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Madam Chair. No, the Chief Justice is the only one that we sent the full report to as well as we sent the Executive Summary to him as well. But our statute says that upon completion of our

investigation, we should submit it to the head of the affected agency. And in this case, that was the Chief Justice.

Rep. Carver
Senator Gonzales.

Sen. Gonzales
Thank you, Madam Chair, just as a as a wrap up. The Chief Justice then published that Executive Summary. And I think on the website but the full contents of the report are, are still remain sealed, for lack of a better word. Is that correct?

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Yes, that's correct. Okay, from our side? Well, I say that's correct. That's correct, from our side. The Chief Justice is the only individual that or organization that we sent the full report to. Know what has happened to it since then? I can't speak to that.

Sen. Gonzales
Thank you.

Rep. Carver
Rep. Weissman.

Rep. Weissman
Thank you, Madam Chair. And I was actually going in a very similar place to Senator Gonzales. Ms. Colin just to surface what I think is the black letter law to what you just said you. Again, the entity under investigation here was the judicial branch. That's why you sent the report there and nowhere else you're doing what the statute says I'm not doing what the statute says it doesn't say to do. Again, we're at 10.53 (c)(II), I think, "state auditor shall report the results of the investigation to the head of the affected agency." And then there's other language if it's a gubernatorial appointee. So, in the event that the General Assembly wanted some committee of reference, or the executive committee or some website or the whole public to get a copy, we would just have to go and amend that language. I think you are performing a strictly statutory function. Correct?

Michelle Colin
That's Correct.

Rep. Weissman
All right.

Michelle Colin
Sorry, madam chair.

Rep. Carver
That's fine. Mr. Fugate.

Greg Fugate
Thank you, Madam Chair. And this goes back to my earlier comments about when we're doing the investigation, we are doing it on behalf of the in the head of the agency affected. And, so, in effect, we're standing in their shoes, I think one of the individuals earlier use the term sort of client and so that if that's helpful, that's who were reporting to, which is different from our performance audit function, which is through the audit committee and those types of things. So, it is a different reporting framework than you would see through an audit where the audit committee and general assembly are kind of our audience, so to speak.

Rep. Bacon
Rep. Weissman.

Rep. Weissman
I appreciate that slightly different question now. So, the Executive Summary of the final report was available 2/4/22. The full report was available to the client, if you will, also 2/4/22. Not ever having been on the audit committee. I just truly don't know how this next part goes. What is the back and forth, if any, between the client in this case, the judicial department and your office prior to the finalization of the report? Or is there any? So, Ms. Colin per our prior exchange? There was a bunch of back and forth about obtaining the information you just needed to get to the point of even having a draft report. Was there a date in which you had something you considered a draft report? And then what's the process? Does it go through a red team inside the OSA? Is it draft shared with the client organization, in this case, the Judicial Department? What does that look like? What were the timelines there if you're allowed to say?

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Madam Chair, Representative Weissman. We followed the same basic process that we use on our audits and that yes, the agency, in this case, Judicial, we did provide a draft report earlier in the process. We wanted to give them an opportunity to review for privilege. We also had some

questions still, subsequent to judicial review of the draft, we continued to obtain some additional information, we made some further requests for information, they provided additional information we reviewed considered, we did go through that process several times before finalizing the report. That's the same basic process that we follow on our audits. We want to make sure that we have as complete and accurate of information as we can have. And, so, we did have that process through out I guess, you know, completing the investigation.

Rep. Carver
All good Rep. Weissman? Other questions by the committee? Mr. Chair?

Sen. Lee
Thank you, Madam Chair. Well, first, I want to commend all of you for this audit. I don't sit on the audit committee. But I've been around here for a while and seen a bunch of audits and read a lot of them. And this seemed and maybe I guess I'm asking this as a question. This one seemed to be a pretty big one. To me, you found a million dollars in leave and unsupported contracts that were let and a half a million dollars in voluntary separation incentives. Leaves granted with no records, staff granted 1016 hours of paid leave, $3.87 million of sole source contracts. When I read this, it seemed to me that these were pretty gross deviations from policy, is that a fair assessment? Or is this the normal sort of audit finding that you discern in an agency of three quarters of a billion dollars?

