STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Appendix B-1

Agendized Presentation Materials

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

First Meeting: February 26, 2026

No Presentations

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Second Meeting: April 27, 2026

Presentation Materials

Urban Consortium Perspective on the Nevada Public Records Act (NPRA)

Las Vegas – Reno – Henderson – North Las Vegas - Sparks

- Local governments fully support transparency and the Nevada Public Records Act (NPRA)
- In our experience, a majority of public records requests are fulfilled quickly and at little to no cost
- Local governments have a **legal obligation** to both provide public records and to safeguard sensitive personal information and other types of records that the law says we must protect
- Local governments believe Nevada has an effective public records law that functions as intended, but that it would benefit from additional clarity
- Any proposed changes must be strategic, not wholesale, and developed thoughtfully with robust stakeholder input

Transparency and Privacy are not Mutually Exclusive Goals

Local governments are custodians of public records that contain sensitive personal data and other information that must or should be protected

- We are generally satisfied with the current public records framework
- What we are seeking is clearer statutory guidance to help in balancing the requirement to provide public records with the legal requirements to protect privacy and the need to ensure safety, fairness, and administrative practicality
- Better clarity would help agencies respond faster, treat requesters more consistently, and protect sensitive and/or restricted information that appears in public records

Privacy duties are real

Records requests routinely implicate victims, minors, home addresses, health details, personnel information, and sensitive audio/video.

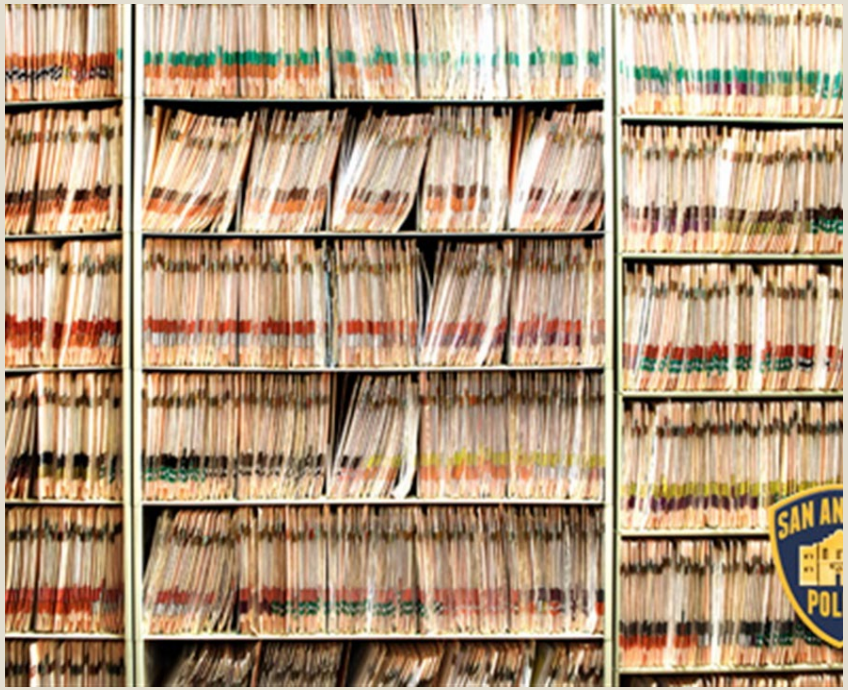
Clarity helps everyone

Requesters benefit from clearer response rules; agencies benefit from clearer authority; Individuals benefit from stronger, more predictable protection of legitimate privacy interests

Overly Broad or Harassing Requests can Dilute and Distort a Law Designed for Accountability

The problem is not ordinary public scrutiny. The problem is when request volume, scope, or motive turns the process into conflict.

- The volume of some requests consumes disproportionate staff time and should be more specific.
- The challenge is especially acute when former employees, former partners, or other aggrieved individuals use the process to target specific staff, offices, or individuals.
- The goal is to preserve broad access while still providing agencies with a reviewable means to address demonstrably problematic conduct.



What clearer law could do

Allow structured responses to unnecessarily broad or harassment-driven requests, subject to documentation and appeal.

What it should not do

Deny difficult, unpopular, or time-consuming requests simply because they are seen as burdensome or potentially embarrassing.

Ambiguity in the Law Creates Inconsistent Decisions and Avoidable Conflict

Expansive Definition of "public record" in NRS

Basis for withholding or redaction

Agencies need clearer statutory authority on privacy, safety, personnel, investigative, and victim-related exemptions.

Cost recovery

Production of bodycam, dashcam, and surveillance video can require hours of review and specialized labor.

Legitimate Disputes Should Have a Path to Resolution Short of Litigation

When agencies and requesters genuinely disagree, the only option should not be an all-or-nothing trip to court.

Commercial Requesters Raise a Distinct Policy Question

The law often treats a resident seeking oversight and a company seeking a monetizable dataset the same way — even when the downstream use is very different.

The core distinction

Open-records laws are meant to promote public oversight. They were not necessarily written for high-volume extraction of personal or quasi-personal data that can be packaged, resold, or used for lead generation and profiling.

Question for lawmakers

Should the law draw a clearer line between noncommercial civic use and commercial exploitation — especially where personal identifiers or bulk datasets are involved?

$282M

InvestigateTV said DMVs nationally pulled in at least this much in 2024 from personal-information sales.

Potential legislative options

- permit different fee rules for commercial bulk requests
- limit redisclosure of sensitive fields
- require stronger stated purpose for large dataset requests
- preserve full access for watchdog, journalistic, and individual use

AI Changes the Scale of the Risk

AI

A request that once produced a stack of documents can now feed tools that scrape, summarize, cross-reference, re-identify, and redistribute information at industrial speed

- Bulk public data can be used to build searchable profiles, infer identities, or generate misleading narratives about individuals.
- AI lowers the cost of harvesting records for monetization, targeted harassment, doxing, and deceptive “news” or content products.
- The legal framework has not caught up to the speed, scale, and synthetic-output risks created by modern tools.
- Potentially a significant cybersecurity risk

Wired, Feb. 2026

WIRED reported that state privacy laws give public servants few ways to stop data brokers from selling personal data sourced from public records, describing a “data-to-violence pipeline.”

Targeted clarifications can strengthen both access and trust

The ask is not less transparency. The ask is a better-operating law.

Bottom line

Clearer rules help local governments release what should be public, protect what should stay private, and resolve disputes more fairly.

- Define “public record” more clearly
- Clarify withholding/redaction authority where privacy, safety, and victim or employee protections are genuinely implicated.
- Create a fast, affordable dispute-resolution path short of litigation.
- Authorize a narrow, documented response to problematic requests, with appeal rights.
- Address commercial bulk extraction and AI-enabled exploitation without impairing ordinary civic oversight.

Public Records Task Force Presentation

Operational Risks, Legal Gaps, and Strategic Recommendations

Presented by:
Pat Cabrera, Chief Deputy City Clerk
City of Las Vegas
on behalf of the
Nevada Municipal Clerks' Association

Why This Matters



Public Records Law *has not* Kept Pace with Digital Reality



Volume, Complexity, and Risk are Increasing



Inconsistency Across Jurisdictions is Growing



Sustainable and Defensible Transparency should be the Goal

Redaction Burden

Issue
Manual, Labor-Intensive Review

Impact
Delays, Cost, Legal Exposure

Recommendation
Define Cost Recovery, Standardize Workflows, Adopt Tools

Broad & Overbroad Requests



Issue

Vague or Expansive Scope Across Multi-Departments; Significant Effort Required to Identify, Locate & Scope Responsive Requests



Impact

Staff Time Consumed before Records are Even Gathered/Reviewed; Resource Strain; Delays in Responding



Recommendation

Require Reasonable Request Refinement/Clarification; Allow Defined Scoping Phase; Establish Expectations for What's Reasonable; Encourage Proactive Disclosure

Sensitive Information Risk



Issue
Public and Confidential Data Intermingled



Impact
Disclosure Risk and Liability



Recommendation
Standard Redaction Rules, Layered Review, Training

Vexatious Requestors



Issue
Repetitive or Disruptive Requests



Impact
Diverts Staff from Legitimate Requests



Recommendation
Define Behavior, Allow Controls, Escalation Process

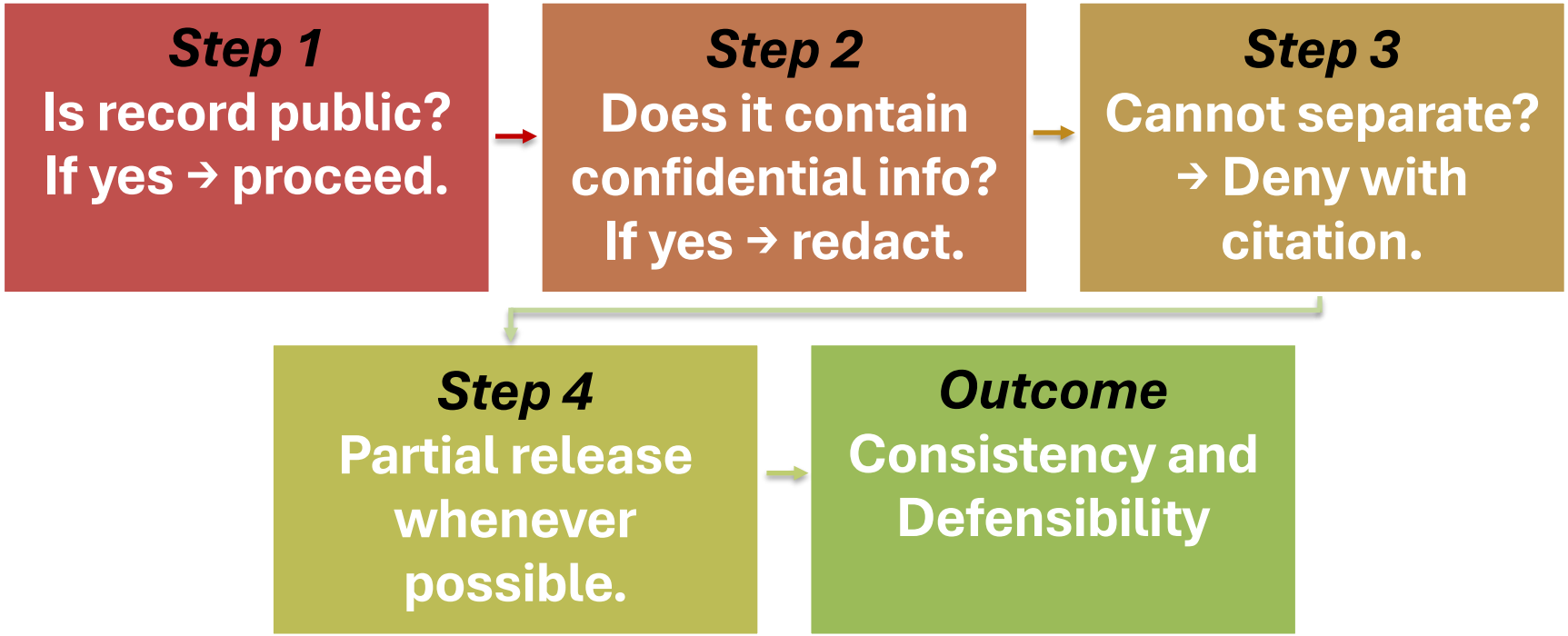
Litigants Bypassing Discovery

Issue
PRRs Used Outside Court Process

Impact
Undermines Fairness and Legal Process

Recommendation
Clarify Boundaries, Coordinate with Legal, Statutory Guidance

Decision Framework: Release vs. Redact vs. Deny



Fee Structure Challenges

Issue
Inconsistent Fees Statewide

Impact
Inequity and Confusion

Recommendation
Statewide Parameters, Caps, Transparency

Payment Gaps

Issue
Manual Processes

Impact
Delays and Inefficiency

Recommendation
Digital Payment Integration

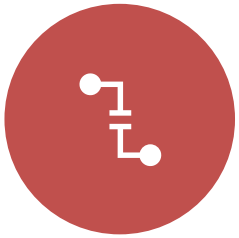
Response Timeline Reality

Issue
5-day Requirement vs. Complex Workflows

Impact
Apparent Non-Compliance

Recommendation
Define Timeline Expectations During Processing

Statewide Governance Opportunity



Current
Fragmented Approach



Future
Standardized Processes and Tools



Task Force Role
Define Framework and Provide Guidance



Outcome
Efficiency, Consistency, Transparency

Task Force – Recommended Actions

Immediate
Define Cost, Timelines, Decision Framework

Structural
Standardize Fees and Appeals

Operational
Modernize Systems & Training

Ownership
Task Force, State & Local Agencies

What Happens If We Do Nothing



Increased Litigation



Growing Inconsistency Across Jurisdictions



Higher Costs and Slower Response Times



Erosion of Public Trust

Closing

Transparency Must Be Sustainable

Clarity Reduces Risk

Consistency Builds Trust

Modernization Is Necessary

Thank You!

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Chief Deputy City Clerk

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- **Officers**
  - LuAnn Holmes, President
  - Lisa Hunderman, Vice President
  - Jackie Rodgers, Treasurer
  - Lauren Morris, Secretary
  - Bridgette Rodriguez, Education Director

- **Nevada Municipal Clerks**
  - Tami McKay, Boulder City
  - Annette Robinson, Elko
  - Jennifer Lee, Ely
  - Kimberly Swanson, Fernley
  - Heidi White, Incline Village GID
  - Brooke Thompson, Indian Hills GID
  - LuAnn Holmes, Las Vegas
  - Julie Goodsell, Mesquite
  - Jackie Rodgers, North Las Vegas
  - Mikki Huntsman, Reno
  - Lisa Hunderman, Sparks
  - Anna Bartlome, West Wendover



STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Third Meeting: June 8, 2026

Presentation Materials

Protecting and Reinforcing the Public's Right to Know

Glenn Cook, Executive Editor, Las Vegas Review-Journal
Nevada Public Records Task Force Meeting
June 8, 2026



LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL | LVRJ .com

The Nevada Public Records Act is a strong, clear law

- Its intent is clear: Ensure the public can see what government is doing
- Yet governments routinely deny requests for information that is public
- Requestors shouldn't face such frequent hardships to gain access to information, yet time and time again, they do

Transparency is an essential function of government

- It is not discretionary
- No Nevada agency is exempt
- Local/agency rules and exemptions cannot supersede state law
- Public records belong to the public, not the government
- Public access to records ensures government accountability

The Nevada Public Records Act favors the rights of requestors

- "The provisions of this chapter must be construed liberally to carry out this important purpose."
- "Any exemption, exception or balancing which limits or restricts access ... must be construed narrowly."
- Changes to the law should strengthen the right of the public to access the public's records

Cost of providing public records should not be in dispute

- Records belong to the public, and the public funds the workforce that generates records and provides access to them
- Governments can’t charge the public for staff time to redact, review and fulfill records requests
- Can’t charge for records produced electronically
- Excessive fees discourage openness and are not within the spirit of the law
- Government staff responses to records requests are imperative tasks
- Given the frequency with which governmental entities demand such payments for access to public records, the law should be clarified so there is no dispute

Timely response and fulfillment a requirement of the law

- ”The purpose of this chapter is to foster democratic principles by providing members of the public with **prompt access**.”
- Not unusual for agencies to promise delivery of public records several months after a request is made, then delay or never fulfill that request without consequence

How does NPRA work today?

- Requestors face increasing number of hurdles to access records
- Government delays hinder accountability and prevent inquiry to timely matters
- Denials incorrectly apply court precedent
- Fees don’t comply with law, discourage requestors
- Excessive redactions hide public information
- Governments face no penalties for violating the law
- Clarity of law is turned on its head, law is routinely violated across Nevada
- All of these current problems will become worse if NPRA is changed to favor government secrecy or exacerbate the costs or effort needed to access records

Keeping public records secret hurts public interest

- Can’t access data that shows whether policies work
- Hinders changes in law and policy that might improve Nevadans’ lives
- No accountability for institutions or individuals failing their responsibilities
- Invitation to nonfeasance and malfeasance
- Diminished public trust, less understanding of how government works

Failing to provide public records is expensive to the public and leads to wasteful spending

- When requestors sue to obtain records, governments incur costly outside legal fees
- When government ultimately loses in court, government often has to pay requestors' legal fees, as well
- Because the law so clearly favors requestors, government is unlikely to prevail
- These legal fees can cost the public hundreds of thousands of dollars in a single case
- Government complaints about costs ring hollow when courtroom losses pile up

What does this look like for Nevada's largest news organization?

- Arrest report access wildly inconsistent across state, routinely denied
- DMV records for individual drivers, once public, now considered confidential
- Massive redactions of public information
- Government claims of exemptions where they don't exist
- Difficulty obtaining data that addresses community problems and public policy
- Journalism that is timely and routine in many other states can be exceptionally difficult, if not impossible, to complete in Nevada because so many governments block access to public information. The public interest suffers

Investigative journalism stymied by public records denials

- New DMV refusal to release individual driving records has hurt our ability to identify dangerous motorists who remain on the road and whether Nevada's point system is working
- Untold numbers of local government employees sheltered from accountability because of "personnel records" exemption that doesn't actually exist. Clark County fought for the privacy rights of convicted murderer Robert Telles
- Police cite "ongoing investigations" to withhold records in cases of high public interest for months and beyond, have asked Nevada Supreme Court to declare such an exemption exists

Investigative stories completed thanks to access to public records

- Deadly force: In-depth examination of Las Vegas police shootings led to reforms that made policing better and more accountable
- Expense records uncovered LVCVA spending policy violations, led to criminal prosecution of executives for misuse of taxpayer-funded airline gift cards
- Discovered elected Henderson constable had used tens of thousands of dollars in county funds on personal expenses
- Uncovered problems with police radios during Oct. 1 mass shooting that hindered response
- Alpine Motel, site of deadly downtown fire in 2019, hadn’t had a fire inspection in more than two years despite a history of failed inspections going back a decade

Review-Journal public records lawsuit wins

- Prevailed over Clark County coroner when agency refused to release child autopsy reports. County paid more than $330,000 in Review-Journal legal fees
- Prevailed over Las Vegas police in cases related to Alpine Motel records and a police investigation of a Nevada Highway Patrol trooper that were wrongly withheld. Metro paid $620,000 in Review-Journal legal fees
- Prevailed over Clark County School District when it wrongly withheld investigative records related to Trustee Kevin Child. CCSD paid more than $125,000 in Review-Journal legal fees
- Prevailed this year over Clark County in lawsuit over wrongly withheld investigative records related to Public Works department. Review-Journal will be awarded legal fees.

Government concerns about compliance with the Nevada Public Records Act

- Governments are not being sued over the release of potentially confidential information; governments are being sued for not following the NPRA
- Fulfilling public records requests is not a burden, it is an obligation. Governments must ensure staff are trained to search for and produce different types of public records, and that agencies have the technological capability to do so.
- Requestors have little leverage because governments face no penalties for breaking the law. The language of the law favors requestors, but government has complete control of access and can limit access arbitrarily
- The language of the NPRA is broad by design. Any record not specifically declared confidential under state law is a public record. The law is supposed to be "construed liberally."
- The NPRA's application to electronic records is clear, and the Nevada Supreme Court has ruled in multiple electronic records cases going back decades.

Reforming the NPRA

- Any changes to the NPRA must improve access to records, not further limit access to records. Agencies already have control over timing, format, and response. Changes proposed by governments would shift more power to government discretion at the expense of public oversight.
- Law should more clearly limit which records are confidential, not limit which records are public.
- The law should clearly declare which government actions are violations of the law
- Restrictions that address "vexatious" requestors would give governments a new avenue for abuse and noncompliance and should be avoided
- Imposing new costs on public records will only limit access and will not "foster democratic principles." Most taxpayers and small news organizations cannot afford high fees for public information.
- Government noncompliance is the biggest current problem with the NPRA. Financial penalties should be broadened and increased against government agencies that break the law

June 8, 2026

Intransigence & the NPRA

What's said versus what's done

BOB CONRAD, PHD*
NEVADA PRESS ASSOCIATION, PRESIDENT
NEVADA OPEN GOVERNMENT COALITION, BOARD MEMBER
THIS IS RENO, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR

*Former public records officer at state agencies

EDUCATION

School board trustee sues district after being denied access to public records

DECEMBER 6, 2023



COURTS & CRIME

Court orders school district to pay $40,000 in fees after losing public records battle

MAY 5, 2025



School district
denied a document labeled a public record was actually public, forcing its own trustee to sue

School district
argued the trustee had no standing to sue over public records

Fees increased after school district hired a law firm to engage in “judge shopping” after losing the case

COURTS & CRIME

Gerlach GID to pay $96,000 in attorney fees after losing public records battle

APRIL 22, 2025



Gerlach General Improvement District denied one of its customers access to ratepayer contact information so he could protest a fee hike

"GGID has no public records responsive to your request pursuant to NRS 239B.040. Thus, we consider this matter responded to and this request closed."

Law firm battling the losing case was paid up to $450/hour. It got $71k. Plaintiff got $25k.

Residents to pay $600 each.

"Client is responsible for paying any attorney's fees and expense owed to Attorney, even if there is a judgment outstanding for such fees."

Washoe County budget enhnacement requests

RECORDS ORDER

Budget enhancement requests for all Washoe County agencies

RESPONSE

Records ***denied***

REASON

"This record falls under deliberative process. This record was part of pre-decisional and deliberative process that led to a specific decision for budget. Departments provided this information for the County to make decisions regarding budget. This information was not discussed at an open meeting. Therefore, this record will not be provided as per the request."

ISSUE

No legal authority cited

NRS 239.0107 1(d)(2): If the governmental entity must deny the person's request because the public book or record, or a part thereof, is confidential, provide to the person, in writing: **A citation to the specific statute or other legal authority** that makes the public book or record, or a part thereof, confidential.

9th Circuit court victory

RECORDS ORDER

Oct. 20: Settlement agreement with a professor who sued NSHE and prevailed after several years

RESPONSE

NSHE: *"NSHE System Administration responds that it is not the legal custodian of records within the legal custody and control of the institutions, including TMCC."*

TMCC: *"Subject to any required withholding for confidentiality and personnel record issues before we can disclose, and as these things take time, we will respond as soon as we can.* ***It may take as many as 30 business days****."*

RECORDS DENIED

The records order was denied **32 days after the request was received**

ISSUE

No legal authority cited for excessive delay. TMCC/NSHE repeatedly assert they can respond to records requests whenever they want to within a 30 day period.

NRS 239.0107: Not later than the end of the fifth business day after the date on which the person who has legal custody or control of a public book or record of a governmental entity receives a written or oral request...a governmental entity shall...:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, allow the person to inspect or copy the public book or record or, if the request is for the person to receive a copy of the public book or record, provide such a copy to the person...

Endless delays and missed deadlines

RECORDS ORDER

March 12: PowerPoint copy and emails for 3 Nevada Department of Administration employees over 1 month

RESPONSES

March 24: Need more time, until April 3

April 3: **No records received.** More time needed. Extended response to April 10

April 10: **No records received**

April 28: Responded that more time is still needed, until May 15

May 15: **No records received**

May 22: Responded that more time is still needed, until June 12

NO RECORDS

More than 80 days of repeated requests for updates, repeated deadlines set and repeated missed deadlines

ISSUE

No legal authority for excessive delays and missed deadlines

Flock Safety data

RECORDS ORDER

Organizational and network audits of Flock Safety cameras (per Flock's documentation)

RESPONSE

WCSO: Provided thousands of pages of "worthless" data

City of Sparks: Provided records as requested

RENO RECORDS DENIED

The City of Reno's response:

"The City utilizes this specialized equipment to respond to emergencies, for tactical operations, and to investigate ongoing criminal activity. As such, any information relating to the use of the specialized equipment is confidential and not subject to disclosure. See Governor's Executive Order 2020-01, dated February 4, 2020; Donrey of Nevada Inc. v. Bradshaw, 106 Nev. 630 (1990)."

ISSUE

Gratuitous legal authority cited by city of Reno with no clear nexus to NPRA

NPRA issues & solutions

ISSUE

Public records litigation occurs ***because records are frequently denied and mishandled***, not because of lack of NPRA clarity

Examples are omnipresent

SIMPLE SOLUTIONS

MOSTLY ALREADY EXIST IN LAW

- If there is ambiguity, favor should tilt in favor of requestor (as NPRA mandates)
- Records denials should be the exception, not the rule
- Agencies should abide by 5-day rule, no exceptions
- Delays should be the exception, not the rule, and they should be finite
- Voluminous requests can be addressed with NRS 239.0101 1(c)2: *"Make a reasonable effort to assist the requester to focus the request"*
- Fees charged only for materials, not time
- Legislative changes should sharpen NPRA

View From The Trenches



Public Records Task Force - June 8, 2026 - Luke Busby, Esq.

Background and Experience

- I've been on both sides…..
  - Started my career at the Public Utilities Commission in 2006, where I assisted the PUCN in complying with numerous records requests.
  - In private practice since 2010, and litigated public records request issues extensively.
  - The views I express here are my own.

My opinions based on my experience

- The NPRA is designed "to foster democratic principles by providing members of the public with prompt access" to public records. NRS 239.001(1). This is not happening.
- The core problem is not the text of the NPRA, but intransigence and routine failure to follow the letter or spirit of the law.
- Agencies routinely use unfounded confidentiality claims, non-responsiveness, stall tactics, or litigation itself to delay disclosure of records that reflect poorly on government.
- Records that make government look good are easy to get.

The Bell, California Scandal

- Los Angeles Times reporters used public records requests to obtain compensation data for officials of Bell, California, a working-class city of approximately 36,000.
- The records revealed the City Manager earning approximately $800,000, the Police Chief approximately $457,000, and part-time Council members approximately $100,000.
- The disclosures led to criminal prosecutions and removal of multiple Bell officials for misappropriation of public funds.
- Bell illustrates why agencies cannot be allowed to define the scope of their own disclosure obligations.

Problem No. 1 - Time Required to Respond

- NRS 239.0107 requires a response within five business days.
- *Conrad v. Washoe County*, No. 87468, 2024 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 974 (Dec. 16, 2024), held that an automated email providing a thirty-day timeline satisfies the five-day requirement.
- Some agencies may now defer substantive review for thirty days or more as a matter of routine via automatic email responses.
- Even after the deferral, agencies often deny the request outright and then “close the request,” and cut off contact in an automated system.

Solution 1 - Adopt a clear rule for response timelines

- Require the five-business-day response under NRS 239.0107 to contain a substantive determination of what records are generally available, require disclosure of readily available records within that time frame, not an automated placeholder.
- Work with requesters to narrow requests.
- Impose a firm outer deadline to either produce the records or assert ***and justify*** a specific claim of confidentiality.

Problem 2 - Substance of Responses

- Wholesale denial in place of redaction, contrary to NRS 239.010(3).
- Generalized justifications
- Misuse of victims rights laws
- Misapplied privacy balancing under *Clark County School District v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 134 Nev. 700, 429 P.3d 313 (2018), and the *Cameranesi* test.

