

Good afternoon, I am Christopher Gregory and I make the following comments in response to this Committee's proposed rule changes as a registered voter and member of the public. If ethics, integrity, and the rule of law have any remaining meaning, this Committee should disqualify itself entirely and join in my call for a special legislative session to consider the impeachment of judges (including the judge members of this Committee) and other elected officials.

On June 27, 2026, I requested that the entire Colorado General Assembly and all candidates for statewide office issue a joint press release. That document reads as follows:

Joint Press Release

In May of 2019, a complaint was brought against Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline Chair and Adams County Court Judge Leroy Kirby. In turn, Judge Kirby resigned from the Commission and was ultimately disciplined through a private censure as follows:

A private censure was issued to a judge who promoted extensive drinking at a conference hotel among court staff which led to a consensual ***sexual relationship with a staff member that continued at the courthouse***. After the intimate relationship ended, the judge and the employee had an increasingly stressful employment relationship which ultimately resulted in the employee reporting the situation to the Commission and being reassigned to different duties. The judge's conduct violated Canon Rule 1.2, creating an appearance of impropriety among court staff; Canon Rule 3.1(A), interfering with proper performance of judicial duties as a delegate to the conference; Canon Rule 3.1(C), conduct undermining the integrity of a judge at the conference; and Canon Rule 3.1(E), improper use of court facilities. The impact on the work environment was addressed by the private censure of the judge's conduct and an order for the judge to seek counselling about his behavior. Colo. Comm. on Jud. Discipline, 2019 ANNUAL REPORT, p. 13.

Contemporaneous with and following his private censure, however, Judge Kirby continued to engage in a pattern of dishonesty that included not disclosing the basis for his private censure to the 17th Judicial District Nominating Commission and, later, to the 17th Judicial District Judicial Performance Commission when Judge Kirby stood for retention in the 2024 general election. *Cf.* § 24-51-1105(8)-(9), C.R.S. (judges with any history of discipline, including private discipline, categorically barred from the senior judge program). Because of the non-disclosure of Judge Kirby's disciplinary history, voters were uninformed when a 66.7% majority voted for Judge Kirby's retention. In addition, Judge Kirby was identified as one of the judges suspected of having committed a misdemeanor by failing to file one or more required personal financial disclosure statements. David Migoya, *One in Six Judges Lack Financial Disclosures: Little Enforcement Even as a Misdemeanor Charge*, DENVER GAZETTE, August 13, 2023.

Judge Kirby's judicial misconduct, including his pattern of dishonesty, mirrors the facts involved in the recent private ^{reprimand} ~~censure~~ of U.S. District Court for the District of Northern Georgia Judge Eleanor Ross. Like Judge Kirby, Judge Ross had sex in the courthouse as part of an undisclosed relationship. In Judge Ross's case, the relationship was with a police officer as opposed to with court staff. There are also similar patterns of dishonesty involved in both Judge Kirby and Judge Ross's respective cases. Public outrage over the leniency afforded in Judge Ross's case has led to two House resolutions and four articles of impeachment now pending against Judge Ross before the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary. Carrie Johnson, *Federal Judges Face Scrutiny After Alleged Misconduct in 3 States*, NPR, June 9, 2026; H.R. 1346, 119th Cong. (2026); H.R. 1351, 119th Cong. (2026); *accord* Colo. Const. Art. VI, § 23(3)(i)



(“Nothing contained in this subsection (3) [(judicial discipline)] shall be construed to have any effect on article XIII of this constitution [(impeachment)].”).

The ramifications of Judge Kirby’s misconduct, however, have been intentionally suppressed by other judges, attorneys, and the judicial oversight entities constitutionally charged with enforcing attorney and judicial ethics. Since at least January 14, 2026, some of the following former and current public officials, with all now being aware, knew of Judge Kirby’s misconduct but, instead, used their official positions and abused the judicial process to continue concealing it from the public:

Governor Jared Polis
Attorney General Philip J. Weiser
State Auditor Kerri Hunter
Justice Maria Berkenkotter
Justice Susan Blanco
Justice Brian D. Boatright
Justice Richard L. Gabriel
Former Justice Melissa Hart
Justice William Hood, III
Chief Justice Monica Márquez
Justice Carlos Samour
U.S. District Chief Judge Daniel D. Domenico
U.S. Senior District Judge Kathryn H. Vratil
U.S. Senator Michael Bennet
U.S. Senator John Hickenlooper
U.S. Representative Joe Neguse
Clayton Ankney
Ingrid Barrier
David Beller
Senior Judge Michael H. Berger
Judge Jill Brady
Katherine Brown
Emily Burke Buckley
Gina Cannan
James Carpenter
Nancy Cohen
Daniel Coombs
Robert W. Fink
Robert Gardner
Judge Sara Garrido
Kristen Grooms
Jeremy A. Gross
Natalie Hanlon Leh
Senior Judge James Hartmann
Amanda Hollander
Charles Kooyman

Alison Kyles
Judge Bryon Large
Anne Mangiardi
C. Levi Martin
Judge Bonnie McLean
Colleen McManamon
Terri Morrison
Former U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristen Mix
LeeAnn Morrill
Judge Reed Owens
Nora Passamaneck
Meredith Patrick Cord
Andrew Rottman
Mary V. Sooter
Aubrey C. Sullivan
Judge Grant Sullivan
Courtney Sutton
Jeff Swanty
Emily Tofte Nestaval
Kevin Traskos
Stefanie Trujillo
Steven Vasconcellos
Judge Mariana Vielma
Judge Vincente Vigil
Kent Wagner
Jeffrey M. Walsh
Jessica Yates

The pattern of judges, attorneys, and other public officials abusing their authority to mislead voters and to protect themselves and others requires the Colorado General Assembly to exercise its legislative oversight authority by convening or demanding that the Governor call a special session to reconsider HJR26-1029, which would formally refer the broader Colorado Judicial Scandal to conflict-free federal law enforcement and to appoint another state's attorney general capable of impartially representing the interests of the State of Colorado. Additionally, the special session should be used as an opportunity to determine whether a sufficient basis exists to commence impeachment proceedings against one or more judges and/or other elected officials according to Article XIII of the Colorado Constitution.

The undersigned collectively demand that Governor Jared Polis call a special legislative session, as provided under Article IV, § 9 of the Colorado Constitution. Alternatively, the undersigned collectively and publicly demand that the General Assembly convene a special session under Article V, § 7 of the Colorado Constitution.