Michelle Colin
Thank you, Madam Chair. Mr. Chair, we did find some significant issues in the audit. I know, as Mr. Johnson had mentioned, that last finding and recommendation and our report, it was kind of a culmination of the various issues that we had had separate findings on and then we had some additional information in there. I would say in, in a lot of the cases, the findings that we had. In some cases, it wasn't just a matter of not following policy, what we found was in many instances, there were not policies, or they were very high-level general rules, but not a lot of specific policies for staff to follow. And exactly, you know how to implement those rules. And so that you saw a trend and as we were going through the findings and recommendations of I think in every recommendation, we had language around you need to develop policies and procedures and inform staff about how this should work and make sure that staff are following those throughout the process.

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Rep. Carver
Mr. Chair.

Sen. Lee
Thank you. So, I get that, I understand that there may not have been policies or policies existed, which were deviated from. I'm just trying to get a sense from you of how significant your monetary findings were, in this particular audit. Was this a big deal? Is this one, you go home and tell your spouse about and say, boy, you wouldn't believe what I found in this department today. When I read it, that's sort of the sense that I had, but again, I don't live in the world that you live in. You know, to me, this evinced a significant lack of oversight. I'm not suggesting. I mean, maybe incompetence, maybe gross incompetence, negligence at a high level, I think someone used the term lack of integrity. Give me a sense of how you viewed this.

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Thank you, Madam Chair. I would say it's hard for us to necessarily say it was this more significant than others. I think it's as far as the monetary value of what we found. It's somewhat relative when we have Medicaid audit findings that's off often really big dollar amounts, just because you're talking about big dollars to begin with. So, I don't know that I can say is this, you know, worse than other audits or recommendations and findings in that sense, from the monetary perspective? It's we definitely found issues and there were dollars associated with it, we questioned it. We did have information in the report about just the culture in the office, that, that there did not seem to be strong controls over the office operations, at least in the areas that we were looking at in the audit, and that we recommended that changes be made to improve that because there did seem to be a big lack there.

Sen. Lee
Yeah, I'm partially what . . .

Rep. Carver
Mr. Chair.

Sen. Lee
Partially what I'm getting at is we're trying to take an overall view of what's going on in a department where our focus is judicial conduct and judicial discipline. But this is a Department that is responsible for all of the judges, they, you know, the chief judge of the justice of the Supreme Court is responsible for the 22 Districts and to see this amount of malfeasance in the Department kind of brought my attention to the fact that this really was a Department that was out of control that wasn't being managed that was not being conscientiously operated by leaders with a sense of integrity, and conscientiousness. So that's the thrust of my questions to you. Am I off base and drawing those conclusions?

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin or Mr. Fugate?

Greg Fugate
Thank you, Madam Chair. Mr. Chairman, this is a this is a good audit. And this isn't really a commentary on judicial. But if you look at sort of performance audits, you know, oftentimes we're making recommendations about policies and procedures or documentation or you know, Supervisory review all of our go to recommendations as auditors. What we're really trying to shore up is the control environment. And this is a good example of just for any organization that when you don't have that good control environment, things can get even further awry. And, so, I think as performance auditors, that's one of our primary goals is to say, okay, how do we make sure that system of internal control that agencies have to rely on to do their jobs for the citizens of Colorado are operating well and so this is a good example of what can happen when that environment breaks down. And you get larger dollars. We also try to quantify dollars whenever we can, we can't always but that also helps to drive home the effect of well so what if I didn't have documentation justifying that sole source contract? Well, this is what happens. We were relying on that documentation to give us assurances that it is an appropriate contract or that it is, you know, serving the state's interests and so auditors, we tend to focus on those documents and policies and procedures. But this is exactly why.