Solutions to the Wholesale-Denial-Over-Redaction Problem

- Require any denial to be accompanied by a written explanation specifically identifying why redaction is not feasible.
- Amend NRS 239.010(3) to provide that failure to produce redacted records, where redaction is feasible, is a denial triggering judicial review under NRS 239.011 and civil penalties under NRS 239.340.

Solutions to the Generalized-Justification Problem

- Provide that wholesale denials relying on generalized, hypothetical, or boilerplate justifications (canned word salad responses), or checkbox forms are unlawful and constitute a constructive denial triggering a right to judicial review under NRS 239.011.

Solutions to the Misuse of Victims Rights Laws Problem

- Amend NRS Chapter 239 to clarify that Marsy's Law does not authorize withholding records from the victim who is the subject of those records.
- Codify that victims' rights cannot be construed to deny or disparage the victim's separate right of access under the NPRA.
- Recognize a victim's right to waive confidentiality with respect to records concerning their own victimization.

Solutions to the Misapplied-Privacy-Balancing Problem

- Amend NRS Chapter 239 to modify *Clark County School District v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 134 Nev. 700, 429 P.3d 313 (2018), insofar as could be interpreted to transfer the burden of proof to the petitioner, contrary to NRS 239.0113.
- Clarify that any privacy interest claimed as a basis for must be substantial, not just "non-trivial."
- Clarify that if any public interests exists in disclosure of the records, and if so, the agency bears the burden to show that the privacy interest clearly outweighs the public's interest in disclosure.

Problem No. 3 - Lack of clear procedures

- NRS Chapter 239, establishes a substantive right of access to government records but does not itself create its own procedural framework.
- NRS 239.011 expressly directs that a person whose records request has been denied may apply to the district court for an order compelling production.
- The Nevada Supreme Court filled this gap, holding that a party may challenge the denial of a records request by petitioning for a writ of mandamus in district court.
- But…….

Problem No. 3 - Lack of clear procedures

- NRS Chapter 34, enacted in 1913 and not substantially amended since, supplies the procedural vehicle for enforcing the NPRA through NRS 34.160.
- Writ proceedings are a mix of statute and a catch all applying the rules of civil procedure.
- *City of Reno v. Conrad*, 142 Nev., Advance Opinion 13 (2026), held that ex parte alternative writs are disfavored where no emergency existed.

Solution 3 - Adopt a clear procedural rule for judicial review of PRR denials

- Amend NRS Chapter 239 to create a self-contained judicial review procedure modeled on NRS 278.0235, which applies to local land use decision appeals.
- Establish that an ex parte petition for an order to show cause may be filed, and if issued on good cause, an order directing the agency to either produce the requested records or appear and show cause within 30 days why they should not be compelled to do so.
- Require the district court to rule expeditiously.
- This procedure would DRASTICALLY reduce the time and expense associated with PRR litigation.

Problem No. 4 - The Body-Camera Redaction-Fee Problem

- NRS 289.830 requires uniformed peace officers to wear portable event recording devices, and subsection 2 declares that any record made by such a device is a public record.
- *Conrad v. Reno Police Department*, 139 Nev. 126, 530 P.3d 851 (2023), held that an officer's face in body-worn camera footage is confidential under NRS 289.025(1) as a "photograph" of a peace officer.
- Agencies leverage *Conrad* to impose substantial fees under NRS 239.055.

Solutions to the Body-Camera Redaction-Fee Problem

- Amend NRS 289.025 to abrogate *Conrad v. Reno Police Department*, 139 Nev. 126, 530 P.3d 851 (2023), insofar as it held that "photograph" encompasses an officer's face in body-worn camera footage.
- Clarify that NRS 289.025(1) confidentiality is limited to discrete photographic images and does not extend to video recordings made under NRS 289.830, which subsection 2 declares public records.
- Alternatively, amend NRS 239.055 to prohibit fees for redactions the agency itself is required to perform to comply with statutory confidentiality provisions and limit any fee for body-worn camera footage to the actual, incremental cost of the medium on which the video is provided, e.g. a thumb drive.

Critiques of the Urban Consortium's Proposed Approach to the NPRA

- The claim that the framework works well ignores the systemic problems detailed herein.
- Authorizing "structured responses" to allegedly harassing requests invites denial based on the requestor's identity or motive, contrary to the requestor-neutral structure of NRS 239.010(1).
- Expanded redaction-cost recovery prices ordinary citizens out of records which they already own.
- The framing of proposals restricting access as a search for "clarity" obscures that the core problem is, IMHO, agency intransigence and routine failure to follow existing law.

Critiques of the Nevada Municipal Clerks' Association Approach

- Framing the law as outpaced by "digital reality" treats the right of access as the problem rather than agency noncompliance.
- Expanded redaction-cost recovery shifts the agency's obligations under NRS 239.010(3) and NRS 239.0113 onto requestors.
- Defining "vexatious requestors" invites denial based on the requestor's identity or motive, contrary to NRS 239.010(1).
- Restricting "litigants bypassing discovery" assumes that PRR requests are an invalid way to obtain evidence in a case; the NPRA grants access regardless of whether litigation is contemplated or ongoing.
- Redefining the five-business-day requirement as a flexible "expectation" would codify the deferral practices illustrated by *Conrad v. Washoe County*, No. 87468, 2024 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 974 (Dec. 16, 2024) - i.e. an auto generated email response within the 5 day window was held not to be a violation.

The NPRA as a Pre-Litigation Tool Reduces, Rather Than Increases, Litigation

- Pre-suit access allows potential plaintiffs and attorneys to investigate the facts before deciding whether to file suit, consistent with Rule 11.
- Access sometimes reveals that no viable claim exists, allowing potential plaintiffs to abandon meritless claims and sparing the courts and the agency unnecessary litigation.
- Denying pre-suit access forces plaintiffs to file suit to obtain in discovery what should have been available under the NPRA.

Questions?



Whose Docs? Students' Docs!

"Public Records for Government Accountability Reporting," a course at University of Nevada, Reno's Reynolds School of Journalism

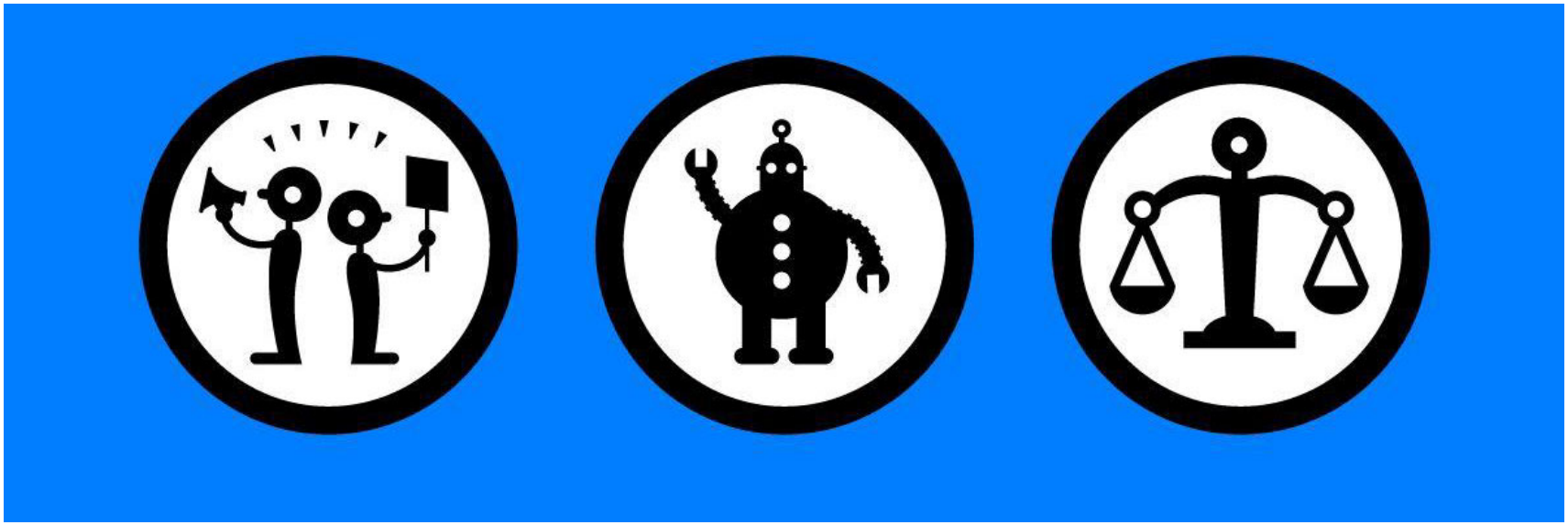
Dave Maass
Reynolds Scholar in Residence, Reynolds School of Journalism
Director of Investigations at the Electronic Frontier Foundation

Jesse Cabrera
UNR RSJ Alum

EFF

About EFF

Since 1990, the Electronic Frontier Foundation has worked to ensure that rights and freedoms are enhanced and protected as our use of technology grows.



We champion user privacy, free expression, and transparency through impact litigation, policy analysis, grassroots activism, research and technology development.

A Brief Overview of the Program



Course Leads:

Patrick File, UNR
Dave Maass, EFF
Beryl Lipton, EFF

Additional instruction by Caesar Answers and Ben Birkinbine

Spring 2019: EFF and RSJ initiated collaboration.

Fall 2019. EFF and RSJ launched 1-credit practical course on public records requests.

Spring 2026. Completed our 13th class of students.

85+ students

More than 800 requests.

EFF

Philosophy of the Course

Filing public records request is a journalism skill on par with interviewing, writing or video editing.

There are lots of wrong ways to a write a public records request. But there is no "right" way.

The best way to learn how to get public records is to "always be filing" public records requests.

EFF

Course Breakdown

4-12 students each semester

12 90-minute sessions

Guest speakers:

- First Amendment Lawyer (Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press)
- Prominent Journalist (ex. Jason Leopold, Jason Koebler)
- Public Records Officers (ex. Washoe County Communications Manager, Reno City Clerk)

Public Records Quota

Students file appx 15 requests.:

1. **Nevada Public Records Act Requests**
   Assignment: Health Inspections (Restaurant, Tattoo Shop, Hotels, Pools)
2. **U.S. Freedom of Information Act Requests**
   Assignment: FCC Complaints, National Parks Complaints
3. **Interstate Public Records Requests/"FOIA Campaign"**
   Assignment: Typically surveillance-related (drone logs, real-time center contracts)
4. **Topical Public Records Requests**
   Assignment: Requests formulated from news events or shared interest areas (Trump rallies, drones, sports)
5. **Self-assigned requests**
   Ex: Student projects in other classes.

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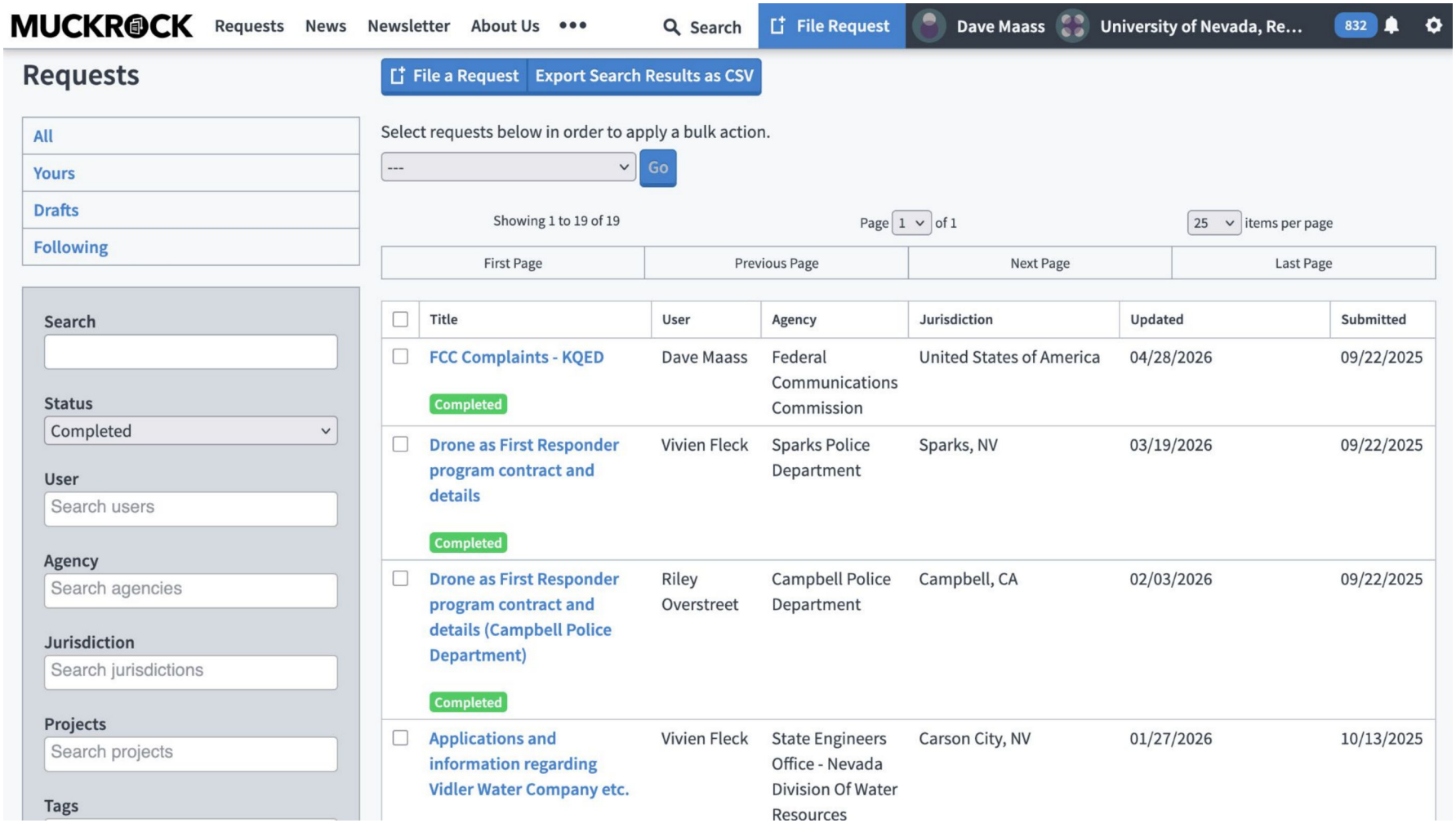
MuckRock

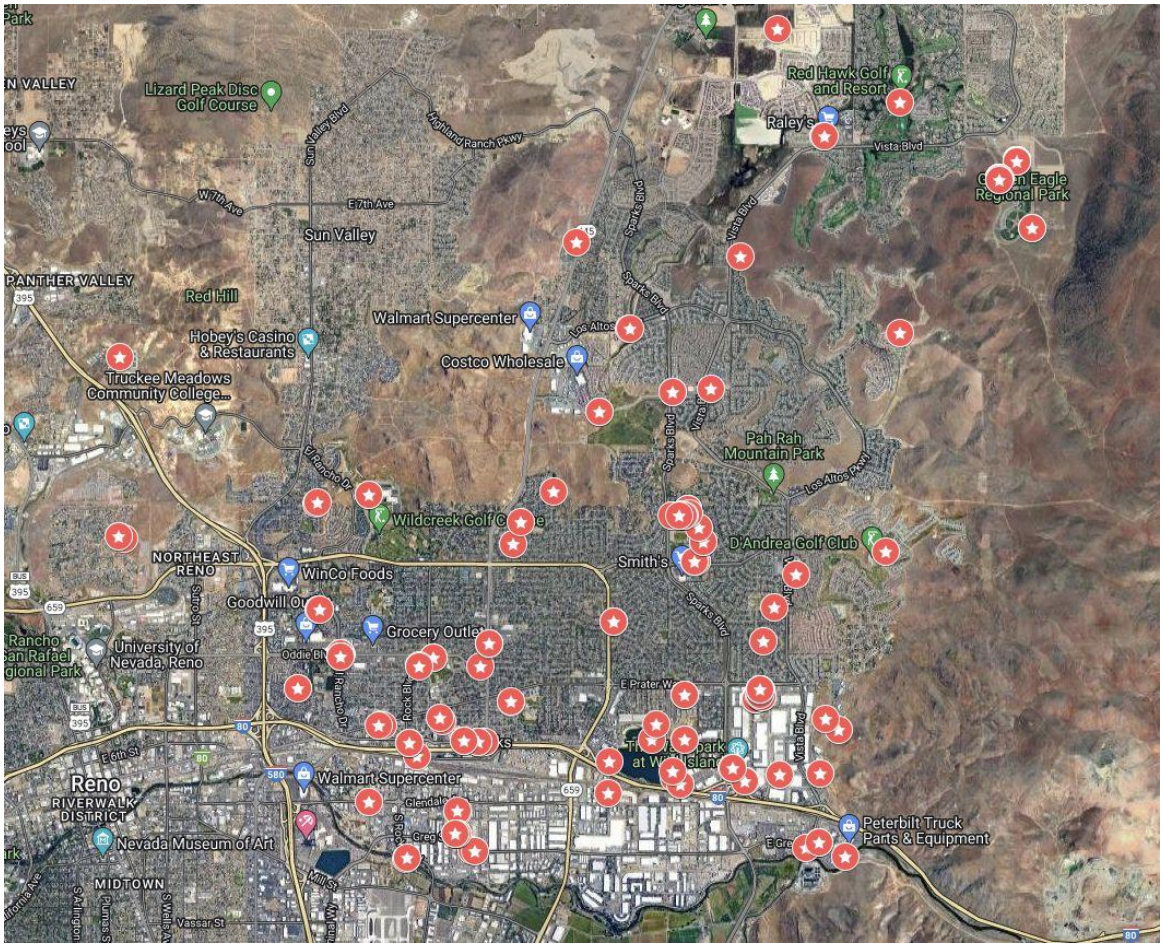

MUCKROCK
Requests
News
Newsletter
About Us
Search
File Request
Dave Maass
University of Nevada, Re...
832
Requests
File a Request
Export Search Results as CSV
All
Yours
Drafts
Following
Select requests below in order to apply a bulk action.

Go
Showing 1 to 19 of 19
Page 1 of 1
25 items per page
First Page
Previous Page
Next Page
Last Page
Search
Status
Completed
User
Search users
Agency
Search agencies
Jurisdiction
Search jurisdictions
Projects
Search projects
Tags
Title
User
Agency
Jurisdiction
Updated
Submitted
FCC Complaints - KQED
Completed
Dave Maass
Federal Communications Commission
United States of America
04/28/2026
09/22/2025
Drone as First Responder program contract and details
Completed
Vivien Fleck
Sparks Police Department
Sparks, NV
03/19/2026
09/22/2025
Drone as First Responder program contract and details (Campbell Police Department)
Completed
Riley Overstreet
Campbell Police Department
Campbell, CA
02/03/2026
09/22/2025
Applications and information regarding Vidler Water Company etc.
Vivien Fleck
State Engineers Office - Nevada Division Of Water Resources
Carson City, NV
01/27/2026
10/13/2025

Police Drone Flight Data

Sparks Police Department

Records obtained by Skylar Ferguson



Clark County Unhoused Deaths

Requests filed by Kelsea Frobes and John L'Etoile

Homeless Case Nums 2015 - 2018	Name	Date of Death	Age In Years	Race	Gender	Cause Of Death	Other Significant Conditions	Manner Of Death
15-00471	Charles Andrew Hayden	01/14/2015	27	Caucasian	Male	Multiple blunt force motor vehicle versus pedestrian trauma	Unknown	Accident
15-00612	William Neal Holyoke	01/17/2015	51	Caucasian	Male	Multiple blunt force motor vehicle versus pedestrian trauma	Unknown	Accident
15-00634	Steven Lamar Lanier	01/18/2015	43	Black American	Male	Gabapentin and Fentanyl Intoxication due to Arteriosclerotic and Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	Arteriosclerotic and Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	Suicide
15-01247	Derek Melvin Owens	02/03/2015	57	Black American	Male	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Unknown	Natural
15-01707	Larry Bouchey	02/15/2015	53	Caucasian	Male	Coronary Atherosclerosis due to Opiate Intoxication	Opiate Intoxication	Accident
15-01791	Stephen Michael Margraf	02/17/2015	42	Caucasian	Male	Hanging	Unknown	Suicide
15-03337	David	03/30/2015	55	Caucasian	Male	Undetermined	Unknown	Undetermined

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Echo Summit/Highway 50 Landslide March 2022

CHP images of explosives used to destroy a boulder.

Request by Katherine Fulwider



The Good



Northern Nevada Public Health (Washoe Co.)

Northern Nevada Public Health (Washoe Co.)

Fastest agency we've encountered.

Requests for health inspections filed at the beginning of class are sometimes fulfilled before class is over.

Item #	Violation
13b.	Observed raw shell eggs stored under raw beef in facilities locked meat cage. Inspector instructed operator to reorganize meats to be in proper order of final cook temperature as follows: 1) Ready to eat foods, 2) Raw shell eggs, pork and seafood (Final cook temperature of 145F), 3) Raw beef (Final cook temperature of 155F), 4) Raw chicken and poultry (Final cook temperature of 165F). Please ensure all raw animal products are in the proper order of final cook temperature from top to bottom to prevent cross contamination and foodborne illness.
18.	Observed 4 plastic covered tubs of pasta cooked and cooled the previous night between 49-51F. Inspector instructed operator to discard all 4 tubs of pasta. Please ensure facility is cooling all TCS (time/temperature controlled for safety) foods from 135F to 70F in 2 hours then from 70F to 41F in the next 4 hours to prevent bacterial growth and foodborne illness.
20.	Observed several TCS (time/temperature controlled for safety) food items (cut tomatoes, cut lettuce, cheese, ahi tuna, Poke, and more) between 45-52F throughout facility. Inspector instructed operator to discard TCS food items that were kept had been out of temperature for longer than 4 hours and place TCS food items that had not reached 4 hour time limit in walk in refrigeration unit to cool to 41F and below. Inspector spoke with person in charge about keeping tomatoes chilled on ice while being cut as this TCS food item was out of temperature in several areas of facility. Please ensure facility is keeping all TCS foods being held cold at 41F and below at all times to prevent bacterial growth and foodborne illness.
32.	Observed facility storing cooling pasta in small plastic tubs with lids on. Facility uses thin sheet pans on speed racks to cool foods but must ensure they have properly cooled from 135F to 70F in first two hours then from 70F to 41F in next 4 hours and not put in plastic tubs with lid on until TCS food has reached 41F and below to prevent bacterial growth and foodborne illness.
34.	Observed facility thawing ROP (reduced oxygen packaged) ahi tuna under cold running water without package of tuna cut to allow for air flow to fish while thawing. Please ensure facility cuts packaging of all ROP'd fish while thawing to prevent bacterial growth and foodborne illness.

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The Bad



Nevada Secretary of State's Office

EFF

Corrected: Nevada Secretary of State

Requests for sports agent filings went unfulfilled for more than a year.

After we complained, Sec. Francisco Aguilar fast-tracked the release, apologized to the student requester, and then offered himself up to be grilled by the class.

What we learned: other than collecting the filings, the SoS takes no other action to hold sports agents accountable.



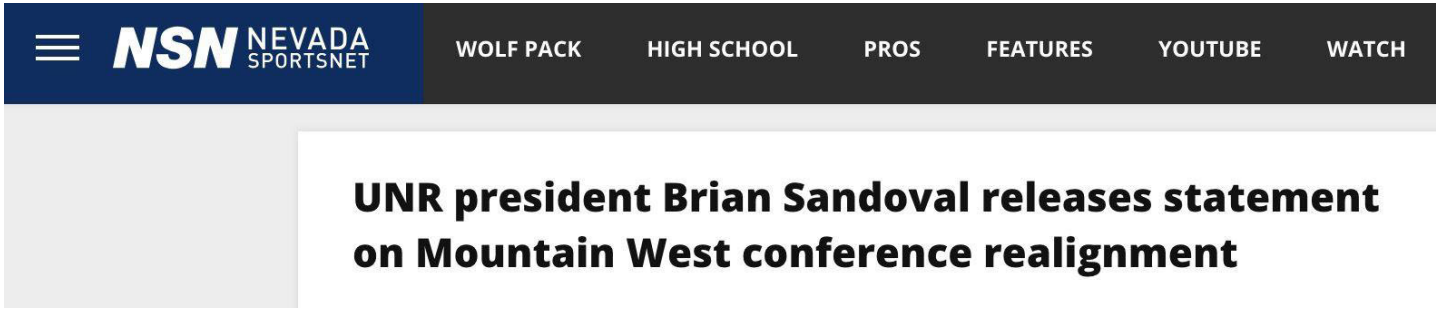
The Ugly



University of Nevada, Reno

EFF

Mountain West Conference Realignment

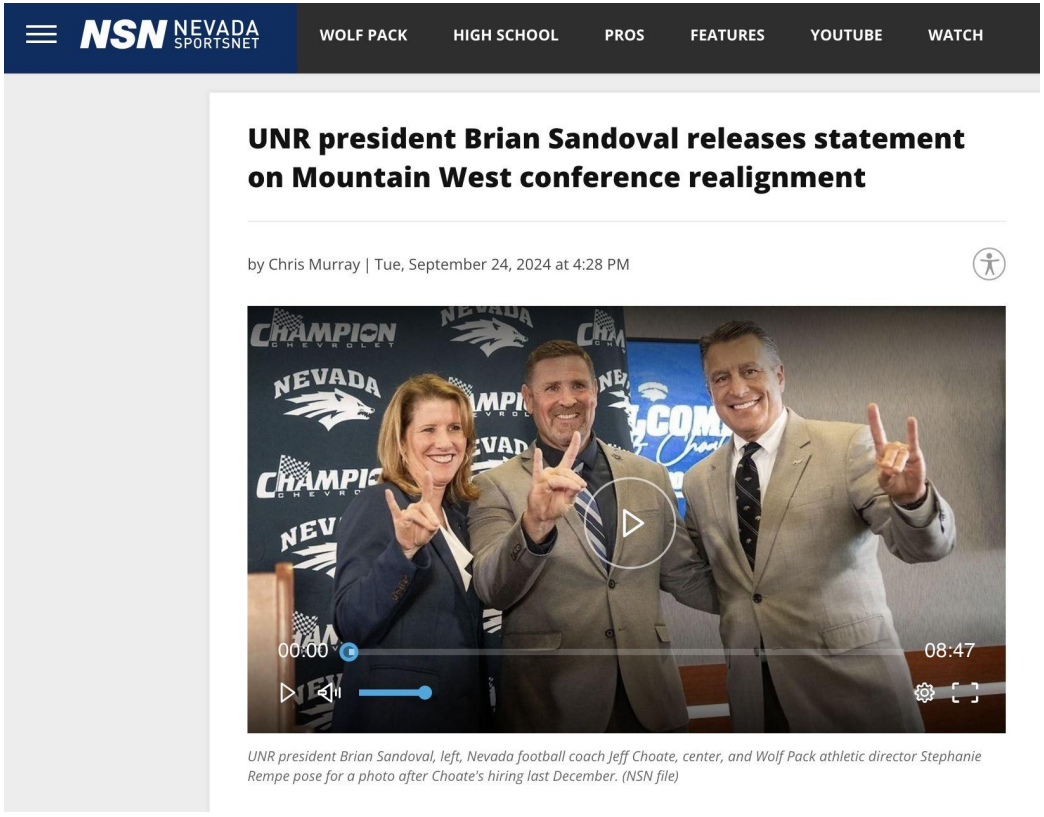


The silence ended Tuesday when UNR president Brian Sandoval released **a 42-word two-sentence statement** to Nevada Sports Net through the university's communications office. That came one day after the Wolf Pack was reportedly among seven MW schools to sign **a memorandum of understanding** to remain in the conference before Utah State failed to sign the agreement and accepted an invitation into the Pac-12, further destabilizing the MW.

https://nevadasportsnet.com/news/reporters/unr-president-brian-sandoval-releases-statement-on-mountain-west-conference-realignment

EFF

Mountain West Conference Realignment



"Our leadership is monitoring the current situation and **is in frequent contact with Mountain West commissioner Gloria Nevarez** about the future of the conference," Sandoval said in the statement. "We will continue to work towards the best solutions for the University of Nevada and our student-athletes."

https://nevadasportsnet.com/news/reporters/unr-president-brian-sandoval-releases-statement-on-mountain-west-conference-realignment

EFF

University of Nevada, Reno

1. All supporting documents containing any emails, financial reports, contracts, meeting minutes (audio/video/written), or agendas from January 1, 2022 to present covering conference realignment discussions involving the University of Nevada, Reno, including communications with the Mountain West Conference, Pac-12 Conference, or other athletic conferences.

Maia Ancho

EFF

University of Nevada, Reno Emails

To proceed with processing this portion of your request, we require clarification to ensure we conduct a sufficient search for responsive records. Please provide the following information to assist us in identifying the records you are seeking:

Your request does not include search terms. Please provide focused and specific search terms to help us locate the records you are seeking.

Your request does not identify any specific individuals associated with the records sought. Given that the University employs over 8,000 individuals, narrowing the scope of your request would assist us in locating responsive records. Please identify the individual(s) whose emails you are seeking.

The University is unable to proceed with processing this portion of your request until the requested clarification has been received.

EFF

University of Nevada, Reno

With respect to your request for financial reports, contracts, meeting minutes (audio/video/written), or agendas:

The University has completed its review and determined that it has no records responsive to this portion of your request.

What This Means to Students

This is often their first real interaction with government.

This interaction will color their view of government.

When an agency fails a public records request, it is failing the public.



Public Transparency with Private Dignity

Protecting Victims' Rights, Fair Trials, and Private Persons

Maintaining Transparency in *Government* Action

Lindsay Liddell, Washoe County Deputy District Attorney
lliddell@da.washoecounty.gov

Transparency Through Public Records

Integral to Democracy

+ The public can see how government uses public power.

+ What is the government doing? Why? Is it performing public duties lawfully, fairly, and effectively?

Transparency

Transparency Should Reveal the Government, *Not Expose the Governed*

Government Transparency is Not:

- Exposure of private lives
- Exploitation of victims and witnesses

Gaps in the Nevada Public Records Act

+ Victim Protections Required Under the Nevada Constitution

+ Constitutional Protections for Private Persons' Homes

+ Constitutional Protections for Persons Involved in the Criminal Justice System

The United States and Nevada Constitutions *Must* Unambiguously Set the Floor for Public-Records Policy.

Victim Protections Needed in the NPRA

Marsy's Law

Nev. Const. Art. 1 Sec. 8A

The Constitutional Right to:

+ Be treated with fairness and respect for privacy and dignity

+ Be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse

+ Prevent disclosure of confidential information or records that could be used to locate or harass the victim or family

Victim Protections Needed in the NPRA

Marsy's Law

Nev. Const. Art. 1 Sec. 8A

The Legislature is *Required* to:

Enact law or other measures to secure victims' constitutional rights

(Nev. Const. Art. 1 Sec. 8A (6))

Current Status of the NPRA:

Lacks enumerated, specific exceptions clearly securing victims' constitutional rights under Marsy's Law.

Idaho 4: Trauma From Public Records Disclosure

Horrific Murders of Idaho College Students: Ethan Chapin, Maddie Mogen, Xana Kernodle, and Kaylee Goncalves

Public Records Distributed

Victim Impact

Extreme Distress
Sleep Loss
Shaking
Sobbing
Reignited Grief

Record Recipients

Entertainment
True-crime social media content
Character attacks and speculation into witnesses and victims

Records

Witness statements; reports; details of the murder; partially blurred photographs of the victims' home, bedrooms, and bodies; photographs of the crime scenes and investigation; bodycam footage

Idaho 4: Trauma From Public Records Disclosure

After Partial Records Release, Victims Rushed to Court to Prohibit Further Disclosure

"I am experiencing extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations because the City has released some of these images and intends to release others…" –Karen Laramie, mother of Maddie Mogen

> *"We are personally haunted by the photos and lose sleep nightly due to viewing them [inadvertently online]" "Every single time anything is released regarding this murder case, the uptick in news articles, media requests and comments that keep this case top of the news is just another kick in the gut that our son is no longer with us. It disrupts any peace that we may have found and sends us back to a dark place."*
> – Stacy Chapin, mother of Ethan Chapin

"The thought that these images may be released, and some have already been released, causes me psychological pain and anxiety, with physical manifestations, including shaking, sobbing and serious sleep disturbances…No one should have access to these images."
– Maizie Chapin, sister (triplet) of Ethan Chapin

Ms. Laramie and Ms. Chapin granted permission to share their experience for this presentation to the Nevada Public Records Task Force

Idaho 4: Trauma From Public Records Disclosure

Idaho Shows What Happens When Protection in Public Records Comes Too Late

Nevada Should Not Require Victims to Discover Disclosure After the Fact, Suffer Harm, Hire Attorneys, and Seek Emergency Relief in Court.

Victim Protection: Enumerated NPRA Exceptions

+ Victim names and identifying information (addresses, phone numbers, location data)
+ Crime-scene images
+ Bodyworn-camera footage depicting victims, homes, bodies, or grief
+ 911 calls and witness statements containing trauma, fear, or private facts
+ Images of personal belongings, bedrooms, bodies, or final moments

The more intimate the record, the clearer the protection should be.

Victim Protection: Enumerated NPRA Procedures

+Notice before release of sensitive victim records

+Allow victims to object before records are released

+Allow victims to seek court protection prohibiting release

Protect the victim.
Disclose the government conduct.

Private Homes: Constitutional Protection

Digital Intrusion of Private Homes with Public Release of Bodycam Footage

Individuals have the right to be free from **unreasonable searches** and seizures.

Fourth Amendment, United States Constitution
Article 1, Section 18, Nevada Constitution

Law enforcement's probable cause to enter a home does not justify *media*'s entry or seizure.

Wilson v. Layne, 526 U.S. 603 (1999).

Private Homes: Constitutional Protection

A Call for Help Should not Become:

- A public tour of the home
- A publicly searchable video
- True-crime content
- Information available to case a home for future crimes
- Evidence for harassment
- Permanent digital surveillance

The NPRA Should Explicitly Protect Private Homes while Preserving the Ability to Disclose Footage or Photographs Where it Genuinely Advances Public Oversight of Questionable Government Conduct.

Prosecutions: Constitutional Protection

When Records Involve an Active Criminal Prosecution, Premature Disclosure Implicates Constitutional Rights

- Sixth Amendment Right to a Fair Trial
- Substantive Due Process Right- Punishment
- Procedural Due Process- Notice and Opportunity to Be Heard in Public Records Requests and Litigation

Prosecutions: Constitutional Protection

NPRA Litigation: A Procedural Due Process Problem

- A different judge
- Different parties
- Different legal standards
- No criminal defendant or prosecutor participation
- Limited knowledge of trial strategy or evidentiary issues in criminal case

The Criminal Judge Has Constitutional Duties to Ensure a Fair Trial that the NPRA Court is not Positioned to Protect

Prosecutions: Constitutional Protection

Transparency with Constitutional Timing

The NPRA Should Include an Enumerated Exception for Law Enforcement Records Involved in an Active Prosecution

Public access should be preserved. Constitutional rights must come first.

Liability Created by the NPRA

Constitutional Issues in the NPRA Leave Government Entities Vulnerable to Section 1983 Liability

Media Access to Private Homes- Fourth Amendment. *Wilson v. Layne*, 526 U.S. 603 (1999).

Images of Dead Bodies- 14th Amendment Due Process, Right to Privacy. *Marsh v. County of San Diego*, 680 F.3d 1148, 1153 (9th Cir. 2012)

Pretrial Arrestee Mugshots-14th Amendment Due Process, Punishment. *Houston v. Maricopa, Cnty. of, Ariz.*, 116 F.4th 935 (9th Cir. 2024)

Officer Personnel Files- 14th Amendment Due Process, Right to Privacy. *Kallstrom v. City of Columbus*, 136 F.3d 1055 (6th Cir. 1998)

Recommended Reforms to the NPRA

Reveal the Government, not Expose the Governed

Victim Privacy. Exceptions for Records Involving Victims. Procedures for Victim Notice and Opportunity to Be Heard.

Private Homes. Exceptions for Bodycam Footage and Photographs of Private Homes.

Transparency with Constitutional Timing

Prosecutions. Exception for Records Involved with Active Prosecutions.

NCVLI
NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM LAW INSTITUTE
PROTECTING, ENFORCING & ADVANCING VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Victim Law Bulletin

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS PROJECT OF THE NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM LAW INSTITUTE AT LEWIS & CLARK LAW SCHOOL

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Protecting Victims' Rights and Interests in the Context of Open Records Laws

Among the many collateral issues resulting from the commission of a crime that victims may face is an attempt by members of the public, offenders or their families, or the media to use open records laws to seek records held by government agencies that contain victims' information. Among the common records sought are police reports, records of 911 calls, law enforcement body worn camera footage, records associated with state crime victim compensation claims and judicial records. Open records laws—also commonly referred to as freedom of information acts, public records laws, sunshine laws or right to know acts—are designed to allow persons to request government documents and, if the government agency holding the records refuses to turn them over, to file a lawsuit to compel disclosure.[1]

These records may include private information about victims, such as information about victims' mental or medical health, and their home, employment, family and more. Because of the private nature of these types of records, their potential disclosure via open records laws implicates victims' rights and interests—including the rights to protection,[2] privacy and to be treated fairly and with dignity and respect[3]—and can result in secondary victimization.[4] Assisting victims with the meaningful exercise of their rights in the context of open records laws requires that practitioners understand their jurisdiction's laws and adopt strategies to protect these rights in the face of requests seeking victims' information.

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Identifying and Understanding Open Records Laws and Their Exemptions

The federal government and every state has laws governing public access to governmental records—i.e., public records laws.[5] The overarching purpose of the federal open records law, known as the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, is to afford the public broad access to public records.[6] State laws, which are often modeled on FOIA,[7] have similar stated purposes.[8] Both state and federal laws carry a presumption of disclosure, meaning that "public records" are presumed open for public inspection unless an exemption applies.[9]

For purposes of open records laws, "public records" are generally defined to include any writing or recording—including audio and video recordings—with information about the conduct of public business that is prepared, owned, used or retained by public agencies.[10] A jurisdiction's open records law and case law determine the governmental agencies to which the law applies in that jurisdiction.[11]

Just as there are many governmental agencies involved in public life, there are many types of public records that may fall within the purview of open records laws unless exempted, including judicial records; marriage, divorce and annulment records; birth and death records; automobile registration and driver's license records; automobile collision reports; corporation registration and licensing; federal tax lien information; and law enforcement records (including 911 recordings and body-worn and dashboard camera footage).

Because open records laws carry a presumption that public records are open for inspection unless an exemption applies, it is important for practitioners working with victims to understand their jurisdiction's exemptions and how they operate.[12] For example, exemptions can work to exempt an entire category of records from disclosure (e.g., all records about participants in an address confidentiality program), or can work to exempt from disclosure only specific information contained within a record (e.g., the name of victims of certain crimes within law enforcement records).[13] Further, exemptions may be framed either as a mandatory exemption (requiring the records' custodian to decline any request to access the exempted record or information), or as a discretionary exemption (permitting the records custodian to exercise discretion to either grant or decline requests to access the particular records or information).[14]

Common categories of exemptions that may directly aid protection of victims' rights to privacy, protection and to be treated with fairness, dignity and respect include: (1) records likely to contain sensitive and private information such as judicial records,[15] medical and education records, information about participants in address confidentiality programs, sexual assault or

family violence program records, records deemed confidential or protected by evidentiary privileges, and state compensation records;[16] (2) law enforcement records, including investigative records, 911 calls, and body-worn and dashboard camera recordings (often, however, this exemption limits access only when it would interfere with an active investigation);[17] and (3) a catch-all category for other information or records that are specifically exempted from disclosure by statute or rule.[18] A handful of jurisdictions also exempt from disclosure records sought under open records laws by incarcerated offenders or their representatives except under limited circumstances.[19]

Timely Notice is Key to Challenging Records Requests for Victim Information

For victims and their representatives to make protective arguments leveraging either open records laws' exemptions or victims' rights to privacy, protection and to be treated with fairness, dignity and respect, they must first have timely notice of the records request.

At least one jurisdiction provides an explicit procedure to challenge open records requests, and the procedure references notice. The statute recognizes the right of an agency or the "person who is named in the record or to whom the record specifically pertains" to file a motion and affidavit in the superior court in which the record is maintained to enjoin its disclosure. *See* Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 42.56.540 (providing that the court may enjoin "[t]he examination of any specific public record . . . [if the court] finds that such examination would clearly not be in the public interest and would substantially and irreparably damage any person, or would substantially and irreparably damage vital governmental functions"). The statute further provides that "[a]n agency has the option of notifying persons named in the record or to whom a record specifically pertains, that release of a record has been requested[;] [h]owever, this option does not exist where the agency is required by law to provide such notice." *Id. See also Freedom Found. v. Wash. State Dep't of Soc. & Health Servs.*, 445 P.3d 971, 980 (Wash. Ct. App. 2019) (explaining that "RCW 42.56.540 allows an agency to notify an affected person of a PRA [Public Records Act] request[,]" that "former RCW 42.56.520 states that the agency may take additional time to respond to a requestor in order to provide such notice[,]" and that "[t]he purpose of this notice and the delay in production is to give a person affected by a PRA request time to request an injunction under RCW 42.56.540").

Because of victims' rights to privacy, protection, and to be treated with fairness, dignity and respect, agencies are "required by law to provide" timely notice to victims of requests for records that contain victims' information in all cases. Timely notice is a necessity for victims who wish

to assert their rights to protect their information from disclosure; thus even when not explicitly provided for in statute, victims are entitled to timely notice of requests for records that include their information. This understanding of notice—mandating notice when a right is at risk—is rooted in due process. Moreover, due process requires not only that notice is provided, but also that it is afforded in a meaningful manner.[20] Thus, due process requires that victims are provided timely notice of requests made pursuant to open records laws for records that implicate victims' rights and interests so that they may seek to protect the records from disclosure.[21] Only with sufficient notice may victims make informed decisions about whether, when and how to exercise their rights and mitigate the risk of re-victimization.[22]

Practice tips:

- Research the open records law in a jurisdiction, including all exemptions, as well as other protections provided to victims' information *before* a request is made.
- Invest time in learning about the agencies in a jurisdiction that are likely to hold records subject to a public records request that may contain victims' information. Visit their websites and meet with the personnel responsible for records requests to determine what records they hold and where, as well as what their policies are for responding to public records requests.
- Consider proactively contacting the records personnel that hold records implicating the victim's rights to: (1) request that the agency provide timely notice to the victim of any requests for the records; and (2) permit the victim and his/her/their attorney or other representative to review the records and make requests to have records exempted from disclosure and/or to request redaction of private or identifying information.
- If exemption and/or redaction are not possible, and someone seeks disclosure, consider all avenues for relief available in your jurisdiction, including filing a motion to enjoin disclosure of the records.[23]

We would like your feedback! Click or scan code to complete our questionnaire.

[1] "Without question, the [federal Freedom of Information] Act is broadly conceived. It seeks to permit access to official information long shielded unnecessarily from public view and attempts to create a judicially enforceable public right to secure such information from possibly unwilling official hands." *EPA v. Mink,* 410 U.S. 73, 80 (1973), *superseded by statute on other grounds as recognized in Halpen v. FBI,* 181 F.3d 279, 291 (2nd Cir.1999).
[2] Victims in many jurisdiction have the rights to protection and to be free from harassment and intimidation. *See, e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1) (guaranteeing crime victims the right to reasonable protection from the accused); Alaska Const. art. 1, § 24 (granting victims "the right to be reasonably protected from the accused"); Ariz. Const. art. 2, § 2.1(A)(1) (according victims the right "to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse, throughout the criminal justice process"); Conn. Const. art. 1, § 8(b)(3) (guaranteeing victims "the right to be reasonably protected from the accused"); Ill. Const. art. 1, § 8.1(a)(8) (granting victims "[t]he right to be reasonably protected from the accused"); Mich. Const. art. I, § 24(1) (guaranteeing victims the "right to be reasonably protected from the accused"); Mo. Const. art. I, § 32(1)(6) (granting victims the "right to reasonable protection from the defendant or any person acting on behalf of the defendant"); N.M. Const. art. II, § 24(A)(3) (granting victims the "right to be reasonably protected from the accused"); Ohio Const. art. I, § 10a(A)(4) (according victims the right "to reasonable protection from the accused or any person acting on behalf of the accused"); Or. Const. art. I, § 43(1)(a) (granting victims the "right to be reasonably protected from the criminal defendant"); S.C. Const. art. I, § 24(A)(6) (granting victims the right to "be reasonably protected from the accused or persons acting on his behalf"); Tenn. Const. art. I, § 35(2) (granting victims "the right to be free from intimidation, harassment and abuse throughout the criminal justice system"); Wis. Const. art. I, § 9m (granting victims the right to "reasonable protection from the accused").
[3] Some combination of victims' rights to privacy and to be treated with fairness, dignity, and respect is found in many jurisdictions' laws nationwide. *See, e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(8) (treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy); Ariz. Const. art. 2, § 2.1(A)(1) (treated with fairness, respect, and dignity); Cal. Const. art. I, § 28(b)(1) (treated with fairness and respect for privacy and dignity); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-4.1- 302.5(1)(a) (treated with fairness, respect, and dignity); Conn. Const. art. 1, § 8(b)(1) (treated with fairness and respect); Fla. Const. art. I, § 16(b)(1) (treated with fairness and respect for the victim's dignity); Ga. Const. art. I, § 1, ¶ XXX(a) (accorded the utmost dignity and respect and be treated fairly by the criminal justice system); Haw. Rev. Stat. § 801D-1 (treated with dignity, respect, courtesy, and sensitivity); Idaho Const. art. 1, § 22(1) (treated with fairness, respect, dignity and privacy); Ill. Const. art. 1, § 8.1(a)(1) (treated with fairness and respect for victim's dignity and privacy); Ind. Const. art. 1, § 13(b) (treated with fairness, dignity, and respect); Kan. Stat. Ann. § 74-7333(a)(1) (treated with courtesy, compassion, and respect for victim's dignity and privacy); La. Const. art. I, § 25 (treated with fairness, dignity, and respect); Md. Const. Decl. of Rights art. 47(a) (treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity); Mich. Const. art. 1, § 24(1) (treated with fairness and respect for victim's dignity and privacy); Miss. Const. art. 3, § 26A(1) (treated with fairness, dignity, and respect); Nev. Const. art. I, § 8A(1)(a) (treated with fairness and respect for victim's privacy and dignity); N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 21- M:8-k(II)(a) (treated with fairness and respect for victim's dignity and privacy); N.J. Const. art. 1, § 22 (treated with fairness, compassion, and respect); N.M. Const. art. 2, § 24(A)(1) (treated with fairness and respect for victim's dignity and privacy); N.C. Const. art. I, § 37(1) (treated with dignity and respect by the criminal justice system); Ohio Const. art. I, § 10a(A)(1) (treated with fairness and respect for victim's safety, dignity and privacy); Okla. Const. art. II, § 34 (A)(treated with fairness and respect for victim's safety, dignity and privacy); Or. Const. art. I, § 42(1) (accorded due dignity and respect); Pa. Const. Stat. § 11.102(1) (treated with dignity, respect, courtesy, and sensitivity); R.I. Const. art. 1, § 23 (treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity); S.C. Const. art. I, § 24(A)(1) (treated with fairness, respect, and dignity); Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-38-102(a)(1) (treated with dignity and compassion); Utah Const. art. I, § 28(1)(a) (treated with fairness, respect, and dignity); Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 5303(a) (treated with dignity and respect); Va. Const. art. I, § 8-A(2) (treated with respect, dignity and fairness); Wash. Const. art. 1, § 35 (accorded due dignity and respect); Wis. Const. art. I, § 9m (treated with fairness, dignity, and respect for privacy). If a victim is to be treated with dignity,

fairness and respect, his/her/their privacy must be honored and protected. *Cf. Schmerber v. California*, 384 U.S. 757, 769-70 (1966) (observing in the context of searches and seizures that the Fourth Amendment protects the twin "interests in human dignity and privacy"). *See also Johnson v. Carroll*, Civ. Act. No. 05-237-KAJ, 2011 WL 12854409 (D. Del. Jan. 18, 2011) (ordering documents sealed in habeas proceeding to protect the victim's privacy under both the CVRA and 18 U.S.C. § 3509). Although the rights of "fairness," "dignity" and "respect" are broad and seemingly abstract, these are enforceable rights with unique meaning. Notably, one state, Utah, has statutorily defined the terms. *See* Utah Code Ann. §§ 77-38-2(2) (defining dignity as "treating the crime victim with worthiness, honor, and esteem"), (3) (defining fairness as "treating the crime victim reasonably, even-handedly, and impartially"), (8) (defining respect as "treating the crime victim with regard and value").

[4] Secondary victimization is "victimization that occurs not as a direct result of the criminal act but through the response of institutions and individuals to the victim." U.N. Office for Drug Control & Crime Prevention, Handbook on Just. for Victims 9 (1999), https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UNODC_Handbook_on_Justice_for_victims.pdf. *See also, e.g.,* Pamela Tontodonato & Edna Erez, *Crime, Punishment, and Victim Distress,* 3 Int'l R. of Victimology 33, 34 (1994) (defining "secondary victimization" as "the wounds suffered by victims when they come in contact with the criminal justice system as complainants or witnesses"); Malini Laxminarayan, *Procedural Just. and Psychol. Effects of Crim. Proc.: The Moderating Effect of Offense Type*, 25 Soc. Just. Res. 390, 392 (2012) (describing "secondary victimization" as "negative experiences" caused by criminal proceedings or "societal reactions in response to a primary victimization that may be perceived as a further violation of rights or entitlements by the victim"). For a discussion of secondary victimization and its impact on victims, *see Polyvictims: Victims' Rights Enforcement as a Tool to Mitigate "Secondary Victimization" in the Crim. Just. Sys.*, Victim Law Bull. (Nat'l Crime Victim Law Inst., Portland, Or.), Mar. 2013, https://law.lclark.edu/live/files/13798-polyvictims-victims-rights-enforcement-as-a-tool.

[5] *See* 5 U.S.C. §552; Ala. Code § 36-12-40; Alaska Stat. Ann. § 40.25.110; Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39-121; Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105; Cal. Gov't Code § 6253; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-203; Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 1-210; Del. Code Ann. tit. 9, § 1184; D.C. Code Ann. § 2-1710; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 119.01; Ga. Code Ann. § 50-18-70; Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 92-1; Idaho Code Ann. § 74-102; 5 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 140/1; Ind. Code Ann. § 5-14-3-1; Iowa Code Ann. § 22.2; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 45-216; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 61.872; La. Stat. Ann. § 44:31; Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 1, § 408-A; Md. Code Ann., Gen. Prov. § 4-103; Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 66, § 10; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 15.231; Minn. Stat. Ann. § 13.03; Miss. Code Ann. § 25-61-1; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 610.011; Mont. Code Ann. § 2-6-1003; Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 84-712.01; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239.010; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 91-A:4; N.J. Rev. Stat. § 47:1A-1; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 14-2-1; N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 84; N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 132-6; N.D. Const. art. 11, § 6, N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 44-04-18; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 149.43; Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 51, § 24A.2; Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 192.314; 65 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 67.701; 38 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 38-2-3; S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-30; S.D. Codified Laws § 1-27-1; Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503; Tex. Gov't. Code Ann. § 552.001; Utah Code Ann. § 63G-2-201; Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, § 316; Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3704; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 42.56.001; W. Va. Code Ann. § 29B-1-3; Wis. Stat. Ann. § 19.35; Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 16-4-202.

[6] The United States Supreme Court has explained that "[t]h basic purpose of FOIA is to ensure an informed citizenry, vital to the functioning of a democratic society, needed to check against corruption and to hold the governors accountable to the governed." *NLRB v. Robbins Tire & Rubber Co.*, 437 U.S. 214, 242 (1978).

[7] Many state jurisdictions have modeled their open records laws on the federal FOIA. For this reason, state courts routinely draw on federal judicial decisions when deciding questions of statutory construction and legislative history. *See, e.g., Regents of Univ. of Cal. v. Super. Ct.*, 166 Cal. Rptr. 3d 166, 179-80 (Cal. Ct. App. 2013), *as modified on denial of reh'g*, (Jan. 14, 2014) (explaining that because "[t]he CPRA [California Public Records Act] was modeled on its federal predecessor, the FOIA[,] . . . [t]he legislative history and judicial construction of the FOIA . . . serve to illuminate the interpretation of its California counterpart"); *Powder River Basin Res. Council v. Wyo. Oil and Gas Conservation Comm'n*, 320 P.3d 222, 232-33 (Wyo. 2014) (finding that the consideration of "federal precedent is especially appropriate in this case, as the philosophy behind the FOIA is consistent with that which led to the adoption of the WPRA [Wyoming Public Records Act], and the FOIA also exempts trade secrets

from public disclosure"). Further, when few cases exist interpreting a particular open records law, state courts may consider federal case law as well as decisions of other states as guidance. *See Powder River Basic Res. Council*, 320 P.3d at 232-233 (considering federal case law as persuasive); *Kenyon v. Garrels*, 540 N.E.2d 11, 13 (Ill. App. Ct. 1989) (considering other state court decisions as persuasive); *Montenegro v. City of Dover*, 34 A.3d 717 (N.H. 2011) (considering federal and other state court decisions as persuasive); *Abdur-Rashid v. N.Y.C. Police Dep't*, 992 N.Y.S.2d 870, 873 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2014) (considering federal case law as persuasive). State courts are not bound by cases interpreting the federal statute or other state open records laws, however. *See State Employees Ass'n v. Dep't of Mgmt. and Budget*, 404 N.W.2d 606, 613-14 (Mich. 1987) (considering and rejecting federal approach of using balancing test when applying the privacy exemption).