Rep. Carver
Mr. Chair.

Sen. Lee
Thank you, Madam Chair. So, you're focusing on the policy, the process and the procedures, and I'm focused on the people who implement the policies, practices and procedures, i.e. management. So, that's what I'm looking at it when you have, you know, in policies and procedures that either one don't exist, or two are not being followed. That, to me is a reflection on management, or mismanagement or incompetence. And so that's kind of where I was going. But I appreciate the fact of what you all do, because the audits that I've seen, you really bring people back to their roots, in terms of following appropriate internal accounting, policies and procedures and processes to ensure that what people are doing is, is justifiable and explainable and, and can be tracked. So again, part of what I wanted to say is thank you to you for the work that you did. And, yeah, we really appreciate what you do.

Rep. Carver
Mr. Fugate.

Greg Fugate
Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you very much for that, Mr. Chairman. I would agree, I would agree with you I should step back and say fundamentally, any system of control is dependent on management, taking responsibility for implementing that. So, it's people who implement these processes and so yes, that that's why we direct our recommendations to the management of the divisions or departments that are responsible because they ultimately are the ones who have to act to put those in place. So, thank you.

Rep. Carver
Questions by the committee? Senator Van Winkle.

Sen. Van Winkle
Thank you, Madam Chair, or Madam Vice Chair. If I understand correctly, your office referred for people to the Denver District Attorney's Office for criminal investigations. But what the prosecutors said, I believe they said this in in the press, they were given highly redacted copies of the report. Why would a criminal referral be given a redacted copy? And how did that happen?

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
Thank you, Madam Chair. We did provide a redacted version of the report to law enforcement when we issued that. I guess I would say it's still consistent with what I had said earlier is that the Judicial Department was concerned about waiving its privilege if that information was not redacted and provided to the Denver DA's office. And, so, we did provide them with the opportunity to redact any information that they felt was privileged or protected information. And that is the information that we provided to the Denver DA's office. And I think that was the basis for that.

Rep. Carver
Senator Van Winkle.

Sen. Van Winkle
Thank you, Madam Vice Chair. And if I guess the next question would be somewhat obvious if there's a criminal referral that needs to be given, why would in any case a redaction be allowed to be made?

Rep. Carver
Who wants to respond to that?

Michelle Colin
Thank you, Madam Chair.

Rep. Carver
Ms. Colin.

Michelle Colin
I will take a shot at that. Our statute does not direct us either way on that. Not to I guess just keep repeating ourselves. But we were conducting that investigation on behalf of the Chief Justice and Judicial Department. And, therefore, we did ask and have conversations with them about they were aware we would be reporting if we identified any appearance of fraud or illegal activity, that we would be required to report that we did have discussions about that. In the interest of protecting that privilege. We did allow them to redact that information. With that said, the Denver DA 's office could contact judicial and have that discussion with judicial about obtaining that information. It was not our privilege to waive, but it was Judicial's privilege to waive. And that was a conversation between judicial or that could have happened. I can't speak to whether it did happen. But that could happen between Judicial and the Denver DA 's Office.

Rep. Carver
All good? Any other committee members? Panel, thank you so much for your testimony and the extensive Q&A. Very helpful. Appreciate your time this afternoon. And with that, we'll move on. I'll turn it back over to Senator Lee, Mr. Chair on logistics and next steps.

Commentary Submitted to the *Longmont Times Call* for Publication

Because of an ongoing more than 25-year pattern of public corruption, the rule of law in Colorado is on life-support.