[8] *See e.g.*, Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-102 ("It is vital in a democratic society that public business be performed in an open and public manner so that the electors shall be advised of the performance of public officials and of the decisions that are reached in public activity and in making public policy."); Cal. Gov't Code § 6250 ("In enacting this chapter, the Legislature, mindful of the right of individuals to privacy, finds and declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state."); Ga. Code Ann. § 50-18-70(a) ("The General Assembly finds and declares that the strong public policy of this state is in favor of open government; that open government is essential to a free, open, and democratic society; and that public access to public records should be encouraged to foster confidence in government and so that the public can evaluate the expenditure of public funds and the efficient and proper functioning of its institutions. The General Assembly further finds and declares that there is a strong presumption that public records should be made available for public inspection without delay. This article shall be broadly construed to allow the inspection of governmental records. The exceptions set forth in this article, together with any other exception located elsewhere in the Code, shall be interpreted narrowly to exclude only those portions of records addressed by such exception."); 5 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 140/1 ("Pursuant to the fundamental philosophy of the American constitutional form of government, it is declared to be the public policy of the State of Illinois that all persons are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts and policies of those who represent them as public officials and public employees consistent with the terms of this Act. Such access is necessary to enable the people to fulfill their duties of discussing public issues fully and freely, making informed political judgments and monitoring government to ensure that it is being conducted in the public interest."); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3700(B) ("The affairs of government are not intended to be conducted in an atmosphere of secrecy since at all times the public is to be the beneficiary of any action taken at any level of government. Unless a public body or its officers or employees specifically elect to exercise an exemption provided by this chapter or any other statute, every meeting shall be open to the public and all public records shall be available for inspection and copying upon request."); W. Va. Code Ann. § 29B-1-1 ("Pursuant to the fundamental philosophy of the American constitutional form of representative government which holds to the principle that government is the servant of the people, and not the master of them, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of West Virginia that all persons are, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and employees. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments of government they have created."); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 19.31 ("In recognition of the fact that a representative government is dependent upon an informed electorate, it is declared to be the public policy of this state that all persons are entitled to the greatest possible information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those officers and employees who represent them. Further, providing persons with such information is declared to be an essential function of a representative government and an integral part of the routine duties of officers and employees whose responsibility it is to provide such information. To that end, ss. 19.32 to 19.37 shall be construed in every instance with a presumption of complete public access, consistent with the conduct of governmental business. The denial of public access generally is contrary to the public interest, and only in an exceptional case may access be denied.").

[9] *See, e.g.*, *U.S. Dep't of State v. Ray*, 502 U.S. 164, 173 (1991) ("The [FOIA] was designed 'to pierce the veil of administrative secrecy and to open agency action to the light of public scrutiny.' Consistently with this purpose, as well as the plain language of the Act, the strong presumption in favor of disclosure places the burden on the agency to justify the withholding of any requested documents.") (quoting *Dep't of Air Force v. Rose,* 425 U.S. 352, 361 (1976)); *see also* Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3700(B) ("All public records and meetings shall be presumed open, unless an exemption is properly invoked."); W. Va. Code Ann. § 29B-1-1 ("The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments of government they have created. To that end, the provisions of this article shall be liberally construed with the view of carrying out the above declaration of public policy."); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 19.31 ("[The state's open records laws] shall be construed in every instance with a presumption of complete public access, consistent with the conduct of governmental business. The denial of public access generally is contrary to the public interest, and only in an exceptional case may access be denied.").

[10] FOIA uses the term "agency records" instead of "public records[,]" which has been interpreted to include material created or obtained by an agency, and that is in the agency's control at the time the FOIA request is made. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(f)(2)(A)-(B) (defining "record" to include "any information that would be an agency record subject to the requirements of this section when maintained by an agency in any format, including an electronic format; and . . .any information described under subparagraph (A) that is maintained for an agency by an entity under Government contract, for the purposes of records management"); *U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Tax Analysts*, 492 U.S. 136, 144-46 (1989) (explaining that to meet FOIA's definition of "agency records" an "agency must 'either create or obtain' the requested materials" and "must be in control of the requested materials at the time the FOIA request is made"; and further explaining that "[b]y control we mean that the materials have come into the agency's possession in the legitimate conduct of its official duties"). *See also, e.g.*, Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-103(7)(A) ("'Public records' means writings, recorded sounds, films, tapes, electronic or computer-based information, or data compilations in any medium required by law to be kept or otherwise kept and that constitute a record of the performance or lack of performance of official functions that are or should be carried out by a public official or employee, a governmental agency, or any other agency or improvement district that is wholly or partially supported by public funds or expending public funds. All records maintained in public offices or by public employees within the scope of their employment shall be presumed to be public records."); Cal. Gov't Code § 6252(e), (g) (defining "[p]ublic records" to "include[] any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics[,]" and defining "writing" to "mean[] any handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, photocopying, transmitting by electronic mail or facsimile, and every other means of recording upon any tangible thing any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations thereof, and any record thereby created, regardless of the manner in which the record has been stored"); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-202(6)(a)(I) ("'Public records' means and includes all writings made, maintained, or kept by the state, any agency, institution, a nonprofit corporation incorporated pursuant to section 23-5-121(2), C.R.S., or political subdivision of the state, or that are described in section 29-1-902, C.R.S., and held by any local-government-financed entity for use in the exercise of functions required or authorized by law or administrative rule or involving the receipt or expenditure of public funds."); D.C. Code Ann. § 2-1701(13) ("'Public record' means any document, book, photographic image, electronic data recording, electronic mail, paper, video recording, sound recording, microfilm, computer disk, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristic, that documents a transaction or activity made, received, or retained pursuant to law or in connection with the transaction of public business by or with any officer or employee of the District. The medium upon which such information is recorded shall have no bearing on the determination of whether the record is a public record."); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 119.011(12) ("'Public records' means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency."); Ga. Code Ann. § 50-18-70(b)(2) ("'Public record' means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, computer based or generated information, data, data fields, or similar material

prepared and maintained or received by an agency or by a private person or entity in the performance of a service or function for or on behalf of an agency or when such documents have been transferred to a private person or entity by an agency for storage or future governmental use."); Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 84-712.01(1) ("Except when any other statute expressly provides that particular information or records shall not be made public, public records shall include all records and documents, regardless of physical form, of or belonging to this state, any county, city, village, political subdivision, or tax-supported district in this state, or any agency, branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, subunit, or committee of any of the foregoing. Data which is a public record in its original form shall remain a public record when maintained in computer files."); N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 86(4) ("'Record' means any information kept, held, filed, produced or reproduced by, with or for an agency or the state legislature, in any physical form whatsoever including, but not limited to, reports, statements, examinations, memoranda, opinions, folders, files, books, manuals, pamphlets, forms, papers, designs, drawings, maps, photos, letters, microfilms, computer tapes or discs, rules, regulations or codes."); Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(1)(A)(i) ("As used in this part and title 8, chapter 4, part 6: (A) 'Public record or records' or 'state record or records': (i) Means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, photographs, microfilms, electronic data processing files and output, films, sound recordings, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any governmental entity[.]"); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3701 ("'Public records' means all writings and recordings that consist of letters, words or numbers, or their equivalent, set down by handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostatting, photography, magnetic impulse, optical or magneto-optical form, mechanical or electronic recording or other form of data compilation, however stored, and regardless of physical form or characteristics, prepared or owned by, or in the possession of a public body or its officers, employees or agents in the transaction of public business."); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 19.32(2) ("'Record' means any material on which written, drawn, printed, spoken, visual, or electromagnetic information or electronically generated or stored data is recorded or preserved, regardless of physical form or characteristics, that has been created or is being kept by an authority. 'Record' includes, but is not limited to, handwritten, typed, or printed pages, maps, charts, photographs, films, recordings, tapes, optical discs, and any other medium on which electronically generated or stored data is recorded or preserved. 'Record' does not include drafts, notes, preliminary computations, and like materials prepared for the originator's personal use or prepared by the originator in the name of a person for whom the originator is working; materials that are purely the personal property of the custodian and have no relation to his or her office; materials to which access is limited by copyright, patent, or bequest; and published materials in the possession of an authority other than a public library that are available for sale, or that are available for inspection at a public library.").

[11] For example, the federal FOIA statute provides that for purposes of FOIA, "agency" is defined to mean: "each authority of the Government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency," but excludes: "(A) the Congress; (B) the courts of the United States; (C) the governments of the territories or possessions of the United States; (D) the government of the District of Columbia; or except as to the requirements of section 552 of this title—(E) agencies composed of representatives of the parties or of representatives of organizations of the parties to the disputes determined by them; (F) courts martial and military commissions; (G) military authority exercised in the field in time of war or in occupied territory; or (H) functions conferred by sections 1738, 1739, 1743, and 1744 of title 12; subchapter II of chapter 471 of title 49; or sections 1884, 1891-1902, and former section 1641(b)(2), of title 50, appendix[.]" 5 U.S.C. § 551(1). Interpretive judicial decisions have provided further clarification. *See, e.g.*, *Rocky Mountain Wild, Inc. v. United States Forest Serv.*, 878 F.3d 1258, 1261 (10th Cir. 2018) (holding that third-party contractor for the Forest Service was not a "federal agency" for purposes of the FOIA disclosure requirements even though agency and contractor had entered into an employment agreement, as "[i]n general, FOIA . . . does not apply to private companies, persons who receive federal contracts or grants, private organizations, or state or local governments" and the Forest Service did not exercise sufficient control over the day-to-day performance of the contractor to make it a federal instrumentality or FOIA agency"); *Main St. Legal Servs., Inc. v. Nat'l Sec. Council*, 811 F.3d 542, 568 (2d Cir. 2016) (concluding that the National Security Council "is not an agency subject to FOIA because both the Council itself and the NSC System (a) function only to

advise and assist the President in performing his national security responsibilities and (b) exercise no authority independent of the President"); *United States v. Chandler*, 220 F. Supp. 2d 165, 167-68 (E.D.N.Y. 2002) (internal citations omitted) (holding that because "[t]he United States Courts are expressly exempt from the definition of the word "agency" . . . and the Probation Department is an arm of the United States District Court[,] . . . the Probation Department is exempt from the disclosure requirements of the FOIA and the Privacy Act"). Some jurisdictions' open records laws explicitly provide that the law does not apply to certain governmental bodies, exempting them from public records requests. *See, e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1) (excluding from the definition of "agency" for purposes of the federal FOIA: "(A) the Congress; (B) the courts of the United States; (C) the governments of the territories or possessions of the United States; (D) the government of the District of Columbia; or except as to the requirements of section 552 of this title—(E) agencies composed of representatives of the parties or of representatives of organizations of the parties to the disputes determined by them; (F) courts martial and military commissions; (G) military authority exercised in the field in time of war or in occupied territory; or (H) functions conferred by sections 1738, 1739, 1743, and 1744 of title 12; subchapter II of chapter 471 of title 49; or sections 1884, 1891-1902, and former section 1641(b)(2), of title 50, appendix[.]"); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3703(A)(1), (4), (5) (providing that the state's freedom of information act does not apply to certain entities and records including the state parole board, sexual assault response teams, and multidisciplinary child sexual abuse response teams).

[12] Because of the presumption of openness that frames open records laws, courts typically conclude that the exceptions to disclosure are to be strictly construed and that—unless otherwise provided—the records' custodian bears the burden of establishing the applicability of an exception. *See, e.g., State ex rel. Anderson v. Vermilion*, 980 N.E.2d 975, 978-79 (Ohio 2012) (internal citations omitted) (explaining that it "construe[s] the Public Records Act liberally in favor of broad access and resolve[s] any doubt in favor of disclosure of public records[,]" and that it strictly construes exceptions against the records custodian, who "has the burden to establish the applicability of an exception"); *Koenig v. Thurston Cty.*, 287 P.3d 523, 525, 527 (Wash. 2012) (en banc) (noting that "[i]t is well settled that a reviewing court interprets the disclosure provisions of the PRA [Public Records Act] liberally and exemptions narrowly" and that "[t]he agency claiming the exemption bears the burden of proving that the documents requested fall within the scope of the exemption[,]" and holding that "[b]ecause the victim impact statement is not part of a prosecutor's investigation into criminal activity or alleged malfeasance, the investigative records exemption does not apply").

[13] Under circumstances in which some but not all of the information in a public record is exempted from disclosure, open records laws may explicitly require the records' custodian to disclose a redacted version of the record. *See, e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. § 552 ("Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this subsection. The amount of information deleted, and the exemption under which the deletion is made, shall be indicated on the released portion of the record, unless including that indication would harm an interest protected by the exemption in this subsection under which the deletion is made. If technically feasible, the amount of the information deleted, and the exemption under which the deletion is made, shall be indicated at the place in the record where such deletion is made."); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 119.07(1)(d) ("A person who has custody of a public record who asserts that an exemption applies to a part of such record shall redact that portion of the record to which an exemption has been asserted and validly applies, and such person shall produce the remainder of such record for inspection and copying."); Mo. Ann. Stat. § 610.024(1) ("If a public record contains material which is not exempt from disclosure as well as material which is exempt from disclosure, the public governmental body shall separate the exempt and nonexempt material and make the nonexempt material available for examination and copying."); 38 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 38-2-3(b) ("Any reasonably segregable portion of a public record excluded by subdivision 38-2-2(4) shall be available for public inspection after the deletion of the information which is the basis of the exclusion. If an entire document or record is deemed non-public, the public body shall state in writing that no portion of the document or record contains reasonable segregable information that is releasable."); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3704.01 ("No provision of this chapter is intended, nor shall it be construed or applied, to authorize a public body to withhold a public record in its entirety on the grounds that some portion of the public record is excluded from disclosure by this chapter or by any other

provision of law. A public record may be withheld from disclosure in its entirety only to the extent that an exclusion from disclosure under this chapter or other provision of law applies to the entire content of the public record. Otherwise, only those portions of the public record containing information subject to an exclusion under this chapter or other provision of law may be withheld, and all portions of the public record that are not so excluded shall be disclosed.").

[14] Using one jurisdiction—Oregon—as an example, the general rule with respect to exemptions is that, "[i]f [a] public body is satisfied that a claimed exemption from disclosure is justified, it may, but is not required to, withhold disclosure of the information." *Guard Pub. Co. v. Lane Cty. Sch. Dist. No. 4J*, 791 P.2d 854, 857 (Or. 1990) (emphasis in original) (explaining that "[a]n individual claiming an exemption from disclosure must *initially show* a public body that the exemption is legally and factually justified . . . . [and] [i]f the public body is satisfied that a claimed exemption from disclosure is justified, it may, *but is not required to,* withhold disclosure of the information"). However, in Oregon as well as other jurisdictions, there are some categories of records and information that public agencies are legally prohibited from disclosing or that may be disclosed only under specific circumstances or to select entities. For example, the Oregon Department of Human Services "may not" disclose records compiled in the course of investigating child abuse reports, but must make such records available to certain entities, such as a law enforcement agency investigating a subsequent case of child abuse. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 419B.035(1)(a). As a general rule, statutes that use terms such as "may not[,]" "shall not[,]" "it is prohibited[,]" or "it is unlawful" prohibit disclosure, without leaving any discretion to the public agency.

[15] This Bulletin focuses on the right to access public records, which is derived from the common law and from open records laws, and is generally not of constitutional dimension. Although courts have recognized a public right to access judicial proceedings grounded in the First Amendment of the Constitution as well as in common law, courts apply differing analysis to attempts to access judicial records. *Compare People v. Owens*, 420 P.3d 257, 258 (Colo. 2018) (finding "no support in United States Supreme Court jurisprudence for Petitioner's contention that the First Amendment provides the public with a constitutional right of access to any and all court records in cases involving matters of public concern" and finding instead that "[t]he Tenth Circuit has more than once declined to recognize a First Amendment right of access to court records") (citing *Lanphere & Urbaniak v. Colorado*, 21 F.3d 1508, 1512 (10th Cir. 1994) ("[T]here is no general First Amendment right in the public to access criminal justice records.") and *United States v. Hickey*, 767 F.2d 705, 709 (10th Cir. 1985) (distinguishing between the acknowledged right of the public and press to attend trial proceedings and a claimed of right to access court files)) *with Giuffre v. Maxwell*, 325 F. Supp. 3d 428, 440 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (internal citations omitted) (explaining that "[t]here are two 'related but distinct presumptions in favor of public access to court . . . records: a strong form rooted in the First Amendment and a slightly weaker form based in federal common law.' Generally, the public holds an affirmative, enforceable right of access to judicial records under both the common law and the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. 'The presumption of access is based on the need for federal courts, although independent–indeed, particularly because they are independent—to have a measure of accountability and for the public to have confidence in the administration of justice.' However, 'the right to inspect . . . judicial records is not absolute. Every court has supervisory power over its own records and files, and access has been denied where court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes' such as using records 'to gratify spite or promote scandals' or where files might serve 'as reservoirs of libelous statements for press consumption'"). Typically, open records act requests are analyzed pursuant to the jurisdiction's public records laws, although some states have adopted specific rules placing additional limitations on the disclosure of court records. *See, e.g.*, Wyo. R. Gov. Access Ct. Rec. R. 6(a), (e), (i), (n), (p), (r)-(u), (cc), (hh), (kk) (providing a "partial list" of court records that are not publicly accessible, which includes: (1) records exempted from inspection pursuant to public records' laws in [Wyoming Statutes, section] 16-4-203(b) and (d); (2) "domestic violence protection order petitioners' and their children's identifying information pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, section] 35-21-105(e)[;]" (3) "[r]ecords from child abuse and neglect proceedings, including but not limited to records of the multidisciplinary team, pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, sections] 14-3-424, 14-3-427(g), 14-3-437, and 14-3-439[;]" (4) "[d]iscovery material or other items submitted to a court for *in camera* review[;]" (5) "[m]ental health and counseling records pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, sections] 33-27-123,

33-38-113, 9-2-125, and 9-2-126[;]" (6) "[r]ecords sealed by a court[;]" (7) "[s]exual assault victim's identifying information prior to filing of the information or indictment in district court, and minor sexual assault victim's name pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, section] 6-2-319(a) and (b)[;]" (8) "[m]edical records pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, section] 16-4-203(d)(i)[;]" (9) "[c]rime victim's compensation application pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, section] 1-40-107(d)[;]" (10) "[c]hild abuse and neglect information pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, section] 14-3-214[;]" (11) "[s]exual assault victim medical examination information and reports pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, section] 6-2-309(m)[;]" and (12) "[c]oroner's records, including toxicology reports, photographs, video recordings or audio recordings made at the scene of the death or made in the course of postmortem examinations pursuant to [Wyoming Statutes, section] 7-4-105").

[16] *See, e.g.,* 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6) (exempting from FOIA "personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy"); Alaska Stat. Ann. § 40.25.120(a)(3), (4) (providing for the right of people to inspect public records "except . . . records required to be kept confidential by a federal law or regulation or by state law" and "medical and related public health records"); Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105(b)(2) ("It is the specific intent of this section that the following shall not be deemed to be made open to the public under the provisions of this chapter: . . . [m]edical records . . . and education records as defined in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, unless their disclosure is consistent with the provisions of that act"); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(c) (exempting from disclosure "[p]ersonnel, medical, or similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy"); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(k) (exempting from disclosure "[r]ecords, the disclosure of which is exempted or prohibited pursuant to federal or state law, including, but not limited to, provisions of the Evidence Code relating to privilege"); Cal. Gov't Code § 6276.01 (noting the intent of the legislature to exempt crime victims' "confidential information or records" based on the state victims' rights constitutional amendment); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254.17(a) ("Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require disclosure of records of the California Victim Compensation Board that relate to a request for assistance under Article 1 (commencing with Section 13950) of Chapter 5 of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2."); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-202(6)(b)(I), (IV) (excluding from the definition of "public records" subject to disclosure "[c]riminal justice records that are subject to the provisions of part 3 of this article" and "[m]aterials received, made, or kept by a crime victim compensation board or a district attorney that are confidential pursuant to the provisions of section 24-4.1-107.5"); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-204(2)(c) ("Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), the custodian shall deny the right of inspection of any materials received, made, or kept by a crime victim compensation board or a district attorney that are confidential pursuant to the provisions of section 24-4.1-107.5."); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-204(2)(d) ("Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), the custodian shall deny the right of inspection of any materials received, made, or kept by a witness protection board, the department of public safety, or a prosecuting attorney that are confidential pursuant to section 24-33.5-106.5."); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-204(2)(e) ("Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), the custodian shall deny the right of inspection of any materials received, made, or kept by the safe2tell program, as described in section 24-31-606."); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-204(3)(a)(I) ("The custodian shall deny the right of inspection of the following records, unless otherwise provided by law; except that any of the following records, other than letters of reference concerning employment, licensing, or issuance of permits, shall be available to the person in interest pursuant to this subsection (3): (I) Medical, mental health, sociological . . . and electronic health records, on individual persons . . . exclusive of coroners' autopsy reports . . .; but either the custodian or the person in interest may request a professionally qualified person, who shall be furnished by the said custodian, to be present to interpret the records[.]"); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-204 (3)(a)(XXII) ("The custodian shall deny the right of inspection of the following records, unless otherwise provided by law; except that any of the following records, other than letters of reference concerning employment, licensing, or issuance of permits, shall be available to the person in interest pursuant to this subsection (3): . . . (XXII) Personal information, as defined in section 18-9-313(1)(e), in a record for which the custodian has received a request under section 18-9-313;" where "personal information" is defined to include the home address,

home telephone number, personal mobile telephone number, pager number, personal e-mail address, and a personal photograph of a participant in the address confidentiality program); Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 1-210(b)(2), (10), (21) ("Nothing in the Freedom of Information Act shall be construed to require disclosure of. . . [p]ersonnel or medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute an invasion of personal privacy"; "[r]ecords, tax returns, reports and statements exempted by federal law or the general statutes or communications privileged by the attorney-client relationship, marital relationship, clergy-penitent relationship, doctor-patient relationship, therapist-patient relationship or any other privilege established by the common law or the general statutes, including any such records, tax returns, reports or communications that were created or made prior to the establishment of the applicable privilege under the common law or the general statutes"; or "[t]he residential, work or school address of any participant in the address confidentiality program established pursuant to sections 54-240 to 54-240*o*, inclusive"); D.C. Code Ann. § 2-1707(a) ("Any public record made confidential by law shall be so treated."); D.C. Code Ann. § 2-1707(b) ("No provision of this chapter shall be construed to authorize or require the opening of any records ordered to be sealed by a court."); Idaho Code Ann. § 74-104(2) (exempting from disclosure "[r]ecords contained in court files of judicial proceedings, the disclosure of which is prohibited by or under rules adopted by the Idaho supreme court, but only to the extent that confidentiality is provided under such rules"); Idaho Code Ann. § 74-106(27) (exempting from disclosure "[r]ecords in an address confidentiality program participant's file as provided for in chapter 57, title 19, Idaho Code, other than the address designated by the secretary of state, except under the following circumstances: (a) If requested by a law enforcement agency, to the law enforcement agency; or (b) If directed by a court order, to a person identified in the order"); Kan. Stat. Ann. § 45-221(a)(2), (3), (30), (47) ("Except to the extent disclosure is otherwise required by law, a public agency shall not be required to disclose: . . . [r]ecords which are privileged under the rules of evidence, unless the holder of the privilege consents to the disclosure"; "[m]edical, psychiatric, psychological or alcoholism or drug dependency treatment records which pertain to identifiable patients"; "[p]ublic records containing information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy"; or "[i]nformation that would reveal the location of a shelter or a safehouse or similar place where persons are provided protection from abuse or the name, address, location or other contact information of alleged victims of stalking, domestic violence or sexual assault"); Miss. Code. Ann. § 25-61-12(3) ("Personal information of victims, including victim impact statements and letters of support on behalf of victims that are contained in records on file with the Mississippi Department of Corrections and State Parole Board, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter."); N.J. Stat. Ann. § 47:1A-1.1 (exempting from the definition of "government records" and finding confidential and therefore not to be disclosed pursuant to the state's open records law "victims' records, except that a victim of a crime shall have access to the victim's own records"); 38 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 38-2-2(4)(A)(1)(a) ("For the purposes of this chapter, the following records shall not be deemed public: . . . [a]ll records relating to a client/attorney relationship and to a doctor/patient relationship, including all medical information relating to an individual in any files"); Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 552.138(b)(1)-(6) (providing that "[i]nformation maintained by a family violence shelter center, victims of trafficking shelter center, or sexual assault program is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if it is information that relates to: (1) the home address, home telephone number, or social security number of an employee or a volunteer worker of a family violence shelter center, victims of trafficking shelter center, or sexual assault program, regardless of whether the employee or worker complies with Section 552.024; (2) the location or physical layout of a family violence shelter center or victims of trafficking shelter center; (3) the name, home address, home telephone number, or numeric identifier of a current or former client of a family violence shelter center, victims of trafficking shelter center, or sexual assault program; (4) the provision of services, including counseling and sheltering, to a current or former client of a family violence shelter center, victims of trafficking shelter center, or sexual assault program; (5) the name, home address, or home telephone number of a private donor to a family violence shelter center, victims of trafficking shelter center, or sexual assault program; or (6) the home address or home telephone number of a member of the board of directors or the board of trustees of a family violence shelter center, victims of trafficking shelter center, or sexual assault program, regardless of whether the board member complies with Section 552.024"); Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 552.1325(b)(1)-(2) (declaring certain

information in a victim impact statement to be confidential and exempt from disclosure, including "(1) the name, social security number, address, and telephone number of a crime victim; and (2) any other information the disclosure of which would identify or tend to identify the crime victim"); Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 552.101 (exempting information from disclosure "if it is information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision"); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3705.2(1) (excluding "[c]onfidential information, including victim identity, provided to or obtained by staff in a rape crisis center or a program for battered spouses" from the mandatory disclosure provisions of the state's freedom of information act but providing that it "may be disclosed by the custodian in his discretion, except where such disclosure is prohibited by law"); W. Va. Code Ann. § 29B-1-4(a)(2) (exempting from disclosure "[i]nformation of a personal nature such as that kept in a personal, medical, or similar file, if the public disclosure of the information would constitute an unreasonable invasion of privacy, unless the public interest by clear and convincing evidence requires disclosure in this particular instance"); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3705.2(1), (5) (excluding "[c]onfidential information, including victim identity, provided to or obtained by staff in a rape crisis center or a program for battered spouses" and "[i]nformation concerning the mental health assessment of an individual subject to commitment as a sexually violent predator . . . held by the Commitment Review Committee" from the mandatory disclosure provisions of the state's freedom of information act but providing that—with the exception of "information identifying the victims of a sexually violent predator[,] which may never be disclosed—this information "may be disclosed by the custodian in his discretion, except where such disclosure is prohibited by law"); Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 16-4-203(d)(i), (vii)-(viii) (providing that disclosure of the following pursuant to a public records request shall be denied "unless otherwise provided by law": (1) "[m]edical, psychological and sociological data on individual persons, exclusive of coroners' verdicts and written dockets as provided in W.S. 7-4-105(a);" (2) "[h]ospital records relating to medical administration, medical staff, personnel, medical care and other medical information, whether on individual persons or groups, or whether of a general or specific classification;" and (3) "[s]chool district records containing information relating to the biography, family, physiology, religion, academic achievement and physical or mental ability of any student except to the person in interest or to the officials duly elected and appointed to supervise him").

[17] *See, e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C), (F) (exempting "records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information . . . could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, . . . could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, . . . or . . . could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual"); Alaska Stat. Ann. § 40.25.120(a)(6)(C), (G) (providing for the right of people to inspect public records "except . . . records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of the law enforcement records or information . . . could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of a suspect, defendant, victim, or witness;" or "[]could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of an individual"); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f) (exempting from disclosure "[r]ecords of complaints to, or investigations conducted by, or records of intelligence information or security procedures of, the office of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, the Office of Emergency Services and any state or local police agency, or any investigatory or security files compiled by any other state or local police agency, or any investigatory or security files compiled by any other state or local agency for correctional, law enforcement, or licensing purposes[;]" however, victims are entitled to receive from "state and local law enforcement agencies" information including "the names and addresses of persons involved in, or witnesses other than confidential informants to, the incident, the description of any property involved, the date, time, and location of the incident, all diagrams, statements of the parties involved in the incident, the statements of all witnesses, other than confidential informants"); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(2)(A) (noting that even though investigative records generally are exempted from disclosure, "state and local law enforcement agencies shall make public" certain information, "except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation[,]" including "[s]ubject to the restrictions imposed by Section 841.5 of the Penal Code, the time, substance, and location of all complaints or requests for assistance received by the agency and the time and

nature of the response thereto, including, to the extent the information regarding crimes alleged or committed or any other incident investigated is recorded, the time, date, and location of occurrence, the time and date of the report, the name and age of the victim, the factual circumstances surrounding the crime or incident, and a general description of any injuries, property, or weapons involved[,]" except that "[t]he name of a victim of any crime defined by Section 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266e, 266f, 266j, 267, 269, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.2, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 422.6, 422.7, 422.75, 646.9, or 647.6 of the Penal Code may be withheld at the victim's request, or at the request of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor. When a person is the victim of more than one crime, information disclosing that the person is a victim of a crime defined in any of the sections of the Penal Code set forth in this subdivision may be deleted at the request of the victim, or the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, in making the report of the crime, or of any crime or incident accompanying the crime, available to the public in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph"); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(2)(B) ("Subject to the restrictions imposed by Section 841.5 of the Penal Code, the names and images of a victim of human trafficking, as defined in Section 236.1 of the Penal Code, and of that victim's immediate family, other than a family member who is charged with a criminal offense arising from the same incident, may be withheld at the victim's request until the investigation or any subsequent prosecution is complete."); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(3) (providing that notwithstanding the general policy of non-disclosure of law enforcement records, and "[s]ubject to the restrictions of Section 841.5 of the Penal Code and this subdivision," certain information may be disclosed, including "the current address of every individual arrested by the agency and the current address of the victim of a crime, if the requester declares under penalty of perjury that the request is made for a scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purpose, or that the request is made for investigation purposes by a licensed private investigator as described in Chapter 11.3 (commencing with Section 7512) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code. However, the address of the victim of any crime defined by Section 220, 236.1, 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266e, 266f, 266j, 267, 269, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.2, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 422.6, 422.7, 422.75, 646.9, or 647.6 of the Penal Code shall remain confidential. Address information obtained pursuant to this paragraph shall not be used directly or indirectly, or furnished to another, to sell a product or service to any individual or group of individuals, and the requester shall execute a declaration to that effect under penalty of perjury. This paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit or limit a scholarly, journalistic, political, or government use of address information obtained pursuant to this paragraph."); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(4) (providing that "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, commencing July 1, 2019, a video or audio recording that relates to a critical incident, as defined in subparagraph (C), may be withheld only" under certain circumstances, including "if, based on the facts and circumstances depicted in the recording, disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation, such as by endangering the safety of a witness or a confidential source[,]" or "[i]f the agency demonstrates, on the facts of the particular case, that the public interest in withholding a video or audio recording clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure because the release of the recording would, based on the facts and circumstances depicted in the recording, violate the reasonable expectation of privacy of a subject depicted in the recording," and where "the agency demonstrates that the reasonable expectation of privacy of a subject depicted in the recording cannot adequately be protected through redaction as described in clause (i) and that interest outweighs the public interest in disclosure"); Cal. Gov't Code § 6254.4.5(a) (providing that state open records laws do "not require disclosure of a video or audio recording that was created during the commission or investigation of the crime of rape, incest, sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse that depicts the face, intimate body part, or voice of a victim of the incident depicted in the recording[,]" and that "[a]n agency shall justify withholding such a video or audio recording by demonstrating, pursuant to Section 6255, that on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not disclosing the recording clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the recording"); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-204(2)(a)(1) (providing that "[t]he custodian may deny the right of inspection of the following records, unless otherwise provided by law, on the ground that disclosure to the applicant would be contrary to the public interest: Any records of the investigations conducted by any sheriff, prosecuting attorney, or police department, any records of the intelligence information or security procedures of any sheriff, prosecuting attorney,

or police department, or any investigatory files compiled for any other law enforcement purpose"); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-305(5) ("On the ground that disclosure would be contrary to the public interest, and unless otherwise provided by law, including as required by section 24-72-303(4), the custodian may deny access to records of investigations conducted by or of intelligence information or security procedures of any sheriff, district attorney, or police department or any criminal justice investigatory files compiled for any other law enforcement purpose."); Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 1-210(b)(3), (27) ("Nothing in the Freedom of Information Act shall be construed to require disclosure of: . . .[1] [r]ecords of law enforcement agencies not otherwise available to the public which records were compiled in connection with the detection or investigation of crime, if the disclosure of such records would not be in the public interest because it would result in the disclosure of (A) the identity of informants not otherwise known or the identity of witnesses not otherwise known whose safety would be endangered or who would be subject to threat or intimidation if their identity was made known, (B) the identity of minor witnesses, (C) signed statements of witnesses . . . [or] (G) the name and address of the victim of a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, voyeurism under section 53a-189a, injury or risk of injury, or impairing of morals under section 53-21 or family violence, as defined in section 46b-38a, or of an attempt thereof"; or "[2] [a]ny record created by a law enforcement agency or other federal, state, or municipal governmental agency consisting of a photograph, film, video or digital or other visual image depicting the victim of a homicide, to the extent that such record could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of the victim or the victim's surviving family members"); Idaho Code Ann. §§ 74-105(1), 74-106(17) (exempting from disclosure "[i]nvestigatory records of a law enforcement agency, as defined in section 74-101(7), Idaho Code, under the conditions set forth in section 74-124, Idaho Code" and "[r]ecords of the Idaho state police or department of correction received or maintained pursuant to section 19-5514, Idaho Code, relating to DNA databases and databanks"); Idaho Code Ann. § 74-124(1) ("Notwithstanding any statute or rule of court to the contrary, nothing in this chapter nor chapter 10, title 59, Idaho Code, shall be construed to require disclosure of investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes by a law enforcement agency, but such exemption from disclosure applies only to the extent that the production of such records would: (a) Interfere with enforcement proceedings; (b) Deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication; [or] (c) Constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy[.]"); Kan. Stat. Ann. § 45-221(a)(10) ("Except to the extent disclosure is otherwise required by law, a public agency shall not be required to disclose . . . [c]riminal investigation records, except as provided herein. The district court, in an action brought pursuant to K.S.A. 45-222, and amendments thereto, may order disclosure of such records, subject to such conditions as the court may impose, if the court finds that disclosure: (A) Is in the public interest; (B) would not interfere with any prospective law enforcement action, criminal investigation or prosecution; (C) would not reveal the identity of any confidential source or undercover agent; (D) would not reveal confidential investigative techniques or procedures not known to the general public; (E) would not endanger the life or physical safety of any person; and (F) would not reveal the name, address, phone number or any other information which specifically and individually identifies the victim of any sexual offense in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal, or article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto[.]"); Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 552.1085(c) (providing that "[a] sensitive crime scene image in the custody of a governmental body is confidential and excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 and a governmental body may not permit a person to view or copy the image except as provided by this section"); N.M. Stat. Ann. § 14-2-1(D)(2)(b) ("Every person has a right to inspect public records of this state except . . . portions of law enforcement records that reveal . . . before charges are filed, names, address, contact information, or protected personal identifier information as defined in this Act of individuals who are . . . victims of or non-law-enforcement witnesses to an alleged crime of: 1) assault with intent to commit a violent felony pursuant to Section 30-3-3 NMSA 1978 when the violent felony is criminal sexual penetration; 2) assault against a household member with intent to commit a violent felony pursuant to Section 30-3-14 NMSA 1978 when the violent felony is criminal sexual penetration; 3) stalking pursuant to Section 30-3A-3 NMSA 1978; 4) aggravated stalking pursuant to Section 30-3A-3.1 NMSA 1978; 5) criminal sexual penetration pursuant to Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; or 6) criminal sexual contact pursuant to Section 30-9-12 NMSA 1978."); Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 192.345(40) ("The following public

records are exempt from disclosure under ORS 192.311 to 192.478 unless the public interest requires disclosure in the particular instance: . . . Audio or video recordings, whether digital or analog, resulting from a law enforcement officer's operation of a video camera worn upon the officer's person that records the officer's interactions with members of the public while the officer is on duty. When a recording described in this subsection is subject to disclosure, the following apply: (a) Recordings that have been sealed in a court's record of a court proceeding or otherwise ordered by a court not to be disclosed may not be disclosed. (b) A request for disclosure under this subsection must identify the approximate date and time of an incident for which the recordings are requested and be reasonably tailored to include only that material for which a public interest requires disclosure. (c) A video recording disclosed under this subsection must, prior to disclosure, be edited in a manner as to render the faces of all persons within the recording unidentifiable."); Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 552.108(a)(1)-(4) (exempting from release "information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime; (2) it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication; (3) it is information relating to a threat against a peace officer or detention officer collected or disseminated under Section 411.048; or (4) it is information that: (A) is prepared by an attorney representing the state in anticipation of or in the course of preparing for criminal litigation; or (B) reflects the mental impressions or legal reasoning of an attorney representing the state"); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706(B)(1) (excluding criminal investigative files—defined as any documents and information, including complaints, court orders, memoranda, notes, diagrams, maps, photographs, correspondence, reports, witness statements, and evidence relating to a criminal investigation or prosecution, other than criminal incident information subject to release—from the mandatory disclosure provisions of the state's freedom of information act but providing that these records "may be disclosed by the custodian, in his discretion, except where such disclosure is prohibited by law"); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706(B)(10) (excluding from mandatory disclosure provisions of the state's open records laws "[t]he identity of any victim [or] witness, or undercover officer, or investigative techniques or procedures[,] but allowing release by the custodian unless "disclosure is prohibited or restricted under § 19.2-11.2"); Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706(E) (providing that "[r]ecords of any call for service or other communication to an emergency 911 system or communicated with any other equivalent reporting system shall be subject to" the state's freedom of information act); W. Va. Code Ann. § 29B-1-4(a)(4)(A) (exempting from disclosure "[r]ecords of law-enforcement agencies that deal with the detection and investigation of crime and the internal records and notations of such law-enforcement agencies which are maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement"); Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 16-4-203(b)(i) (exempting from disclosure the following records if disclosure to the applicant would run contrary to the public interest: "[r]ecords of investigations conducted by, or of intelligence information or security procedures of, any sheriff, county attorney, city attorney, the attorney general, the state auditor, police department or any investigatory files compiled for any other law enforcement or prosecution purposes"); Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 16-4-203(d)(xviii) (denying access to "information obtained through a peace officer recording"—otherwise known as a body-worn or dashboard camera recording—"provided that: (A) The custodian shall allow the right of inspection to law enforcement personnel or public agencies for the purpose of conducting official business or pursuant to a court order; (B) The custodian may allow the right of inspection: (I) To the person in interest; (II) If the information involves an incident of deadly force or serious bodily injury as defined in W.S. 6-1-104(a)(x); (III) In response to a complaint against a law enforcement personnel and the custodian of the information determines inspection is not contrary to the public interest;" and "(IV) In the interest of public safety").

[18] *See, e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3)(A)-(B) (excluding from disclosure under FOIA "matters that are . . . specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title)," if the statute "requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue; or . . . establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld; and . . . if enacted after the date of enactment of the OPEN FOIA Act of 2009, specifically cites to this paragraph"); Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 24-72-305(1) (providing that "[t]he custodian of criminal justice records may allow any person to inspect such records or any portion thereof" unless the "inspection would be contrary to any state statute[,]" or "is prohibited by rules

promulgated by the supreme court or by the order of any court"); Idaho Code Ann. § 74-104(1) (exempting from disclosure "[a]ny public record exempt from disclosure by federal or state law or federal regulations to the extent specifically provided for by such law or regulation"); W. Va. Code Ann. § 29B-1-4(a)(5) (exempting from disclosure "[i]nformation specifically exempted from disclosure by statute"); Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 16-4-203(a)(i)-(iii) (requiring denial of open records' request if public inspection "would be contrary to any state statute[,] . . . federal statute or regulation[,] . . . [or] rules promulgated by the supreme court or by the order of any court of record"); *but see* Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-110(a) ("Beginning July 1, 2009, in order to be effective, a law that enacts a new exemption to the requirements of this chapter or that substantially amends an existing exemption to the requirements of this chapter shall state that the record or meeting is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act of 1967, § 25-19-101 et seq.").

[19] *See, e.g.,* Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105(a)(1)(B) ("[A]ccess to inspect and copy public records shall be denied to: (i) A person who at the time of the request has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a felony and is incarcerated in a correctional facility; and (ii) The representative of a person under subdivision (a)(1)(B)(i) of this section unless the representative is the person's attorney who is requesting information that is subject to disclosure under this section."); Ind. Code Ann. §§ 5-14-3-4(Sec. 4)(b)(23), 5-14-3-2(Sec.2)(l) (exempting from disclosure "[r]ecords requested by an offender that . . . contain personal information relating to . . . the victim of a crime[,]" except when "access to the records is specifically required by a state or federal statute or is ordered by a court under the rules of discovery[,]" and defining "offender" to mean "a person confined in a penal institution as the result of the conviction for a crime"); La. Stat. Ann. § 44:31.1 ("For the purposes of this Chapter, person does not include an individual in custody after sentence following a felony conviction who has exhausted his appellate remedies when the request for public records is not limited to grounds upon which the individual could file for post conviction relief under Code of Criminal Procedure Article 930.3. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in R.S. 44:32, the custodian may make an inquiry of any individual who applies for a public record to determine if such individual is in custody after sentence following a felony conviction who has exhausted his appellate remedies and the custodian may make any inquiry necessary to determine if the request of any such individual in custody for a felony conviction is limited to grounds upon which such individual may file for post-conviction relief under Code of Criminal Procedure Article 930.3."); Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 15.231(2) ("It is the public policy of this state that all persons, except those persons incarcerated in state or local correctional facilities, are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and public employees, consistent with this act."); S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-30(A)(1) ("A person has a right to inspect, copy, or receive an electronic transmission of any public record of a public body, except as otherwise provided by Section 30-4-40, or other state and federal laws, in accordance with reasonable rules concerning time and place of access. This right does not extend to individuals serving a sentence of imprisonment in a state or county correctional facility in this State, in another state, or in a federal correctional facility; however, this may not be construed to prevent those individuals from exercising their constitutionally protected rights, including, but not limited to, their right to call for evidence in their favor in a criminal prosecution under the South Carolina Rules of Criminal Procedure."). *See also* Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 1-210(c) ("Whenever a public agency receives a request from any person confined in a correctional institution or facility or a Whiting Forensic Hospital facility, for disclosure of any public record under the Freedom of Information Act, the public agency shall promptly notify the Commissioner of Correction or the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services in the case of a person confined in a Whiting Forensic Hospital facility of such request, in the manner prescribed by the commissioner, before complying with the request as required by the Freedom of Information Act. If the commissioner believes the requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to subdivision (18) of subsection (b) of this section, the commissioner may withhold such record from such person when the record is delivered to the person's correctional institution or facility or Whiting Forensic Hospital facility.").

[20] *See Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976) (quoting *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 U.S. 545, 552 (1965)) (explaining that "[t]he fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard 'at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner'").

[21] As the United States Supreme Court has noted, at the heart of due process is the idea that "[p]arties whose rights are to be affected are entitled to be heard and, in order that they may enjoy that right, they must first be notified." *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 80 (1972) (internal citations omitted). *See also Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 533 (2004) (internal citations omitted) ("For more than a century the central meaning of procedural due process has been clear: 'Parties whose rights are to be affected are entitled to be heard; and in order that they may enjoy that right they must first be notified.' It is equally fundamental that the right to notice and an opportunity to be heard 'must be granted at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.' These essential constitutional promises may not be eroded."); *People v. Scott*, No. F065665, 2014 WL 130479, at *5 (Cal. Ct. App. Jan. 15, 2014) (citing *Fuentes* for the proposition that due process requires notice); *Smith v. State*, 676 S.E.2d 750, 755 (Ga. Ct. App. 2009) (same); *Conner v. Dep't of Commerce*, 443 P.3d 1250, 1262-63 (Utah Ct. App. 2019) (quoting *McBride v. Utah State Bar*, 242 P.3d 769, 774 (Utah 2010)) ("Procedural due process requires, at a minimum, timely and adequate notice and an opportunity to be heard in a meaningful way.").

[22] Notice is critical to victim agency as it helps ensure that victims have the information necessary to make fundamental decisions affecting their lives. *See* Paul G. Cassell, *Balancing the Scales of Just.: The Case for and the Effects of Utah's Victims' Rights Amendment*, 1994 Utah L. Rev. 1373, 1389 (1994) (discussing the anxiety and fear experienced by victims due to a lack of notice of proceedings). *See also* Margaret Garvin & Douglas E. Beloof, *Crime Victim Agency: Independent Law. for Sexual Assault Victims*, 13 Ohio St. J. Crim. L. 67, 68 (2015) (describing "agency" as "akin to the concept of crime victim autonomy, and at its core is the right and power of individuals to make fundamental decisions about their lives[,]" and arguing that providing independent lawyers for sexual assault victims in civilian criminal processes will improve victim agency and reduce secondary victimization). When respect for victim agency is demonstrated in the aftermath of crime, participation in the criminal justice system can be beneficial for crime victims. *See, e.g.*, Margaret E. Bell, et al., *Battered Women's Perceptions of Civil and Crim. Ct. Helpfulness: The Role of Ct. Outcome and Process*, 17 Violence Against Women 71, 72 (2011) (noting that studies of intimate partner violence and rape victims "have in fact found that positive experiences in the justice system are associated with less physical and psychological distress and better posttraumatic adjustment"); Judith Lewis Herman, *The Mental Health of Crime Victims: Impact of Legal Intervention*, 16 J. of Traumatic Stress 159, 160-61 (2003) (discussing potential benefits of participating in the justice system); Jim Parsons & Tiffany Bergin, *The Impact of Crim. Just. Involvement on Victims' Mental Health*, 23 J. of Traumatic Stress 182, 182 (2010) (same).

[23] For questions about the intersection of victims' rights and open records laws in a specific jurisdiction, please submit a technical assistance request to NCVLI at www.ncvli.org.

Idaho Victims Records Case:

- Memorandum in Support of Ex Parte Application for Restraining Order
- Memorandum in Support of Preliminary and Permanent Injunction
- Order Granting Temporary Restraining Order
- Order Granting Partial Permanent Injunction

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH

KAREN LARAMIE, Plaintiff, vs. the CITY OF MOSCOW, a municipal corporation, Defendant.	Case No. CV29-25-0755 MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

COMES NOW Plaintiff, by and through her attorneys of record, Leander L. James of the firm James, Vernon & Weeks, P.A., and respectfully presents the following in support of Plaintiff's motion for an ex parte temporary restraining order.

I. TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

Plaintiffs request an ex parte temporary restraining order and a subsequent preliminary injunction in accordance with I.R.C.P. 65 enjoining the Defendant, the City of Moscow, from disclosing any images, video media or audio media, related to the homicide investigation of the victims of Brian Kohberger which contain the following information that is protected under the Idaho Public Records Act (IPRA) Idaho Code §74-101 et. seq., specifically I.C. §74-124 and I.C. §74-101:

1. Images of the interior of Maddison Mogen's (hereafter "Maddie") residence;
2. Images of the murder scenes, including images of pools of blood, blood splatters and dried blood;
3. Images of the personal property and items of the victims of the homicide found inside the interior and exterior of the residence, including but not limited to containers of alcohol, underwear, ID cards and other personal items;
4. Images of witnesses, including witnesses hugging each other and sobbing;
5. Video and audio media containing sounds of the witnesses, including sounds of them sobbing; and
6. Video and audio media containing statements of witnesses given to law enforcement officials, including statements evidencing their extreme emotions.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Plaintiff's Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and lawsuit for Preliminary Injunction is governed by Rule 65 of the Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure. It may issue without written or oral notice if an affidavit/declaration or a verified complaint clearly shows that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in opposition. I.R.C.P. 65(b).

A preliminary injunction may be granted by the Court when it appears by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded and that relief, or any part of it, consists of restraining the commission or continuance of the acts complained of, either for a limited period or perpetually. It may also issue when it appears by the complaint or affidavit/declaration that the commission or continuance of some act during litigation would produce great or irreparable injury to the plaintiff.

II. BASIS FOR MOTION

The facts presented in the Verified Complaint establish that the Plaintiff is the mother of Maddison Mogen. On November 13, 2022, Maddie, Kaylee Goncalves, Xana Kernodle and Ethan Chapin (Victims) were present within the residence at 1122 King Road in Moscow Idaho. On that night, the victims were stabbed to death by Bryan Kohberger within the residence. Kohberger has admitted to stabbing the four victims.

Law Enforcement, in furtherance of the investigation of the Homicide of the Victims, took photos of the interior and residence of 1122 King Road in Moscow Idaho. These images of the crime scene included images of the death scenes, the bodies of the Victims, stab wounds, their blood, their personal items and effects, and other personal matter. Further video and audio media were recorded by law enforcement as they entered the residence, performed protective sweeps, and began their investigation of crime scene showing similar images.

Continuing their investigation, law enforcement documented their investigation by taking photos, recording video and audio of relevant witnesses to the case. Some video and audio contained witness's statements, and at times crying and emotional lability of the witnesses.

On August 12, 2025, Leander L. James Attorney for the Plaintiffs was informed by Mia Bautista, City Attorney of the City of Moscow, that in response to a request for examination of public records pursuant to Idaho Code § 74-103, the City had begun to release images related to those requests. Ms. Bautista also confirmed that the Defendant intends to begin releasing further images and video media and other media in response to those requests. The City's attorney provided Mr. James with copies of some of the images and video media. Upon reviewing them, Mr. James requested that the City not disclose the images and video media that Plaintiff moves to protect from

disclosure in this action. The City's attorney responded that the City disagrees and will be disclosing the images and video media.

III. ARGUMENT

Rule 65 allows the issuance of an ex parte temporary restraining order under two circumstances: "(1) when it appears by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and that relief, or any part of it, consists of restraining the commission or continuance of the acts complained of, either for a limited period or perpetually; [and] (2) when it appears by the complaint or affidavit that the commission or continuance of some act during litigation would produce waste, or great or irreparable injury to the plaintiff. I.R.C.P. Rule 65(e)(1)-(2). Both circumstances here are present.

The Defendant's release of this private information is in violation of an exemption to the to a release of public records where an "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy exists". Idaho Code § 74-124(1)(c). The statute further defines this invasion as when "Disclosure of information used to identify, locate, or harass a juvenile, a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence or domestic violence, or a victim of physical or sexual abuse; or [d]isclosure where release of information is likely to violate legitimate and substantial privacy interests of the person identified when such interests are weighed against general public information." Idaho Code § 74-101(17)(a).

The determination of what matter is subject to this exemption is best demonstrated in the case of *Gaylord v. Clifford et al.*, Case No. CV01-24-17522 (Ada County Dist. Ct., March 14, 2025), Memorandum Decision Granting Petition for Order to Disclose Public Records. There, the Court recognized that a right to privacy exists to death scene images citing the legislative intent, and federal law; however, ruled that camera footage that never showed the victim or their injuries was able to be disclosed, because the victim is not visible or audible during the media.

The facts here are distinguished from those in *Gaylord*. The Plaintiff seeks to enjoin the Defendant from presenting any images related to the murder scenes, the bodies of the Victims, their blood and other gruesome matter. Despite some redaction, the Plaintiff still reports that the release of these images has and would invade her "privacy and the privacy of [her] deceased daughter." Decl. of Karen Laramie, p. 3. Given these facts, the verified complaint meets the first criteria and shows that the Plaintiff can establish a clear violation of Idaho Code § 74-124 and therefore is entitled to the relief consisting of restraining the City from releasing the documents.

Further, the second criterion is also met. The evidence shows that materials contained in the images being released or in the process of being released would "cause great or irreparable injury to the plaintiff[s]". I.R.C.P. Rule 65(e)(2). The Plaintiff experienced ongoing emotional damages related to the murder of their daughter, and the act of releasing the images will likely exacerbate the emotional pain of parents who have gruesomely lost their child. In the Plaintiff's declaration she notes that she is "experiencing extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations" because of the acts of the defendant. Decl. of Karen Laramie, p. 2. The likelihood of embarrassment and emotional distress constitutes the harm that the exception seeks to protect against.

In the Court's detailed analysis in *Gaylard*, *supra*., the Court goes on at length to describe the contents of the body camera footage. In doing so, the Court makes several important factual observations: 1) Deputy Bolter's "injuries are not visible on the camara, and he cannot be heard saying anything"; 2) "The video shows only blue sky with light clouds"; 3) "[The body camera] comes to rest a few feet away, still pointing at the sky . . . It shows mostly sky." 4) "***Deputy Bolter is never visible, nor are any of his injuries***." *Id*., at 7-9 (emphasis added). By contrast, images 493, 494 and 497-560 depict injuries (blood pooled, splattered and dried is part of a stab injury)

and part of a person's body (their blood). The *Gaylord* Court further observes that the body camera footage was taken by a public officer during a "traffic stop in a parking lot open to the public." *Id*., at 39. By contrast, there are photographs in this case depicting the private interior of the residence, including personal items of the decedents.

The *Gaylord* Court, citing *Schuyler v. Curtis* 42 N.E. 22 (N.Y. 1985), observed that in that case the "surviving relatives had a right to protect the 'character' or memory of a deceased relative' from being interfered with." *Gaylord v. Clifford*, supra, pg. 18. The Gaylord court observes, "Thus, according to the Court in *Shulyer;* the inquiry into the extent of a privacy right was an objective, not subjective, one." *Id*. The *Gaylord* Court goes on to adopt that standard. The Gaylord Court then recognized the right to privacy of "death scene images":

> In *National Archives and Records Admin. v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157 (2004), the Supreme Court decided family members of a deceased person have a personal privacy interest in avoiding public disclosure of photographs of their deceased family member's corpse and other "death-scene images." *Id.* at 170. The United States Supreme Court pointed to state supreme courts which have recognized privacy interests in autopsy records, and photographs of a deceased body. *See Id.* at 169 (citing *Reid v. Pierce County*, 961 P.2d 333, 342 (Wash.1998), *McCambridge v. Little Rock*, 766 S.W.2d 909, 915 (1989), *and Bazemore v. Savannah Hospital*, 155 S.E. 194 (Ga. 1930) (per curiam)). The Supreme Court discussed the long history at common law reflecting reverence for the dead and the views held by many that the body after death is sacred. *See Id.* Thus, courts have recognized the emotional impact of images of bodies being desecrated as a privacy interest protected against unwarranted invasion under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C). The Court held that release of the death-scene and autopsy photos of a lawyer for President Clinton who committed suicide in a public park would be an unwarranted invasion of that privacy interest.