As a member, Vice-Chair, Chair, and Executive Director of the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline, I was repeatedly intimidated, retaliated against, and marginalized in my duty-bound efforts to expose this ongoing 25-year pattern of public corruption. The retaliation against me occurred notwithstanding my role in achieving the historic public censure of former Chief Justice Nathan B. Coats for his part in a $2.66-$2.75 million bribe collectively approved by him and the other Justices. The retaliation and blackballing has continued despite my role in achieving the approval of Amendment H (which was intended to remove control over the judicial discipline system from the Colorado Supreme Court) by a 73% majority of Colorado voters. I have sued Governor Polis, Attorney General Weiser, the Justices, and others to enforce my constitutional right and ethical obligation to freely and publicly report judicial, attorney, and official misconduct without fear of retaliation. Rather than responding to the merits of my claims, the Defendants (represented by the Attorney General's Office) failed to file a timely answer, resulting in the entry of a default. Until and unless the default is set aside, liability has been proven and all the allegations of my Verified Complaint are deemed admitted. Because of the almost ubiquitous conflicts of interest involved within the District of Colorado, outgoing U.S. District Court Chief Judge Philip A. Brimmer has reassigned my federal cases to Senior Judge Kathyrn H. Vratil of the District of Kansas.

The Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court, Governor Jared Polis, Attorney General Phil Weiser, former State Sen. Bob Gardner, Denver District Attorney John Walsh, Boulder District Attorney Michael Dougherty, Secretary of State Jena Griswold, Attorney General candidate Hetal Doshi, Joint Budget Committee Chair Jeff Bridges, SD17 Senator Katie Wallace, and numerous other public officials have abused their positions and misused public resources to cover up the most serious forms of judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Tens of millions of taxpayer dollars have been misappropriated as hush money, for self-controlled "independent" investigations, and for public relations schemes intended to cover up the misconduct. This general pattern of public fraud has repeated itself through the intimidation, retaliation, and fabrication of evidence that resulted in former SD17 Senator Sonya Jaquez Lewis's recent felony convictions and probationary sentence. The repeating pattern of fraud was also reflected in Secretary of State Griswold's handling of the controversy resulting from inadvertent publication of voter machine passwords immediately prior to the 2024 general election with delayed reporting to the county clerks. There is also a pattern of the Justices, Governor Polis, and Attorney General Weiser conspiring to abuse their appointment authority to stack the boards and commissions responsible for Colorado's systems of judicial selection, retention, and discipline.

All these facts can be found and verified through materials submitted into the legislative record:

> Joint Judiciary Committee 1/21/2026 SMART Act Hearing re: Colorado Judicial Department Presentation--
> https://leg.colorado.gov/committee_meeting_hearing_summary/28660;

Senate Judiciary Committee 2/9/2026 Confirmation Hearing re: Appointment of former Senator Robert Gardner to the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline-- https://leg.colorado.gov/committee_meeting_hearing_summary/28938; and

Senate Judiciary Committee 2/11/2026 Hearing re: SB26-084-- https://leg.colorado.gov/committee_meeting_hearing_summary/29188.

The respective party caucuses will occur in the coming days. The critical problems of widespread public fraud and public corruption within Colorado State Government, within federal law enforcement, and within the federal courts are being deliberately minimized. Consequently, it is doubtful there will be legitimate discourse as to the qualifications of those candidates running for federal, state, and local offices.

Ultimately, it is up to the public to care about these issues and to demand that Colorado's highest-ranking elected officials be held accountable.

Christopher S.P. Gregory is a former member, Vice-Chair, Chair, and Executive Director of the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline. Mr. Gregory has filed a pending federal lawsuit against Governor Jared Polis, Attorney General Philip Weiser, the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court, and other current or former public officials. The case is *Gregory v. Colo. Jud. Discipline Rulemaking Comm., et al.*, 1:25-cv-03361-KHV (D. Colo.).

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),

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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.

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[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

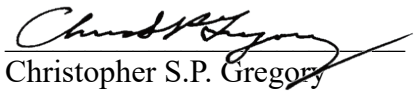
/s/ Christopher S.P. Gregory
Christopher S.P. Gregory, Esq.
The Gregory Law Firm, LLC
201 Coffman St., #1822
Longmont, CO 80502
Telephone: (970) 648-0642
E-mail: cspgregory@thegregorylawfirm.net
Pro Se Attorney Complainant
Christopher S.P. Gregory

[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

From:	Christopher Gregory
To:	"sboyd@cbs.com"; "MichaelBrown@iheartmedia.com"; "Vince Bzdek"
Cc:	"Scott Bottoms"; "info@kirkmeyerforcolorado.com"; "barbara.kirkmeyer.senate@coleg.gov"; "Dan Njegomir"
Subject:	RE: Republican Gubernatorial Primary Debate--Colorado Judicial Scandal
Date:	Wednesday, May 27, 2026 2:07:02 AM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png image003.png

Good Evening Moderators,

During this evening's debate, the question of proof of the alleged fraud in the Colorado Judicial Scandal was raised. As provided in my prior email, the vast majority of the evidence already exists in the legislative record from this year's regular session. Representative Bottoms was accurate in explaining that all this information is readily available but being deliberately ignored.

Again, here are the links to the documents in the legislative record:

- 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).

As I explained to the moderators of the previous Republican gubernatorial primary debate, it continues to concern me that these issues are being minimized or spun in the media to avoid any legitimate scrutiny of what is already largely admitted to and proven examples of the most serious forms of judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Please explain what you and your colleagues will do to ensure that this issue receives appropriate and unbiased news coverage moving forward.

The repeated assertion/accusation by debate moderators that the allegations of public fraud (particularly those related to the more than 25-year ongoing Colorado Judicial Scandal) being raised by Representative Bottoms are not supported by evidence is bogus and misleading to voters.

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 ●

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From: Christopher Gregory
Sent: Saturday, May 23, 2026 2:06 PM
To: sboyd@cbs.com; MichaelBrown@iheartmedia.com; Vince Bzdek <vince.bzdek@gazette.com>
Cc: Scott Bottoms <scott@scottbottoms.com>; info@kirkmeyerforcolorado.com; barbara.kirkmeyer.senate@coleg.gov; Dan Njegomir <dan.njegomir@gazette.com>
Subject: FW: Republican Gubernatorial Primary Debate--Colorado Judicial Scandal

Good Afternoon,

I understand that you will be moderating the Republican primary debate jointly hosted by the *Denver Gazette* and the Centennial Institute on Tuesday. As I explained to the moderators of the last debate and to the candidates, I am concerned that endemic public corruption, which is the most critical issue of the 2026 gubernatorial race, is being completely and deliberately ignored.

It is in this context that I have submitted the following Letter to the Editor to the *Gazette* publications as well as other newspapers throughout Colorado.

> There has been considerable press and outrage regarding Governor Jared Polis's commutation of former Mesa County Clerk and Recorder Tina Peters's remaining prison sentence. The outrage is reinforced by President Donald J. Trump's creation of a $1.776 billion compensation fund through a self-negotiated settlement agreement authorized by interim Attorney General Todd Blanche (Trump's former personal defense attorney). Vice President J.D. Vance has publicly stated that Ms. Peters will qualify for compensation through the $1.776 billion fund. Our state, our nation, and our society is rushing headlong towards fascism when law enforcement and government resources are used to perpetuate rather than prosecute crime.
>
> Colorado's 2026 election must be decided on the issues of combating public corruption and restoring integrity in government. For over two years, from December 2018 through February 2021, the Justices of the Colorado Supreme Court knowingly concealed material evidence of public fraud from Colorado State Auditor Dianne Ray and from the Commission on Judicial Discipline (which I chaired). More specifically, the Justices concealed their part in collectively approving a $2.66-$2.75 million hush money contract that was to be paid using taxpayer dollars and which was negotiated

through a memorandum detailing numerous examples of unreported judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. The Justices were aided in covering up this material information by Attorney General Phil Weiser, Governor Jared Polis, and many other public officials. Even after the so-called Masias Memo was disclosed, the Justices and Attorney General Weiser coordinated obstruction of the State Auditor's Fraud Hotline investigation, which caused the state statute of limitations to expire for the Justices' own misconduct and the misconduct of the other public officials involved. The critical question is why haven't the Justices resigned as a consequence of their misconduct, which has been admitted to and proven through Matter of Coats, 2023 CO 44?