. . .

> As discussed above, the Supreme Court in *Favish* held the personal privacy interest mentioned in the FOIA includes a privacy interest in avoiding public disclosure of

> photographs of their deceased family member's corpse and other death-scene images. A similar interest was recognized by the federal district court in *New York Times* regarding the Challenger astronauts' voices. As discussed above, recognizing this type of privacy interest is consistent with the common law dating back to *Schuyler* and with privacy protections afforded family members at common law today in Idaho and other states. This Court concludes the Idaho Legislature intended "personal privacy interest" in I.C. § 74-124(1)(c) to include a right vested in the family members of a deceased person to avoiding public disclosure of their deceased family member's corpse and other death-scene images in such a way that impugns the character of their deceased relative or their memory of them.

Id., pg. 21 and pp. 23-24.

In *Gaylord*, the body camera footage did not objectively rise to the level of impugning the character of Deputy Bolter or his family's memory of him because "Deputy Bolter is not visible or audible during the recordings." *Id*., pg. 24. Objectively, the images would not cause emotional harm to Deputy Bolters' family members. *Id*. By contrast, the gruesome photographs in this case depict the decedents' blood and death scene. Disclosure of these images would amount to negligent infliction of emotional distress to the family members of the children, a recognized tort in Idaho. See, *Schriver v. Raptosh*, 557 P.3d 398, 2024 Ida. LEXIS 109, 2024 LX 80636, 2024 WL 4395178. As recognized by the *Gaylord* Court, a tort claim is a basis to withhold these images. Further, releasing images of the interior of the home, with its many containers of alcohol and other items associated with "partying," impugns the character of the murdered children. It is reasonably objective to conclude that the worldwide media will interpret these images to speculate the children were raging partiers, abused alcohol and drugs and engaged in salacious activity.

The *Gaylord Court* instructs us to analyze "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" under Idaho's tort law. Thus, if "a family member would be able to sue, either a private person or the government, in tort to prevent widespread publication of such private information or to remedy

the harm caused by its publication [u]nder those circumstances a government agency would be justified in denying a request to access public records under I.C. section 74-124(1)(c)." If the interior images of the house are disclosed, Plaintiff would have a claim of negligent infliction of emotional distress. The images of the murder scene, including the blood, are horrific and would objectively cause her emotional distress. Similarly, the images of alcoholic beverages, and other "partying" images will objectively distress them, particularly in this highly publicized case where the media frenzy has resulted in wild, salacious and speculative allegations about the children.

The *Gaylord* court goes on to say, "Liability for a claim of invasion of privacy by intrusion 'must be based upon an intentional interference with the plaintiff's interest in solitude or seclusion, either as to his person or as to his private affairs or concerns.' *Uranga*, 138 Idaho at 553, 67 P.3d at 32; *Hoskins*, 132 Idaho at 317, 971 P.2d at 1141. Because the right of privacy is measured by the reasonable person standard, '[t]he right of privacy is relative to the customs of the time and place, and is determined by the norm of the ordinary person.' *Jensen v. State,* 139 Idaho 57, 62 (2003) *quoting* 62A Am Jur 2d, Privacy § 40 (1990)." *Id*., at 39. The Court also identifies the torts of "false light" and "appropriation*"* as bases to withhold information. *Id*., at 40.

In the *Gaylord* decision, the Court applied these standards to Deputy Bolter's body camera during a "traffic stop in a parking lot open to the public," which does not depict the death scene, the Court concluded "A police-citizen interaction in a public place is not the kind of subject matter either Deputy Bolter or his family would have a right to keep private." *Id*., pg. 39. By contrast, photographs of the interior of the residence that depict the death scenes, alcoholic beverage containers, other "party images," and private items such as underwear and the murdered children's private lifestyle are images Plaintiff has a right to keep private. Disclosure of these would invade Plaintiff's solitude and seclusion for a number of reasons, including: 1) some depict images of

blood spattered, pooled and dry of either Plaintiff's child or her friends; 2) images of the interior of the house depict numerous bottles and cans of alcoholic beverages and other "party" images that objectively could cast the decedents as abusing alcohol and potentially drugs; 3) images of the children's rooms depict personal items, including underwear, which intrudes into the personal life style of these children. And, as outlined above, disclosing the images of the interior of the home and the crime scene gives rise to a negligent infliction of emotional distress claim on the part of Plaintiff and, therefore, is a basis for the City to withhold these images from disclosure to the World.

For all the foregoing reasons, this Court should grant Plaintiff's Ex Parte Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and permanent injunction against Defendant the City of Moscow.

DATED this 12th day of August, 2025. JAMES, VERNON & WEEKS, P.A.

BY: */s/ Leander L. James*
LEANDER L. JAMES
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH

KAREN LARAMIE, an individual; STACY CHAPIN, an individual; JAMES CHAPIN, an individual; and MAIZIE CHAPIN, an individual, Plaintiff, vs. the CITY OF MOSCOW, a municipal corporation, Defendant.	Case No. CV29-25-0755 MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION

COMES NOW Plaintiffs, by and through their attorney of record, Leander L. James of the firm James, Vernon & Weeks, P.A., and respectfully present the following in support of Plaintiffs' claim for a permanent injunction, enjoining the City of Moscow from releasing any images that are exempt under the Idaho Public Records Act (IPA), or the release of which would violate Plaintiffs' common law right to privacy.

I. FACTS

On November 13, 2022, Bryan Kohberger (Kohberger) stabbed to death Ethan Chapin, Madison Mogen, Kaylee Goncalves, and Xana Kernodle in the house where Madison, Kaylee, and

Xana resided and Ethan was visiting, 1122 King Road in Moscow, Idaho. Amended Declaration of Stacy Chapin in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Injunction (S. Chapin Dec.), pars. 1 and 2. The Moscow City Police Department (MPD) investigated the murders, taking at least 186 photographs and body-worn camera footage of the crime scene. Declaration of Laurie M. Hopkins (Hopkins Dec.), pars. 11 and 13. These images were provided to the Court in camera on or about August 13, 2025. *Id*., par. 11.

Prior to the City's disclosure of images, none of the images were placed into the public domain. None were admitted into evidence since the criminal case against Kohberger was resolved with a plea agreement, conviction and commitment. *State of Idaho v. Bryan C. Kohberger*, Ada County Case No. CR01-24-1665, Judgement of Conviction and Commitment (July 23, 2025). The Laramies and the Chapins supported the plea agreement in part to avoid the trauma of these images becoming public at trial.

The case of *State of Idaho v. Bryan C. Kohberger* "garnered worldwide interest." Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, pg. 2, on file. Prior to July 23, 2025, the City of Moscow (City) received public record requests for any and all investigatory records related to the Kohberger investigation. Hopkins Dec, par. 5. Since July 23, 2025, the City has received over 1,150 Public Records Requests for the MPD's investigative records involving the Kohberger investigation. *Id*. The 1,150 requesters ask for crime scene photographs, 911 calls, police reports, body-worn camera footage, witness statements, autopsy reports, investigatory records and all evidence collected during the investigation. *Id*.

Two Hundred Fifty (250) of the requesters make broad requests for the crime scene photographs, including those taken during the investigation. *Id*., par. 6. A minimum of 100 requesters have made broad requests for the body camera footage of the initial responding police

officers, including a request for all video footage taken and collected during the investigation. *Id*., par. 7. Fifty (50) of the requesters appear to be associated with national media organizations, local and regional news, crime shows and podcasts. *Id*., par. 8. The remaining requesters do not indicate their employment affiliation. *Id*.

The City has at least 186 photographs taken by the MPD during the early stages of the investigation into the murders. *Id*., par. 11. The City blurred certain parts of these photographs, but not others. *Id*. The City blurred depictions of the victims' bodies, but did not otherwise blur or blackout the interior of the house or the locations where the victims were found. *Id*., pars. 11 and 13. The City purports to have "blur[red] out any depictions of the bodies of any of the victims" (*Id*. par. 11); however, in the photographs and video camera footage, images are partially visible under the blurring. See images under seal reviewed by the Court in camera.[1] On August 7, 2025, the City disclosed these photographs to one requester of the 250 parties that had requested crime scene photographs in the City's possession. Hopkins Dec, par. 12. On August 21, 2025, the City disclosed Officer Nunes's bodycam video, with some blurring, directly to a requesting party with plans to disclose this same video to additional requesters as time permits. *Id.*, par. 15. The City provided further blurred photographs to additional requesters on August 18, 2025, and it will continue to provide these directly to requesters as time permits. *Id*.

Stacy Chapin, the mother of Ethan Chapin, saw what she believes are Ethan's feet in an image she inadvertently saw online. S. Chapin Dec., par. 6. Some of these photographs and body camera video footage depict the death scenes; pools of blood; blood splattered on walls, furniture, the floor and other locations;[2] images of the bodies under covers surrounded by blood, including

[1] These include images 423-604 and four body camera videos, including those of Officers Nunes, Blaker and Gunderson.
[2] For example, see images under seal 493-494, 497-505, 545-548, 550-560 and video footage of death scenes.

images of a bedspread outline of one of the decedent's knees;[3] images of the victims' personal items; an unflushed toilet;[4] images of the interior of Maddie, Kaylee, and Xana residence, including their personal items, underwear and other clothes, beds, and ID card and other personal items; video footage of witnesses sobbing, wailing; and other personal and emotionally charged images and video footage audio. See images under seal reviewed by the Court in camera.

On August 11, 2025, the City's Attorney contacted the Attorney for Karen Laramie and informed him that images of the Moscow murder scenes had been disseminated to the media, specifically the news station KTVB, and that the City intended to disseminate additional images and body cam footage to the media. Declaration of Leander L. James in Support of Temporary Restraining Order (James Dec.), par. 2. On August 11, 2025, the City provided Ms. Laramie's Attorney with copies of images and video. *Id*., par. 3. In the early morning of August 12, 2025, Ms. Laramie's Attorney wrote the City Attorney a detailed email with legal analysis explaining why certain images are exempt from disclosure under the IPA. *Id*., par. 4. The City's attorney responded that the City would continue to disclose the image, video and audio media containing personal and private information in the coming days. *Id*.

The City's disclosure of the photographs and video footage, and the prospect of further disclosure of the photographs and video footage, have caused Plaintiffs and Hunter Chapin extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations. Laramie Dec., S. Chapin Dec., and Amended Declaration of Maizie Chapin in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Injunction (M. Chapin Dec.), generally. The physical manifestations include sleep disturbance, shaking and sobbing. S. Chapin Dec., par. 12, M. Chapin Dec., par. 7. Jim and Stacy inadvertently encountered a death scene photograph online on August 7, 2025, with no warning

[3] For example, see images 550-558.
[4] Image 492.

that these images had been released. S. Chapin Decl., par. 6. This resulted in trauma and horror for Jim and Stacy Chapin and continued to reopen their wound over the death of Ethan. *Id*. They live in fear that the City will release additional images to the World. *Id*., par. 8. Jim, Stacy, Maizie and Huner live in fear of seeing more of these images online. *Id*.

The release of these photographs and video footage is an invasion into the privacy of Plaintiffs and Hunter Chapin. S. Chapin Dec., pars. 12 and 18; M. Chapin Dec., pars. 15 and 21; Laramie Dec., par. 10. Release of these photographs and video footage has and will cause Plaintiffs and Hunter Chapin irreparable and permanent harm. S. Chapin Dec., par. 19; M. Chapin Dec., pars. 8, 11, 18, 19, 20; Laramie Dec., par. 10 and 11.

II. RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On August 12, 2025, Karen Laramie, the mother of Maddison Mogen, filed a verified Complaint for injunctive relief, an Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order under I.R.C.P. 65(b), the James Dec., and Karen Laramie's Declaration in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order. Documents on file. Although Laramie requested an "ex parte" temporary restraining order, Laramie's counsel had been in contact with the City's attorney and provided the City with notice and a copy of the filings.

Because parties' counsel have been in communication regarding the temporary restraining order request and the representations made throughout the criminal case concerning the overwhelming volume of evidentiary materials reviewed by the attorneys for the State of Idaho and the criminal defendant, the Court found it prudent to have an "in chambers" zoom meeting with Laramie's counsel and the City's counsel on August 13, 2025, to discuss more specifically the

volume, scope, and type of investigatory materials the City intends to release as it relates to Laramie's claim.

Following the meeting and upon the parties' agreement, the City provided the Court four redacted videos and approximately 181 redacted photographs for "in-camera" review. Due to the immediacy of the restraining order request as outlined in ILR.C.P. 65 and the non-ex parte nature of Laramie's filing, the City was afforded the opportunity to provide a response to the motion for temporary restraining order and did so on August 14, 2025. On August 15, 2025, having reviewed the relevant pleadings, the Court granted Plaintiff's Temporary Restraining Order, prohibiting the City "from disclosing any images, audio, or video depicting the inside of Madison Mogen's bedroom." Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, on file.

On August 18, 2025, Plaintiff filed the Declaration of Stacy Chapin in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order. On August 23, 2025, Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint, adding Stacy Chapin, James Chapin and Maizie Chapin as plaintiffs. On August 23, 2025, Plaintiffs filed the Declaration of Maizie Chapin in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Injunction. On August 26, 2025, Defendant filed the Declaration of Laurie M. Hopkins. On August 26, 2025, Plaintiffs filed the Amended Declaration of Maizie Chapin in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Injunction and the Amended Declaration of Stacy Chapin in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Injunction.

On August 25, 2025, the Parties filed a Stipulation of the Parties Submitting This Matter for a Decision on the Permanent Injunction Based on the Declarations, Pleadings and Briefing on File. On August 26, 2025, Defendant filed its Response to Motion for Preliminary Injunction or Other Relief. On August 26, 2025, the Court ordered that a hearing on the Permanent Injunction will take place on August 28, 2025 via Zoom, live streamed to the public, and per the Stipulation

of the Parties, the declarations and verified pleadings submitted are admissible evidence to be considered by the Court.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

The Court has the power to grant injunctive relief. I.R.C.P. 65.

> Preliminary injunctions are designed to protect clearly established rights from imminent or continuous violation during litigation. *See Gordon v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, 166 Idaho 105, 455 P.3d 374, 384 (2019) (quoting *Brady v. City of Homedale*, 130 Idaho 569, 572, 944 P.2d 704, 707 (1997)) ("A district court should grant a preliminary injunction 'only in extreme cases where the right is very clear and it appears that irreparable injury will flow from its refusal.'"). A permanent injunction, on the other hand, is entered at the resolution of the case, and requires a showing of threatened or actual irreparable injury; in addition, in order to deny a permanent injunction the trial court must be persuaded that there is "no reasonable expectation that the wrong will be repeated." *O'Boskey*, 112 Idaho at 1007, 739 P.2d at 306. In other words, a trial court may appropriately deny a preliminary injunction at the outset of a case when there are complex issues of fact and law yet to resolve, but correctly grant a permanent injunction once those issues have been resolved in favor of the plaintiff. The two types of injunction serve different purposes and the distinction between the two and the different tests to be applied to them should not be conflated.

Gem State Roofing, Inc. v. United Components, Inc., 168 Idaho 820, 834-835, 488 P.3d 488, 502-503 (2021). "[I]rreparable injury is any impossible to repair injury . . ." *McCann v. McCann*, 152 Idaho 809, 820, 275 P.3d 824, 835, (2012).

IV. LAW

The IPA grants a general right to the public to examine and copy public records of the state. I.C. § 74-102(1). "Under the Act, public records are presumed 'open unless provided otherwise by statute.'" *Cover v. Idaho Bd. of Corr.*, 167 Idaho 721, 727, 476 P.3d 388, 394 (2020), citing *Wade v. Taylor*, 156 Idaho 91, 97, 320 P.3d 1250, 1256 (2014). "A public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall either grant or deny a person's request to examine or copy public records" within specified time periods. I.C. §74-103(2).

Bases for denial include exemptions set forth in Idaho Code § 74-124(1)(c), which provides in pertinent part:

> (1) Notwithstanding any statute or rule of court to the contrary, nothing in this chapter nor chapter 10, title 59, Idaho Code, shall be construed to require disclosure of investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes by a law enforcement agency, but such exemption from disclosure applies only to the extent that the production of such records would:
> . . .
> (c) Constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
> . . .
>
> *Id*.
>
> An "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" means:
>
> (i) Disclosure of information used to identify, locate, or harass a juvenile, a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence or domestic violence, or a victim of physical or sexual abuse; or
> (ii) Disclosure where release of information is likely to violate legitimate and substantial privacy interests of the person identified when such interests are weighed against general public information.

I.C. § 74-101(17)(a).

Independent of the IPA, Plaintiffs have a common law right of privacy. The Idaho Supreme Court has articulated four categories of invasion of privacy:

> This Court has recognized four categories of invasion of privacy: (1) Intrusion upon the plaintiff's seclusion or solitude, or into his private affairs; (2) Public disclosure of embarrassing private facts about the plaintiff; (3) Publicity which places the plaintiff in a false light in the public eye; and (4) Appropriation, for the defendant's advantage, of the plaintiff's name and likeness. *Hoskins v. Howard*, 132 Idaho 311, 971 P.2d 1135 (1999).

Uranga v. Federated Publs., Inc., 138 Idaho 550, 553, 67 P.3d 29, 32 (2003).

V. ARGUMENT

A. Defendant did not redact the images.

Defendant contends "these photographs blur out any depiction of the victims' bodies, and remove the, [sic] names, faces of any non-sworn law enforcement officers, and any other personal identifying information." Response to Motion for Preliminary Injunction or Other Relief (Defendant's Response), pg. 4. Regarding the bodycam videos, Defendant similarly contends "redactions to those videos prepared at that time blurred out any images of the victims' bodies, and other personal identifying information concerning anyone depicted in them who was not a sworn law enforcement officer. Defendant's Response, pg. 5.

Plaintiffs respectfully contend that these statements are not accurate because: 1) the images, including the slain victims, are still present in the photographs and videos and can be partially seen through the blur; and 2) blood, which is biologically a part of the victims' bodies, is clearly visible. Indeed, would Defendants contend that in an investigation of a murder where the hand is severed from the body that blurring the body except for the hand constitutes blurring "out *any* depiction of the victims' bodies." (Emphasis added). No. Defendant fails to appreciate that it did not blur out an important part of the victims' bodies in this case: their blood.

Other images, such as the video and audio of a sobbing witness, are not sufficiently redacted to hide the identity of the person, and they tragically display the witness's emotional harm with physical manifestations (sobbing).

Blurring is not redacting. "The process of redaction is when a document is modified, edited or revised to have *all confidential and sensitive information* taken out of it." https://thelawdictionary.org/redaction/ (emphasis added). While the City claims it "redacted" certain images, the fact is that the images are still there, only blurred. Blurring

an image is not taking out "all confidential and sensitive information." *Id*. The information, such as the dead bodies, is still there, merely harder to see. As Plaintiff Stacy Chapin explains, "We assure you that seeing a redacted photo is just as traumatizing because our son is still in the picture, clear or not. They are heartbreaking and continue to reopen a wound that has yet to heal." S. Chapin Dec., par. 6. Further, these blurred images can surely be used to "identify or locate" the victim, which is violative of IC. § 74-101(17)(a)(i).

The City should be ordered to completely remove all confidential and sensitive information, not just blur it. The City should further redact all images of the death scene and the victims' blood.

B. <u>The City, and by extension this Court, has an affirmative duty to apply the IPA's exemptions to all images falling within the exemption.</u>

The City is not entirely incorrect to say it "is required by law to disclose investigatory records on request, unless it is demonstrated that a specific exception to disclose applies." Defendants' Response, pg. 8. The IPA does not require a "demonstration" by someone that an exception applies. To the contrary, the plain language of the IPA places an affirmative duty on the City to "either grant or deny a person's request to examine or copy public records" within specified time periods. I.C. §74-103(2). The word "shall" is mandatory, requiring the City, and by extension, this Court, to determine whether to grant a request or deny it. *Id*. The reason for denying the request is that a given record falls within an exemption under the IPA; therefore, the City has an affirmative duty to determine whether an exemption applies to any of the photographs and bodycam video in this case. The obligation is triggered when any person

makes a request. *Id*. It is not triggered by someone coming forward and "demonstrating" that an exception applies.

This point can be emphasized by a simple analogy. Imagine an officer enters a private residence to investigate a potential crime with a body camera recording and happens upon a naked girl coming out of a shower. Under I.R.C.P. §74-124(1)(c), the images of the naked girl are exempt from disclosure because they are an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Upon any request for them, the agency "shall deny a person's request to examine or copy" them. I.C. §74-103(2). The girl does not have to come forward and file a lawsuit, as the Plaintiffs did in this case, to trigger the agency's duty to apply the statute. The duty to correctly apply the IPA is triggered when there is a request under the plain language of the statute.

Further, the analysis of whether disclosing the images is an unwarranted invasion is an "objective" analysis, not subjective. *Gaylord v. Clifford*, *supra*. Thus, even if the girl came forward and said she had no problem with the disclosure of the naked images, the agency would be bound to withhold them because any reasonable person would find the disclosure to be an unwarranted invasion of the person's privacy.

Finally, Defendants cite *Wade v. Taylor*, 156 Idaho 91, 320 P.3d 1250 (2014) for the proposition that "the party opposing disclosure generally 'has the burden of demonstrating that the records are exempt from disclosure." Response, pg. 10. That's not what the Court in *Wade* said. The Court concluded that, "*the party withholding disclosure* has the burden to show a reasonable probability that disclosure of the investigatory records would result in one or more of the harms identified by Idaho Code section 9-335(1)(a)-(f)." *Wade v. Taylor*, 156 Idaho 91, 96, 320 P.3d 1250, 1255 (2014) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs are not the "party withholding

disclosure." *Id*. Plaintiffs are injured parties seeking to enjoin the party disclosing the images from disclosing them.

Thus, the City, and by extension this Court, has the affirmative duty to examine the images in the photographs and body camera video, and the audio in the videos and determine under an objective standard which are subject to the unwarranted invasion of personal privacy exception.

C. Plaintiffs have standing, and Disclosure of death scene images constitutes an unwarranted invasion of Plaintiffs' personal privacy under the IPA, warranting a permanent injunction prohibiting the City from disclosing any death scene images.

Defendant questions Plaintiffs' "standing" to bring this action, citing I.C. §74-101(17)(ii). Defendant's Response, pg. 12. First, Defendant overlooks that subsection (i) applies because, as explained further herein, disclosure of the death scene images can be used to identify or locate a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence or physical abuse. The bodies are located in the images.

Second, regarding subsections (i) and (ii), Defendant wrongfully assumes that parents and siblings of a deceased person are not "victims." The IPA does not define the word "victim." Immediate family members of homicide victims are treated as victims in other parts of the Idaho Code. See I.C. 19-5306(3). It is reasonable to interpret the word "victim" in the IPA as similarly including immediate family members. Under subsection (i), the disclosure of information may be used by those on the internet to "harass" the immediate family members, I.C. §74-101(17)(i), as bloggers and others have already done to them and witnesses. Under

subsection (ii), as discussed further herein, the disclosure is an unwarranted invasion of the immediate family members' privacy.

Third, subsection (ii) applies to the "person identified." Defendant seems to assume this term means only the murder victims in this case, but the statute does not use the word "victim." A reasonable statutory interpretation is that "the person identified" is the person who is identified as having their privacy interests violated. The persons identified in this case whose privacy interests are being violated are the immediate family members.

Fourth, it does not make sense to interpret the IPA to mean the Legislature did not want immediate family members in death cases to have a right to privacy under the exemption when the Legislature gave immediate family members the right to victim compensation under I.C. 19-5306.

Fifth, as set forth in the *Gaylord* analysis, and adopted by this Court, in death cases, the privacy interests are held by the family members. *Gaylord*, *supra*.

This Court has correctly determined that disclosure of death scene images is an unwarranted invasion into the personal privacy of the family members:

> [T]he U.S. Supreme Court has held that the federal Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") recognizes surviving family members' right to personal privacy with respect to their close relative's "death-scene images." *Nat'l Archives & Recs. Admin. v. Favish,* 541 U.S. 157, 170, 124 S. Ct. 1570, 1579, 158 L. Ed. 2d 319 (2004). And most recently, another Idaho District Court in Ada County found that "family members of a deceased person" have a right to avoid "public disclosure of their deceased family member's corpse and other death-scene images" that would impugn the character of the deceased or of the family's memory of the deceased. *See Gaylord v. Clifford, et al.,* Ada County Case CV0I-24- 17522 (Memorandum Decision and Order, dated March 14, 2025). Therefore, the "weighty privacy interests" family members have in "death-scene images" of close relatives must be weighed against the public interest in disclosure to determine if disclosure would result in an "unwarranted" invasion of privacy. *Id.* at 171, 124 S. Ct. at 1580.

> In this particular case, Laramie has a recognized privacy interest in preventing disclosure of images or videos depicting her deceased daughter and the "death scene" that would impugn the character of her daughter or her memory of her daughter.

Laramie v. City of Moscow, Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, pg. 9 (August 15, 2025).

Plaintiffs' right to privacy under the IPA is codified in Idaho Code § 74-124(1)(c), *supra*., and I.C. § 74-101(17)(a)(i) and (ii), *supra*. These images a violative of I.C. § 74-101(17)(a)(i) because disclosure of the information may be used to "identify [or] locate a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence or . . . a victim of physical . . . abuse." The victims are in the images, even if they have been blurred, and one can use the images to identify and locate them. The images are violative of I.C. § 74-101(17)(a)(ii), because, as the Court has found, disclosure of them "is likely to violate the legitimate and substantial privacy interests" of the decedents' family members "when such interests are weighed against the general public information." *Id*.

Contrary to Defendants' contention that Plaintiffs' "have not demonstrated why their interests outweigh the public interest in disclosure" (Response, pg. 13), Plaintiffs have placed ample evidence into the record to so demonstrate. Plaintiffs are enduring severe emotional harm with physical manifestations, and this harm will only worsen as more death scene images and other images are released. Plaintiffs' privacy interests in not having their family members' death scene images circulated around the world are high, especially because the release of these images has and will cause them irreparable and permanent harm in the form of severe emotional distress with physical manifestations. By contrast, the public's interest in seeing pools of blood, dead bodies under covers and blurred images of the bodies is low, particularly considering the autopsy reports have already been released detailing their wounds and how they died. At most,

the public may have an interest in seeing the "knife sheath" that led to Koghberger's arrest, but that image can be shown without showing any of the death scene by simply blocking out the death scene around it.