As part of your preparations for Tuesday debate, please confirm that the issues of fundamental national concern that I am raising will be discussed / addressed by the candidates. I am always available to answer any questions you or the candidates might have or to provide additional information.

Sincerely,
Christopher Gregory

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From: Christopher Gregory
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2026 7:43 PM
To: 'bazi.kanani@cpr.org' <bazi.kanani@cpr.org>
Cc: barbara.kirkmeyer.senate@coleg.gov; Rep. Bottoms <scott.bottoms.house@coleg.gov>; 'colette.bordelon@denver7.com' <colette.bordelon@denver7.com>; 'jaguilar@denverpost.com' <jaguilar@denverpost.com>; david.migoya@gazette.com; david@davidforag.com; david@seligmanforag.com
Subject: Republican Gubernatorial Primary Debate--Colorado Judicial Scandal

Good evening Ms. Kanani,

During this evening's debate, you made statements that Rep. Scott Bottoms had not referenced any specific evidence to substantiate allegations of corruption within the Colorado Judiciary. By strictly construing the rebuttal rules, your fellow moderator Colette Bordelon, then, did not allow Senator Kirkmeyer to comment on the issue. In fairness and transparency, you should be aware of emails that I had sent to Senator Kirkmeyer last September without receiving a

response. In addition, the reporting on this evening's debate should clarify that a thorough record supporting the joint resolution (HJR26-1029) which Rep. Bottoms was referring to was developed over the course of this year's legislative session. It also deserves emphasis that Republican candidate for Attorney General David Wilson testified in favor of HJR26-1029 at the legislative hearing held on May 4, 2026. That record is available to the public and can be downloaded, as follows:

- 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).

As also relevant to President Donald Trump's May 12, 2026 nomination of U.S. District Court Chief Judge Daniel D. Domenico to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals, I sent personalized versions of the following email to every member of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee.

> Good Evening,
>
> I am a former member, Vice-Chair, Chair, and Executive Director of the Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline. I am personally responsible for the historic first-ever discipline of a Colorado Supreme Court Justice in *Matter of Coats*, 2023 CO 44. Today, I learned that President Donald Trump has nominated District Chief Judge Daniel D. Domenico for a vacancy on the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. Senator _____ and the other members of the Senate Judiciary Committee need to be aware of attorney and judicial discipline complaints that I have filed in every federal circuit to address a widespread and now more than 25-year pattern of judicial misconduct in Colorado that includes misconduct by Judge Domenico. If I cannot meet with Senator _____ directly, I kindly request the opportunity to speak with his/her Legislative Counsel. I anticipate that Judge Domenico will conceal his misconduct and problems with his nomination as the U.S. Senate's confirmation proceeds.
>
> The general corruption involved in the Colorado Judicial Scandal is described in detail through the legislative record that I have developed over the course of this year's Colorado Legislative Session. The relevant documents can be found through the following 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).

To use the navigational features of the documentation I have submitted, please download the files from the Colorado General Assembly's website as described above.

Unfortunately, my experience has been that all the entities charged with judicial oversight (federal and state) are, instead, engaged in deliberate efforts to disregard my reporting and to cover up the largely admitted to and proven misconduct involved. Please give this matter the attention it deserves.

Sincerely,
Christopher Gregory

It continues to concern me that these issues are being minimized or spun in the media to avoid any legitimate scrutiny of what is already largely admitted to and proven examples of the most serious forms of judicial, attorney, and official misconduct. Please explain what you and your colleagues will do to ensure that this issue receives appropriate and unbiased news coverage moving forward.

Sincerely,
Christopher Gregory

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