Images of the bedrooms where the murders took place are death scene images clearly showing pools of blood; blood splattered on walls, furniture, the floor and other locations; images of the victim's bodies under covers; an image of Ethan's feet; an image of a bedspread outline of one of the decedent's knees; and other images. Disclosure and planned disclosure of these images have and will cause the Plaintiffs severe emotional distress with physical manifestations. The emotional damages are real, palpable, understandable and irreparable. For example, Plaintiffs now live with the knowledge that death scene images are circulating on the internet and the fear that Plaintiffs may inadvertently encounter them. They live with the fear that the City may disclose more gory images of their loved ones' murder scenes. Plaintiffs have encountered some of these images online and likely will encounter others. Once seen, they cannot be unseen. Once this irreparable harm occurs, it cannot be undone, warranting a permanent injunction. I.R.C.P. 65, *McCann v. McCann*, 152 Idaho 809, 820, 275 P.3d 824, 835, (2012).

While the Court limited its TRO ruling to images of Karen Laramie's daughter, the City has since applied the ruling to the death scene images of Ethan Chapin, thus indicating the City has determined that disclosing those images may be an invasion of the privacy interests of Ethan's parents and siblings. Further, Ethan's parents and sister have now joined this action as plaintiffs, and the Court's analysis of Karen Laramie's privacy interests applies equally to their

privacy interests. The Court should extend the TRO or the temporary or permanent Injunction, if granted, to Ethan's family members.

D. Disclosure of death scene images constitutes an unwarranted invasion of Plaintiffs' common law right to privacy.

In *Reid v. Pierce County*, 136 Wn.2d 195, 961 P.2d 333, (1998), Plaintiffs, relatives of deceased persons, filed an action against defendants, a county and its employees, alleging that defendants' appropriation and displaying to others photographs of corpses of plaintiffs' deceased relatives constituted negligent infliction of emotional distress, the tort of outrage, a violation of their state rights of privacy, and a common law invasion of privacy. The Washington Supreme Court reversed the superior court's grant of summary judgment against plaintiffs on the common law invasion of privacy claim because the immediate relatives of the deceased had a protectable privacy interest in the autopsy records and photographs of the decedents. The Court observed, "We fail to see how autopsy photographs of the Plaintiffs' deceased relatives do not constitute intimate details of the Plaintiffs' lives or are not facts Plaintiffs do not wish exposed "before the public gaze." *Reid v. Pierce County*, 136 Wn.2d at 210, 961 P.2d at 341 (1998).

Idaho has recognized the common law tort of invasion of privacy:

> This Court has recognized four categories of invasion of privacy: (1) Intrusion upon the plaintiff's seclusion or solitude, or into his private affairs; (2) Public disclosure of embarrassing private facts about the plaintiff; (3) Publicity which places the plaintiff in a false light in the public eye; and (4) Appropriation, for the defendant's advantage, of the plaintiff's name and likeness. *Hoskins v. Howard*, 132 Idaho 311, 971 P.2d 1135 (1999).

Uranga v. Federated Publs., Inc., 138 Idaho 550, 553, 67 P.3d 29, 32 (2003).

Plaintiffs respectfully contend that disseminating death image photographs of their children and siblings (no matter how blurred) is an intrusion into their seclusion, solitude and private affairs.

E. The Court's reliance on *Gaylord v. Clifford* is sound.

The Court's TRO analysis incorporated the well-researched and well-reasoned opinion of *Gaylord v. Clifford et al.*, Case No. CV01-24-17522 (Ada County Dist. Ct., March 14, 2025), Memorandum Decision Granting Petition for Order to Disclose Public Records. In *Gaylord*, the Hon. Judge Johnathan Medema describes the contents of the body camera footage in detail. In doing so, the Court makes several important factual observations: 1) Deputy Bolter's "injuries are not visible on the camara, and he cannot be heard saying anything"; 2) "The video shows only blue sky with light clouds"; 3) "[The body camera] comes to rest a few feet away, still pointing at the sky . . . It shows mostly sky." 4) "***Deputy Bolter is never visible, nor are any of his injuries***." *Id*., at 7-9 (emphasis added).

Images such as images 493, 494 and 497-560 depict injuries (blood pooled, splattered and dried is part of a stab injury) and part of a person's body (their blood). The *Gaylord* Court further observes that the body camera footage was taken by a public officer during a "traffic stop in a parking lot open to the public." *Id*., at 39. By contrast, there are photographs in this case depicting the private interior of the residence, including personal items of the decedents.

The *Gaylord* Court, citing *Schuyler v. Curtis* 42 N.E. 22 (N.Y. 1985), observed that in that case the "surviving relatives had a right to protect the 'character' or memory of a deceased relative' from being interfered with." *Gaylord v. Clifford*, supra, pg. 18. The Gaylord court observes, "Thus, according to the Court in *Shulyer;* the inquiry into the extent of a privacy right was an objective, not subjective, one." *Id*. The *Gaylord* Court goes on to adopt that standard. The Gaylord Court then recognized the right to privacy of "death scene images":

> In *National Archives and Records Admin. v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157 (2004), the Supreme Court decided family members of a deceased person have a personal

> privacy interest in avoiding public disclosure of photographs of their deceased family member's corpse and other "death-scene images." *Id.* at 170. The United States Supreme Court pointed to state supreme courts which have recognized privacy interests in autopsy records, and photographs of a deceased body. *See Id.* at 169 (citing *Reid v. Pierce County*, 961 P.2d 333, 342 (Wash.1998), *McCambridge v. Little Rock*, 766 S.W.2d 909, 915 (1989), *and Bazemore v. Savannah Hospital*, 155 S.E. 194 (Ga. 1930) (per curiam)). The Supreme Court discussed the long history at common law reflecting reverence for the dead and the views held by many that the body after death is sacred. *See Id.* Thus, courts have recognized the emotional impact of images of bodies being desecrated as a privacy interest protected against unwarranted invasion under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C). The Court held that release of the death-scene and autopsy photos of a lawyer for President Clinton who committed suicide in a public park would be an unwarranted invasion of that privacy interest.

. . .

> As discussed above, the Supreme Court in *Favish* held the personal privacy interest mentioned in the FOIA includes a privacy interest in avoiding public disclosure of photographs of their deceased family member's corpse and other death-scene images. A similar interest was recognized by the federal district court in *New York Times* regarding the Challenger astronauts' voices. As discussed above, recognizing this type of privacy interest is consistent with the common law dating back to *Schuyler* and with privacy protections afforded family members at common law today in Idaho and other states. This Court concludes the Idaho Legislature intended "personal privacy interest" in I.C. § 74-124(1)(c) to include a right vested in the family members of a deceased person to avoiding public disclosure of their deceased family member's corpse and other death-scene images in such a way that impugns the character of their deceased relative or their memory of them.

Id., pg. 21 and pp. 23-24.

In *Gaylord*, the body camera footage did not objectively rise to the level of impugning the character of Deputy Bolter or his family's memory of him because "Deputy Bolter is not visible or audible during the recordings." *Id*., pg. 24. Objectively, the images would not cause emotional harm to Deputy Bolters' family members. *Id*. By contrast, the gruesome photographs in this case depict the decedents' blood and death scene. Disclosure of these images would amount to negligent infliction of emotional distress to the family members of the children, a recognized tort

in Idaho. See, *Schriver v. Raptosh*, 557 P.3d 398, 2024 Ida. LEXIS 109, 2024 LX 80636, 2024 WL 4395178. As recognized by the *Gaylord* Court, a tort claim is a basis to withhold these images. Further, releasing images of the interior of the home, with its many containers of alcohol and other items associated with "partying," impugns the character of the murdered children. .

The *Gaylord Court* instructs us to analyze "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" under Idaho's tort law. Thus, if "a family member would be able to sue, either a private person or the government, in tort to prevent widespread publication of such private information or to remedy the harm caused by its publication [u]nder those circumstances a government agency would be justified in denying a request to access public records under I.C. section 74-124(1)(c)." If the interior images of the house are disclosed, Plaintiff would have a claim of negligent infliction of emotional distress. The images of the murder scene, including the blood, are horrific and would objectively cause her emotional distress. Similarly, the images of alcoholic beverages, and other "partying" images will objectively distress them, particularly in this highly publicized case where the media frenzy has resulted in wild, salacious and speculative allegations about the children.

The *Gaylord* court goes on to say, "Liability for a claim of invasion of privacy by intrusion 'must be based upon an intentional interference with the plaintiff's interest in solitude or seclusion, either as to his person or as to his private affairs or concerns.' *Uranga*, 138 Idaho at 553, 67 P.3d at 32; *Hoskins*, 132 Idaho at 317, 971 P.2d at 1141. Because the right of privacy is measured by the reasonable person standard, '[t]he right of privacy is relative to the customs of the time and place, and is determined by the norm of the ordinary person.' *Jensen v. State,* 139 Idaho 57, 62 (2003) *quoting* 62A Am Jur 2d, Privacy § 40 (1990)." *Id*., at 39. The Court also identifies the torts of "false light" and "appropriation*"* as bases to withhold information. *Id*., at 40.

In the *Gaylord* decision, the Court applied these standards to Deputy Bolter's body camera during a "traffic stop in a parking lot open to the public," which does not depict the death scene, the Court concluded "A police-citizen interaction in a public place is not the kind of subject matter either Deputy Bolter or his family would have a right to keep private." *Id*., pg. 39. By contrast, photographs of the interior of the residence that depict the death scenes, alcoholic beverage containers, other "party images," and private items such as underwear and the murdered children's private lifestyle are images Plaintiff has a right to keep private. Disclosure of these would invade Plaintiff's solitude and seclusion for a number of reasons, including: 1) some depict images of blood spattered, pooled and dry of either Plaintiff's child or her friends; 2) images of the interior of the house depict numerous bottles and cans of alcoholic beverages and other "party" images that objectively could cast the decedents as abusing alcohol and potentially drugs; 3) images of the children's rooms depict personal items, including underwear, which intrudes into the personal life style of these children. And, as outlined above, disclosing the images of the interior of the home and the crime scene gives rise to a negligent infliction of emotional distress claim on the part of Plaintiff and, therefore, is a basis for the City to withhold these images from disclosure to the World.

VI. CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, this Court should grant Plaintiffs' request for a permanent injunction, enjoining Defendant from releasing any more images that are exempted under the IPA, including the death scene images.

DATED this 27th day of August, 2025 JAMES, VERNON & WEEKS, P.A.

BY: */s/ Leander L. James*
LEANDER L. JAMES
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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Second Judicial District, Latah County
Julie Fry, Clerk of the Court
By: Deputy Clerk - Mottern, Beth

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF

THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH

KAREN LARAMIE, Plaintiff, vs. The CITY OF MOSCOW, a municipal corporation, Defendant.	Case No. CV29-25-0755 ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff, Karen Laramie's ("Laramie") Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order. Laramie seeks to temporarily restrain and permanently enjoin the Defendant, City of Moscow ("City"), from releasing records related to the homicide that took place in November 2022 pursuant to I.R.C.P. 65 and I.C. §74-124(1)(c).

I. BACKGROUND

On November 13, 2022, four University of Idaho students were tragically murdered in Moscow, Idaho.[1] The events took place at 1122 King Road, a private home shared by the victims, one of whom was Madison Mogen ("Mogen"). In the hours and days following the incident, multiple law enforcement agencies partnered to investigate and process the crime scene. Among the first to respond was the Moscow Police Department ("MPD"). As part of the investigation, videos,

[1] For purposes of this Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, the Court will not recount in detail the horrific facts of the underlying criminal matter except to the extent necessary to address Laramie's motion.

photographs, reports, and other evidentiary materials were generated, which ultimately led to the Defendant's arrest.

For a multitude of reasons, the criminal case garnered worldwide interest. Shortly after the November 13, 2022, the City of Moscow ("City") began receiving public records requests seeking to obtain any or all materials related to the case. Until July 2, 2025, the criminal case was pending trial, and until July 17, 2025, a non-dissemination order was in place, which prevented the disclosure of certain records to preserve the parties' right to a fair trial. Initially, the City denied requests to disclose records pursuant to I.C. §§74-124(1)(a) ("production would interfere with enforcement proceedings") and (1)(b) ("production would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication"). On July 23, 2025, a Judgment of Conviction and Commitment was entered concluding the criminal proceeding.

To date, the City has received nearly 1,000 public records requests for any or all information related to the criminal investigation. Because the criminal matter has concluded, the City is working to respond to these voluminous requests, and so far, has provided redacted police officer reports made available via a weblink and on August 11, 2025, disclosed approximately 181 redacted photographs from the crime scene taken by MPD to a particular requestor. On August 11 or 12, 2025, the City provided copies of these redacted photographs and certain redacted video to Laramie's counsel and informed counsel that the City would be disclosing the redacted videos, including redacted body camera ("bodycam") videos from MPD officers that depict the crime scene, as well as other materials within the coming days. Upon reviewing the photographs and video provided, Laramie's counsel emailed a response to the City objecting to the release of any additional materials in the case.

On August 12, 2025, Laramie, Mogen's mother, filed a Complaint for "an injunction restraining the City of Moscow from releasing further images related to the homicide investigation of

Plaintiff's daughter." Specifically, Laramie seeks an injunction preventing the City from releasing: "(1) images of the interior of Madison Mogen's residence; (2) images of the murder scenes, including images of pools of blood, blood splatters and dried blood; (3) images of the personal property and items of the victims of the homicides found inside the interior and exterior of the residence, including but not limited to containers of alcohol, underwear, ID cards and other personal items; (4) images of witnesses, including hugging each other and sobbing; (5) video and audio media containing sounds of the witnesses, including sounds of them sobbing; and (6) video and audio media containing statements of witnesses given to law enforcement officials, including statements evidencing their extreme emotions." Laramie argues the City's release of such photographs, videos, and audio constitutes an "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy," which has caused or will cause her "extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations" and which "may cause the public to disparage or blame the victims of this tragic crime."

Along with her Complaint, Laramie filed an Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order under I.R.C.P. 65(b). Although Laramie requests an "ex parte" temporary restraining order, Laramie's counsel has been in contact with the City and its attorney(s) and provided the City with notice and a copy of the filing. Because parties' counsel have been in communication regarding the temporary restraining order request and the representations made throughout the criminal case concerning the overwhelming volume of evidentiary materials reviewed by the attorneys for the State of Idaho and the criminal defendant, the Court found it prudent to have an "in chambers" zoom meeting with Laramie's counsel and the City's counsel on August 13, 2025 to discuss more specifically the volume, scope, and type of investigatory materials the City intends to release as it relates to Laramie's claim. Following the meeting and upon the parties' agreement, the City provided the Court four redacted videos and approximately 181 redacted photographs for "in-camera" review.

As noted previously, the City has already disclosed the redacted photographs prior to Laramie's complaint being filed, but is waiting to release the videos and other materials pending the Court's ruling. Additionally, due to the immediacy of the restraining order request as outlined in I.R.C.P. 65 and the non ex-parte nature of Laramie's filing, the City was afforded the opportunity to provide a response to the motion for temporary restraining order and did so on August 14, 2025. Now, having reviewed the relevant pleadings, the Court issues the following order granting Laramie's Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order.

II. LAW

Pursuant to Rule 65 of the Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure, a party may petition the court for an injunction and/or restraining order in a civil proceeding. Rule 65(b) allows a court to issue a temporary restraining order pending a hearing for injunctive relief without notice to the adverse party if: "(A) specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damages will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in opposition; and (B) the movant or the movant's attorney certifies in writing any efforts made to give notice and the reasons why it should not be required." I.R.C.P. 65(b). If a temporary restraining order is issued without notice, or "ex-parte," the adverse party may appear and move to dissolve or modify the temporary order. I.R.C.P. 65(b)(4).

A court may grant a preliminary injunction after the adverse party has received notice if the moving party establishes one of the grounds for issuing injunctive relief set forth in I.R.C.P. 65(e)(1)-(5). One ground for issuing a preliminary injunction is "when it appears by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and that relief, or any part of it, consists of restraining the commission or continuance of the acts complained of, either for a limited period or perpetually." I.R.C.P. 65(e)(1). Alternatively, a preliminary injunction may be granted where the party seeking the

injunction demonstrates it will suffer great or irreparable injury during the litigation if the injunction is not granted, or where the party seeking the injunction will have his or her rights violated by the defendant's actions during the litigation rendering the requested judgment ineffectual. I.R.C.P. 65(e)(2) and (e)(3).

"A preliminary injunction 'is granted only in extreme cases where the right is very clear and it appears that irreparable injury will flow from its refusal.'" *Brady v. City of Homedale*, 130 Idaho 569, 572, 944 P.2d 704, 707 (1997) (quoting *Harris v. Cassia County*, 106 Idaho 513, 518, 681 P.2d 988, 993 (1984)). Irreparable injury is any injury that is impossible to remedy or repair. *See McCann v. McCann*, 152 Idaho 809, 820, 275 P.3d 824, 835 (2012). This standard requires the moving party to show a "substantial likelihood of success" on its underlying claims, thereby illustrating that the moving party is entitled to the relief sought. *Planned Parenthood Great Nw. v. State*, 172 Idaho 321, 326, 532 P.3d 801, 806 (2022).

"Whether to grant or deny a preliminary injunction is a matter for the discretion of the trial court." *Brady v. City of Homedale*, 130 Idaho 569, 572, 944 P.2d 704, 707 (1997). However, "a preliminary injunction is the 'strong arm of equity' which, as an extraordinary remedy, must be exercised with great restraint." *Planned Parenthood Great Nw.*, 172 Idaho at 325, 532 P.3d at 805. If a preliminary injunction or restraining order is issued, the movant must "give security in an amount that the court considers proper to pay the costs and damages, including reasonable attorney's fees, sustained by any party found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained." I.R.C.P. 65(c).

III. ANALYSIS

In accordance with the Idaho Public Records Act, there is a presumption that all public records in this state are open for inspection except as otherwise provided by statute. I.C. § 74-102(1). "Public record" is defined as "any writing containing information related to the conduct or administration of

the public's business prepared, owned, used or retained by any state agency, independent public body corporate and politic or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics." I.C. § 74-101(13). Every person has a right to examine and take a copy of such public records. I.C. § 74-102(1). "[T]he motivation of the person requesting the public record is irrelevant. The public's right, and consequently, any individual person's right, to inspect a public record is conditioned solely on whether the document is a public record that is not expressly exempted by statute." *Wade v. Taylor*, 156 Idaho 91, 101, 320 P.3d 1250, 1260 (2014) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

Specific to this case, law enforcement investigatory records are public records. "'Investigatory record' means information with respect to an identifiable person, group of persons or entities compiled by a public agency pursuant to its statutory authority in the course of investigating a specific act, omission, failure to act, or other conduct over which the public agency has regulatory authority or law enforcement authority." I.C. § 74-101(6). Generally, investigatory records as defined by I.C. § 74-101(6) are subject to disclosure under the Idaho Public Records Act. However, there are certain exceptions to disclosure as enumerated in I.C. § 74-124(1)(a) – (g). One exception is where production of records would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. I.C. § 74-124(1)(c). An "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" means:

> (i) Disclosure of information used to identify, locate, or harass a juvenile, a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence or domestic violence, or a victim of physical or sexual abuse; or
> (ii) Disclosure where release of information is likely to violate legitimate and substantial privacy interests of the person identified when such interests are weighed against general public information.

I.C. § 74-101(17)(a).

In this case, Laramie argues that disclosure of the public records, specifically photographs and bodycam videos created by law enforcement at the scene of her daughter's murder, would constitute an "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy," and therefore, the City's disclosure would violate I.C.

§ 74-124(1)(c). The parties agree that the records to be disclosed are public records and more specifically, law enforcement investigatory records. The records reviewed in-camera by the Court, which, amongst others, are the subject of Laramie's motion, contain the following:

1) 181 photographs of the crime scene depicting the exterior and interior of the residence in the hours following the incident. The exterior photographs include the parking area and area surrounding the home, and the interior and exterior of multiple vehicles. The photographs have been redacted to blur out any identifying information such as license plate or VIN numbers. The interior photographs depict the house as it existed when law enforcement arrived on scene showing various alcohol and food containers/garbage, interior decorations, individual rooms, stairways, bathrooms, and general living rooms as well as the two rooms where the four deceased victims were located. The photographs have been redacted to blur out the decedents' bodies but do show blood spatter and other blood stains consistent with a crime scene.
2) Four redacted MPD bodycam videos from initial responding officers. The videos similarly depict the exterior and interior of the residence and have been redacted to blur out any personal identifying information on items depicted such as license plate or VIN numbers, ID cards, photographs, or other miscellaneous items within the home. Further, the videos have been redacted to blur out the decedents' bodies but do show blood spatter and other blood stains consistent with a crime scene. The videos also depict law enforcement conducting on-scene interviews, including video and audio of witnesses and other individuals at the scene, as well as interactions between law enforcement as the investigation begins to unfold. The videos have been redacted to blur out the faces of

witnesses and other non-law enforcement present and the audio is redacted as to any personal identifying information.

The inquiry for the Court is whether the City's production of the investigatory records, even in their redacted form, would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. More narrowly, however, the inquiry for the purposes of Laramie's motion for temporary restraining order is limited to whether immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damages will result to her before the City may be heard and Laramie's complaint for injunctive relief may be fully adjudicated.

First, the Court must determine what privacy interest, if any, Laramie has in the law enforcement records she seeks to keep from public disclosure. As cited above, an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy is defined as either "disclosure of information used to identify . . . a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence" or "disclosure where release of information is likely to violate legitimate and substantial privacy interests of the person identified when such interests are weighed against general public information." I.C. § 74-101(17)(a). Aside from this definition, there is little Idaho law concerning what constitutes an unwarranted invasion and the Idaho Supreme Court has not yet addressed what constitutes an "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." However, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that the federal Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") recognizes surviving family members' right to personal privacy with respect to their close relative's "death-scene images." *Nat'l Archives & Recs. Admin. v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157, 170, 124 S. Ct. 1570, 1579, 158 L. Ed. 2d 319 (2004). And most recently, another Idaho District Court in Ada County found that "family members of a deceased person" have a right to avoid "public disclosure of their deceased family member's corpse and other death-scene images" that would impugn the character of the deceased or of the family's memory of the deceased. *See Gaylord v. Clifford, et al.*, Ada County Case CV01-24-17522 (Memorandum Decision and Order, dated March 14, 2025). Therefore, the "weighty privacy

interests" family members have in "death-scene images" of close relatives must be weighed against the public interest in disclosure to determine if disclosure would result in an "unwarranted" invasion of privacy. *Id.* at 171, 124 S. Ct. at 1580.

In this particular case, Laramie has a recognized privacy interest in preventing disclosure of images or videos depicting her deceased daughter and the "death scene" that would impugn the character of her daughter or her memory of her daughter. It must be specifically noted that Laramie's privacy interest does not extend to the other victims in this case. On balance, the public has an interest in the investigatory records concerning this horrific tragedy and how the investigation was conducted. For purposes of a temporary restraining order, Laramie has asserted that the City's release of the redacted photographs has caused her irreparable harm in the form of severe emotional distress with physical manifestations and the City's impending release of the videos will further exacerbate this irreparable harm.

There can be no doubt that the images, videos and other investigatory records in this case are incredibly disturbing and elicit an emotional response. The records are very difficult to digest and do provide a raw view into the horrific tragedy on November 13, 2022. Upon review of the limited items provided to the Court (4 bodycam videos and 181 photographs), the Court generally finds the disclosure of major portions of the videos and photographs would not constitute an unwarranted invasion of Laramie's personal privacy. However, there are portions of the videos and photographs, even in their current redacted state, more particularly, Officer Warner's bodycam video, that could constitute an unwarranted invasion of Laramie's privacy at this time. Therefore, the Court finds that a temporary restraining order that restrains the City from further releasing any images, audio, or video depicting the inside of Mogen's bedroom is warranted until a hearing on the preliminary injunction may be held.

IV. ORDER

For the reasons stated herein,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Laramie's Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order is GRANTED.

Dated: 8/15/2025

Megan E. Marshall
District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that copies of the Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order were delivered to the following:

Leander James
Attorney for Plaintiff
ljames@jvwlaw.net

Mia Bautista
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Attorneys for Defendant
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on this 15 day of August 2025.

JULIE FRY
CLERK OF THE COURT

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

Filed: 10/01/2025 15:09:12
Second Judicial District, Latah County
Julie Fry, Clerk of the Court
By: Deputy Clerk - Mottern, Beth

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF

THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH

KAREN LARAMIE, an individual, STACY CHAPIN, an individual, JAMES CHAPIN, an individual, and MAIZIE CHAPIN, an individual, Plaintiffs, vs. The CITY OF MOSCOW, a municipal corporation, Defendant.	Case No. CV29-25-0755 MEMORANDUM DECISION GRANTING IN PART PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiffs' Complaint for injunctive relief seeking to restrain and permanently enjoin the Defendant, City of Moscow ("the City"), from releasing certain records related to the homicide of their family members pursuant to I.R.C.P. 65 and I.C. §74-124(1)(c).

I. BACKGROUND

On November 13, 2022, four University of Idaho students, Madison Mogen ("Mogen"), Kaylee Goncalves ("Goncalves"), Xana Kernodle ("Kernodle"), and Ethan Chapin ("Chapin") (collectively "decedents") were tragically murdered in Moscow, Idaho. The events took place at 1122 King Road, a private home shared by Mogen, Goncalves, and Kernodle. At the time of the murders, Chapin was staying at the residence with Kernodle. In the hours and days following the incident,

multiple law enforcement agencies partnered to investigate and process the crime scene. Among the first to respond was the Moscow Police Department ("MPD"). As part of the investigation, videos, photographs, reports, and other evidentiary materials were generated, which ultimately led to Bryan Kohberger's arrest.

For a multitude of reasons, the criminal case garnered worldwide interest. Until July 2, 2025, the criminal case was pending trial, and until July 17, 2025, a non-dissemination order was in place, which prevented the disclosure of certain records to preserve the parties' right to a fair trial. On July 23, 2025, a Judgment of Conviction and Commitment was entered concluding the criminal proceeding.

Since July 23, 2025, the City has received over 1,150 public records requests for information related to the criminal investigation, including but not limited to: crime scene photographs, 911 calls, police reports, body camera footage, witness statements, autopsy reports, and MPD investigatory records. In response to the requests, the City made redacted police reports available to the public via a weblink and disclosed 186 photographs taken at the crime scene, some with blurring over the decedents' bodies. On August 11, 2025, the City provided copies of these photographs and certain redacted video to Plaintiffs' counsel and informed counsel that the City would be disclosing the redacted videos, including redacted body camera ("bodycam") videos from MPD officers that depict the crime scene, as well as other materials within the coming days. Upon reviewing the photographs and video provided, Plaintiffs' counsel emailed a response to the City objecting to the release of any additional materials in the case because it would constitute a violation of Plaintiffs' personal privacy.

On August 12, 2025, Karen Laramie ("Laramie"), Mogen's mother, filed this Complaint for "an injunction restraining the City of Moscow from releasing further images related to the homicide investigation of Plaintiff's daughter." Along with her Complaint, Laramie filed an Ex-Parte Motion

for Temporary Restraining Order under I.R.C.P. 65(b). Following an in-camera review of four redacted bodycam videos and approximately 181 photographs, an Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and a Temporary Restraining Order were issued on August 15, 2025, that temporarily restrained the City from disclosing any images, audio, or video depicting the inside of Mogen's bedroom until a hearing on the preliminary or permanent injunction. On August 21, 2025, the City released additional bodycam videos and crime scene photographs that blacked out the bedrooms entirely in lieu of blurring the decedents' bodies.

On August 23, 2025, Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint adding Stacy and James Chapin, Chapin's parents, and Maizie Chapin, Chapin's sister, as plaintiffs. Plaintiffs seek a permanent injunction restraining the City from releasing: "(1) images of the interior of Victims' residence; (2) images of the Victims, whether blurred or not, (3) images of the bedrooms where the victims were murdered; (4) images of the death scenes/murder scenes, including images of pools of blood, blood splatters and dried blood; (5) images of the personal property and items of the Victims of the homicides found inside the interior and exterior of the residence, including but not limited to containers of alcohol, underwear, ID cards and other personal items; (6) images of witnesses, including witnesses hugging each other and sobbing; (7) video and audio media containing sounds of the witnesses, including sounds of them sobbing; and (8) video and audio media containing statements of witnesses given to law enforcement officials, including statements evidencing their extreme emotions."

On August 25, 2025, the parties submitted a Stipulation of the Parties Submitting this Matter for a Decision on the Permanent Injunction Based on the Declarations, Pleadings and Briefing on File. On August 28, 2025, a hearing was held on Plaintiffs' complaint via Zoom. Attorney Leander James appeared on behalf of Plaintiffs. City of Moscow Attorney Mia Batista, attorney Andrew

Pluskal, and attorney Bentley Stromberg appeared on behalf of Defendant City of Moscow. Following the hearing, the Court took the matter under advisement and issued an Amended Temporary Restraining Order which prohibited the City from disclosing any images, audio, or video depicting the inside of the bedrooms of Mogan, Goncalves, and Kernodle.

Now, having considered the evidence, pleadings, and argument, the Court issues the following memorandum decision granting in part Plaintiffs' complaint for permanent injunction.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Pursuant to Rule 65 of the Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure, a party may petition the court for an injunction and/or a restraining order in a civil proceeding. While Rule 65 addresses temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, it only briefly addresses permanent injunctions by stating that "[b]efore or after beginning the hearing on a motion for a preliminary injunction, the court may advance the trial on the merits and consolidate it with the hearing." Here, the parties stipulated to essentially forgo a hearing on a preliminary injunction and instead submit the matter for a decision on the permanent injunction at the August 28, 2025, hearing. Unlike a temporary injunction, "[a] permanent injunction . . . is entered at the resolution of the case, and requires a showing of threatened or actual irreparable injury." *Gem State Roofing, Inc. v. United Components*, Inc., 168 Idaho 820, 834, 488 P.3d 488, 502 (2021). Further, "in order to deny a permanent injunction the trial court must be persuaded that there is 'no reasonable expectation that the wrong will be repeated.'" *Id.* (quoting *O'Boskey v. First Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n of Boise*, 112 Idaho 1002, 1007, 739 P.2d 301, 306 (1987)).

III. ANALYSIS

A. Idaho Public Records Act

In accordance with the Idaho Public Records Act ("IPRA"), there is a presumption that all public records in this state are open for inspection except as otherwise provided by statute. I.C. § 74-

102(1). "The IPRA provides a statutory mechanism by which members of the public may review public records so that they may be knowledgeable of the operations of their government, the performance of public officials, and the formulation of public policy." *Wade v. Taylor*, 156 Idaho 91, 91, 320 P.3d 1250, 1256 (2014). A "public record" is defined as "any writing containing information related to the conduct or administration of the public's business prepared, owned, used or retained by any state agency, independent public body corporate and politic or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics." I.C. § 74-101(13). Every person has a right to examine and take a copy of such public records. I.C. § 74-102(1). But "the motivation of the person requesting the public record is irrelevant. The public's right, and consequently, any individual person's right, to inspect a public record is conditioned solely on whether the document is a public record that is not expressly exempted by statute." *Wade*, 156 Idaho at 101, 320 P.3d at 1260 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

Specific to this case, law enforcement investigatory records are public records. "'Investigatory record' means information with respect to an identifiable person, group of persons or entities compiled by a public agency pursuant to its statutory authority in the course of investigating a specific act, omission, failure to act, or other conduct over which the public agency has regulatory authority or law enforcement authority." I.C. § 74-101(6). Generally, investigatory records as defined by I.C. § 74-101(6) are subject to disclosure under the Idaho Public Records Act. When a request to examine is made, the public agency or custodian has a specific time in which to review the record and grant or deny the request. I.C. §73-103. There are certain exceptions to disclosure as enumerated in I.C. § 74-124(1)(a) – (g) that justify a public agency denying a request. One exception is where production of records would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. I.C. § 74-124(1)(c). An "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" means:

(i) Disclosure of information used to identify, locate, or harass a juvenile, a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence or domestic violence, or a victim of physical or sexual abuse; or
(ii) Disclosure where release of information is likely to violate legitimate and substantial privacy interests of the person identified when such interests are weighed against general public information.

I.C. § 74-101(17)(a).

The parties agree that the records to be disclosed in this matter are public records and more specifically, law enforcement investigatory records. The inquiry for the Court is whether the specific records are exempt from disclosure under I.C. § 74-124(1)(c) such that the City should be restrained from releasing them to the public or any specific requestor. Plaintiffs argue disclosure of the public records, specifically photographs, audio, and video created by law enforcement at the crime scene or decedents' residence, would constitute an "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy," and therefore, the City's disclosure would violate I.C. § 74-124(1)(c). On the contrary, the City argues the records are not exempt from disclosure because Plaintiffs do not have standing or authority to assert a privacy interest either on behalf of themselves or on behalf of the decedents, and if Plaintiffs can establish a privacy interest, that interest is not outweighed by the public's interest in disclosure.

1. Plaintiffs have standing to assert a privacy interest in the records to be disclosed.

First, the Court must determine what privacy interest, if any, Plaintiffs have in the law enforcement records they seek to keep from public disclosure. To determine this, the Court must look to the language of the statute and the cases which interpret what constitutes an "unwarranted invasion" of personal privacy.

To begin, IPRA defines "an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" as either: i) "disclosure of information used to identify, locate, or harass . . . a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence" or ii) "disclosure where release of information is likely to violate legitimate and substantial privacy

interests of the person identified when such interests are weighed against general public information." I.C. § 74-101(17)(a).

Plaintiffs argue the plain language of the statute confers standing for them to bring this action because the information being disclosed depicts the victim's bodies which identifies the victims and may be used to harass the family members who are considered victims as set forth in I.C. § 19-5306. This victim's rights statute specifically defines victim as "an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial or emotional harm as the result of the commission of a crime . . ." I.C. § 19-5306(5)(a). Further, Plaintiffs argue the language, "privacy interest of the person identified" is the person who identifies as having their privacy interest violated. Contrarily, the City argues that because the privacy interest of family members is not specifically mentioned in the statute, the legislature did not intend for such to exist under I.C. § 74-124(1)(c). Moreover, the legislature specifically defined the privacy interests of "any deceased person" in I.C. § 74-101(17)(b) when disclosure of certain information is permitted after notification to next-of-kin but opted not to include the same definition in (17)(a). The City acknowledges in drafting this provision that the legislature recognized privacy interests do not evaporate on death, yet argues because it did not include the same language in (17)(a) such provision does not grant Plaintiffs standing to assert a privacy interest on behalf of the decedents (unless a probate is opened and they are serving in a personal representative capacity).

Interestingly, in arguing that Plaintiffs have no privacy interest to establish standing, the City "believes that it struck the appropriate balance" in "balancing the [Plaintiffs'] privacy and the interest in 'an informed citizenry.'" The City's actions in blurring certain portions of the investigatory records prior to disclosure and balancing Plaintiffs' and the public's interest cut against its standing argument. Well knowing that the presumption under IPRA is full disclosure, when asked why it took affirmative

action to blur or redact the initial disclosures prior to any court intervention, the City responded that it did so in reliance upon the exemption under I.C. § 74-124(1)(c). Thus, agreeing that if Plaintiffs had no privacy interest to assert on their own behalf or on behalf of the decedents, it would have been unnecessary to blur or redact the records. Instead, under its statutory obligation, "it was required by law to disclose investigatory records on request" with such redactions.

While Plaintiffs are considered "victims" and afforded certain rights as set forth in I.C. § 19-5306(5)(a), the Court finds I.C. § 74-101(17)(a)(i) does not have application in this particular case. The information to be disclosed is not being used to identify, locate, or harass a victim of an alleged crime of mass violence. There is no alleged (suspected or unproven) crime. The victims are known, located, and the murderer has been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Likewise, disclosure is not being used to harass the victim, even if the term victim encompasses family members. However, I.C. § 74-101(17)(a)(ii) does apply here and provides standing for Plaintiffs to assert their claim.

The Idaho Supreme Court has yet to address the issue of whose privacy interest is protected under I.C. § 74-124(1)(c) or I.C. § 74-101(17)(a), but cases from the U.S. Supreme Court that have interpreted a similar provision under the federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provide guidance. Under FOIA a public agency shall make records available except records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes that "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." 5 U.S.C.A. § 552(b)(7)(C). However, unlike IPRA, there is no definition of "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" within FOIA's statutory scheme, instead, leaving the issue of whose privacy interest may be asserted or protected to federal courts to interpret.

Of interest, in *Nat'l Archives & Recs. Admin. v. Favish*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that FOIA recognizes surviving family members' right to personal privacy with respect to their close relative's "death-scene images." 541 U.S. 157, 170, 124 S. Ct. 1570, 1579 (2004). In that case, the decedent's family members sought "to be shielded by the exemption to secure their own refuge from a sensation-seeking culture for their own peace of mind and tranquility, not for the sake of the deceased['s]" reputation or an interest personal to the decedent. *Id.* at 166, *Id.* at 1577. Even so, the Court held,

> [W]e think it proper to conclude from Congress' use of the term "personal privacy" that it intended to permit family members to assert their own privacy rights against public intrusions long deemed impermissible under the common law and in our cultural traditions. This does not mean that the family is in the same position as the individual who is the subject of the disclosure. We have little difficulty, however, in finding in our case law and traditions the right of family members to direct and control disposition of the body of the deceased and to limit attempts to exploit pictures of the deceased family member's remains for public purposes. . . Family members have a personal stake in honoring and mourning their dead and objecting to unwarranted public exploitation that, by intruding upon their own grief, tends to degrade the rites and respect they seek to accord to the deceased person who was once their own . . [T]his well-established cultural tradition acknowledging a family's control over the body and death images of the deceased has long been recognized at common law.

Id. at 167 - 168, *Id.* at 1578.

Further, while not controlling, a District Court in Ada County also concluded that "family members of a deceased person" have a right to avoid "public disclosure of their deceased family member's corpse and other death-scene images" that would impugn the character of the deceased or of the family's memory of the deceased. *See Gaylord v. Clifford, et al.*, Ada County Case CV01-24-17522 (Memorandum Decision and Order, dated March 14, 2025).

Here, Plaintiffs seek relief both for their own privacy and on behalf of the decedents. Whether the "privacy interests of the person identified" is the decedent or the family members of the decedent, Plaintiffs have established a recognized privacy interest in preventing disclosure of images or videos

depicting their deceased family members and the "death scene" that would impugn the character of the decedents or their memory of them. Therefore, Plaintiff's have standing under I.C. § 74-124(1)(c) to bring this claim.

2. Plaintiffs have proven their privacy interest in preventing disclosure of certain investigatory records, without additional redactions, outweighs the public's interest in disclosure.

Having established Plaintiffs have standing to bring this claim, the next inquiry is whether their interest outweighs the public's interest in disclosure. As stated in *Favish*,

> Our ruling that the personal privacy protected by Exemption 7(C) extends to family members who object to the disclosure of graphic details surrounding their relative's death does not end the case. Although this privacy interest is within the terms of the exemption, the statute directs nondisclosure *only* where the information "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion" of the family's personal privacy. The term "unwarranted" requires us to balance the family's privacy interest against the public interest in disclosure.

541 U.S. 157 at 171, 124 S.Ct. at 1580. Therefore, the "weighty privacy interests" family members have in "death-scene images" of close relatives must be weighed against the public interest in disclosure to determine if disclosure would result in an "unwarranted" invasion of privacy. *Id.*

There can be no doubt that the photographs, video, audio, and other investigatory records in this case are incredibly disturbing. The records are difficult to digest and provide a raw view into the horrific tragedy that occurred on November 13, 2022, that impacted Plaintiffs, a college community, and the world at large. Prior to releasing these records, the City took measures to blur the decedents' bodies to prevent an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy while balancing the public's interest, to comply with its statutory obligation. Plaintiffs have a recognized privacy interest, but on balance, the public has an interest in the investigatory records concerning this horrific tragedy and how the investigation was conducted. Regarding each set of investigatory records identified by Plaintiffs in

their complaint, their interests must be weighed against the public's to determine whether release would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy not just a warranted one.

Plaintiffs' privacy interest in preventing disclosure of the death-scene images that would impugn the character of the deceased or Plaintiffs' memory of them or continue to retraumatize them causing extreme emotional distress outweighs the public's interest in how the investigation was conducted or the scrutiny upon government action. Even the City's action in performing certain redactions supports this conclusion. There is little to be gained by the public in seeing the decedents' bodies, the blood soaked sheets, blood spatter or other death-scene depictions, whereas the dissemination of these images across the internet and in public spheres where Plaintiffs may come upon them by happenstance, as has already occurred, causing them extreme emotional distress is an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

The City has blurred certain portions of the investigatory records, but additional redactions are necessary to ensure there is no unwarranted invasion. The blurring is simply insufficient as it still allows the viewer to see the outline and contours of the decedents' bodies and invites, rather than dispels, any speculation about how, where, or why they were positioned. The fact remains; the murder investigation and the criminal case are closed. Releasing these records will have minor effect upon those who continue to be perplexed by the facts or fixated on unfounded conspiracies whereas it has and will continue to have profound effect upon the decedents' loved ones. The City may disclose the investigatory records in this matter, but must blackout any areas within the images, photographs, video, or other media that depict any portion of the decedents or their bodies and the blood immediately surrounding them.

Contrarily, the Court cannot find Plaintiffs' privacy interest outweighs the public's interest concerning the dissemination of audio, video, or photographs depicting: 1) the interior of the

bedrooms, except as provided above, 2) the exterior or interior, including rooms other than the bedrooms, of the residence, 3) the personal property and items of the decedents found inside the interior and exterior of the residence, including but not limited to containers of alcohol, underwear, ID cards and other personal items, 4) witnesses, including audio of crying, or 5) statements of witnesses given to law enforcement officials, including statements evidencing their extreme emotions. Despite the horrendous nature of this tragic event and its distressing dissemination across the world, the fact remains that it was a quadruple homicide with investigatory records. These records, much like many law enforcement investigatory records, invade the privacy province of individuals including suspects, witnesses, victims, and the like, and here, Plaintiffs and others, unnamed in this lawsuit. However, these records are precisely what the law affords the public to obtain under IPRA. Under the law and facts presented, the Court cannot find that Plaintiffs' privacy interest outweighs the public's interest regarding these items such that their release would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Further, releasing images that include alcohol containers, underwear, ID cards, or other personal items of the decedents may appear embarrassing or reveal speculation as to what may or may not have occurred within the residence, but it does not impugn the character of the decedents in a way that constitutes an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Therefore, the City shall, upon request and in accordance with its statutory obligation, disclose the investigatory records except as to the death-scene records noted above or those subject to any other statutory exemption or redaction rule.

B. Release of certain images, video and audio have caused Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable injury and there is a reasonable expectation that continued release will cause further irreparable injury such that a permanent injunction is warranted.

As a final remedy, Plaintiffs' complaint seeks to permanently restrain the City from releasing the investigatory records described above pursuant to I.R.C.P. 65. To do so, Plaintiffs must show

threatened or actual irreparable harm and that there is a reasonable expectation that the wrong will be repeated. From the pleadings, the City does not dispute Plaintiffs' claim that they have suffered irreparable injury due to the initial disclosures, even in their redacted form. Instead, the City contends "it has made the only decision available to it under Idaho law" by blurring the bodies and requests the court find the initial redacted versions of the investigatory records be publicly disclosed.

Irreparable injury is any injury that is impossible to remedy or repair. Plaintiffs have set forth undisputed evidence that they have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury including extreme emotional distress because of the City's release of certain records. More specifically, the injury sustained has physically manifested itself through sleep disturbance, shaking, and sobbing. While it is likely Plaintiffs have suffered these same or similar injuries prior to the City's disclosure due to the trauma they've endured from underlying circumstances over the last several years, the City has not disputed that its initial disclosure of video, audio, and photographs in their redacted form caused Plaintiffs the irreparable injury claimed. As such, Plaintiffs are entitled to relief.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the City's disclosure of certain investigatory records would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Plaintiffs have established the disclosure of such records has caused irreparable injury and further disclosure will result in the wrong being repeated. Therefore, Plaintiffs' complaint for a permanent injunction is granted in part.

Dated: 10/1/2025

Megan E. Marshall
District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that copies of the Memorandum Decision Granting Plaintiffs' Complaint for Permanent Injunction were delivered to the following:

Leander James
Attorney for Plaintiff
ljames@jvwlaw.net

Mia Bautista
Moscow City Attorney
moscowlegal@ci.moscow.id.us

Bentley Stromberg
Attorney for Defendant
bstromberg@clbrmc.com

on this 1 day of October 2025.

JULIE FRY
CLERK OF THE COURT

By:_____
Deputy Clerk

Declarations of Idaho Victims in Support of their Applications for Restraining Order to Prevent Continued Release of Law Enforcement Records Regarding the Murders

Declaration of Karen Laramie, Mother of Maddie Mogen

Filed
8/12/2025 7:01 PM
Second Judicial District Court
Latah County
ID
By
Deputy Clerk

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH

KAREN LARAMIE Plaintiff, vs. the CITY OF MOSCOW, a municipal corporation, Defendant.	Case No. CV29-25-0755 DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

I, Karen Laramie declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18, and I am competent to testify to the matters set forth herein.

2. My testimony herein is based upon my personal knowledge.

3. I am the natural parent of Maddison Mogen (hereafter Maddie). Maddie, Kaylee Goncalves, Xana Kernodle and Eathan Chapin (Children) were stabbed to death by Bryan Kohberger (Kohberger) on November 13, 2022, in the house where Maddie, Kaylee, Xana resided, 1122 King Road in Moscow, Idaho.

4. Kohberger has admitted to stabbing the four Children..

5. Upon information and belief, the Defendant, the City of Moscow, is in the process of releasing images and video media related to the police investigation of the death and homicide of

the Children to third parties in response to a request for examination of public records pursuant to the Idaho Public Records Act.

6. Upon information and belief, the information being released contains images and video media showing events surrounding the investigation. Upon information and belief, these images were taken in furtherance of the homicide investigation related to the victims of Brian Kohberger.

7. Upon information and belief, the images being released include but are not limited to:

7.1. Images of the interior of Maddie's residence around the time the Children were killed;

7.2. Images including the scenes of the murders, pools of blood, blood platters, dried blood and personal items and property of Maddie, the descendants and her roommates, including containers of alcohol, underwear, ID cards and other personal items;

7.3. Images of the witnesses; and

7.4. Video media containing sounds of the witnesses, including sobbing and their statement to law enforcement officials.

8. The City has indicated through its attorney that it has released some of these images to a news outlet and intends to continue releasing these images and video media (including body camera footage) to numerous others.

9. I am experiencing extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations because the City has released some of these images and intends to release others and video media.

10. The City's release of the images and video media is an invasion of my privacy and the privacy of my deceased daughter; it is causing me irreparable harm in the form of severe emotional damage.

11. The City's continued release of these images and video media will cause me further extreme emotional distress, embarrassment, and irreparable harm.

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND DECLARE, under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the State of Idaho, that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 12 day of August, 2025.

KAREN LARAMIE

Declaration of Stacy Chapin, Mother of Ethan Chapin

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8/26/2025 12:33 PM
Second Judicial District, Latah County
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By: Larinda Valdon, Deputy Clerk

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH

KAREN LARAMIE, an individual; STACY CHAPIN, an individual; JAMES CHAPIN, an individual; and MAIZIE CHAPIN, an individual, Plaintiffs, vs. The CITY OF MOSCOW, a municipal corporation, Defendant.	Case No. CV29-25-0755 AMENDED DECLARATION OF STACY CHAPIN IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND INJUNCTION

I, Stacy Chapin, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and competent to testify to the matters set forth herein. My testimony is based upon my personal knowledge.
2. I am the natural mother of Ethan Chapin (hereafter "Ethan"). Ethan, Maddie Mogen, Kaylee Goncalves, and Xana Kernodle (Children) were stabbed to death by Bryan Kohberger (Kohberger) on November 13, 2022, in the house where

Maddie, Kaylee, and Xana resided and Ethan was visiting, 1122 King Road in Moscow, Idaho.

3. Kohberger has admitted to stabbing the four Children.

4. Upon information and belief, the Defendant, the City of Moscow, has released and is in the process of releasing still images and body camera footage (video media) related to the police investigation of the homicide of the Children to third parties in response to requests for examination of public records pursuant to Idaho Code § 74-103.

5. Upon information and belief, the images being released include but are not limited to:

    5.1 Images of the interior of the private room where Ethan was murdered;

    5.2 Death scene images of the scenes of the murders, the victims, pools of blood, blood platters, dried blood and personal items and property of Ethan and the other Children;

    5.3 Images of the witnesses; and

    5.4 Video media containing sounds of the witnesses, including sobbing and their statement to law enforcement officials.

6. The release of the death scene images is horrific - made worse by the fact that my husband and I inadvertently came upon them with no notice. In one of the photographs, I recognize what I believe are my son's feet in socks. We saw a death scene photograph online on August 7, 2025, and we received our first email regarding the release of information on August 8, 2025. The email came from the prosecutor's office - not the City of Moscow attorney. We are personally haunted

by the photos and lose sleep nightly due to viewing them. We assure you that seeing a redacted photo is just as traumatizing because our son is still in the picture, clear or not. They are heartbreaking and continue to reopen a wound that has yet to heal.

7. The idea that the City of Moscow may release more of the death scene photos of the Children is extremely traumatizing to me and my husband. We now live in fear that these will be released to the World for everyone to see. Some of the media, bloggers and others in this case have shown that they will use images like death scenes for their own financial gain with no regard to the damage it does to family members.
8. In addition to those who will misuse these images, my husband and I are faced with the horrific reality that our son's murderer, Mr. Kohberger, can see these images online.
9. The images are not just photographs and body camera footage – they are painful reminders of our son's life taken too soon, a profound loss, and final moments which we have spent years trying to avoid in our minds. As a result of the released photos, we now have pictures in our minds – ones that we are unable to escape - and desperately do not want lingering in our memory. Releasing more of these death scene images of the Children will increase our pain and loss. Even the thought of releasing more of these images is damaging us.
10. Every single time anything is released regarding this murder case, the uptick in news articles, media requests and comments that keep this case top of the news is

just another kick in the gut that our son is no longer with us. It disrupts any peace that we may have found and sends us back to a dark place.

11. The thought that these images may be released, and some have been released, causes me, my husband and children psychological pain and anxiety, with physical manifestations, including serious sleep disturbances. We spend most nights trying to push the images out of our minds. No one should have access to these images. Releasing them is an unwarranted invasion of our privacy and into our lives; the images are graphic in nature and cause tremendous pain and sadness. We are at a loss for understanding why anyone would release them, let alone feel the need to look at them. Losing Ethan is a catastrophic loss to our family, and the photos are a gross reminder of that loss.

12. Any reasonable parent faced with the prospect of death scene images of their child being released to the world would fight to prevent their release because releasing these images is an unwarranted invasion of the parents' privacy. They are profoundly gruesome.

13. To the best of my knowledge, all of the parents and family members of the Children are against the release of death scene images of the Children because of the emotional trauma it will cause them. Unfortunately, some do not have the legal help we have from an attorney to voice their objection legally. But they are against releasing these images.

14. As for our other two children, they had not seen any death scene image until Maizie saw one on August 8, 2025. They worry and are anxious that the images may pop up online and cause them to have to live with those grotesque images

within their memory, and now one has with Maizie. That is tragic. I had hoped (more than anything) that they would not see them or view them online. The fear of seeing these images has caused them extreme anxiety in their everyday lives. It brings back memories of an incredible triplet life with a brother who is no longer here. Even the thought of crime scene photos being released or being on the internet takes us all back to that day of horror. It is a tremendous and heartbreaking loss for our family to live in fear, worry and sickness that we will inadvertently see death scene photos of Ethan and any of the Children. Just the words alone - death scene photos - cause emotional distress.

15. We lose sleep worrying that Maizie and Hunter (Ethan's surviving triplet siblings) will see more of these images. We can't imagine what it would be like for them - kids who have spent their entire lives together - to endure the gruesome images of their triplet brother during his final days alive. It is a parent's worst nightmare for their children who have already suffered unimaginable loss and emotional pain.
16. We are experiencing extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations because the City has released some of these images and intends to release others, including the body camera footage.
17. Releasing these images and video media is an unwarranted invasion of my privacy and the privacy of my husband, Ethan's siblings, our family, and my deceased son. Most importantly, I need to speak up for my son because he no longer has a voice.

/ / /

18. Continued release of these images and video media will cause us further extreme emotional distress, embarrassment, and irreparable harm.

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND DECLARE under penalty of perjury pursuant to the law of the State of Idaho that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 26th day of August 2025.

/s/ Stacy Chapin
STACY CHAPIN

Declaration of Maizie Chapin, Sister (Triplet) of Ethan Chapin

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH

KAREN LARAMIE, an individual; SCOTT LARAMIE, an individual; STACY CHAPIN, an individual; JAMES CHAPIN, an individual; and MAIZIE CHAPIN, an individual, Plaintiffs, vs. the CITY OF MOSCOW, a municipal corporation, Defendant.	Case No. CV29-25-0755 <u>AMENDED</u> DECLARATION OF MAIZIE CHAPIN IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND INJUNCTION

I, Maizie Chapin, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and competent to testify to the matters set forth herein. My testimony is based upon my personal knowledge.
2. I am the biological triplet sibling of Ethan Chapin (hereafter "Ethan"). Ethan, Maddie Mogen, Kaylee Goncalves, and Xana Kernodle (Victims) were stabbed to

death by Bryan Kohberger (Kohberger) on November 13, 2022, in the house where Maddie, Kaylee, and Xana resided and Ethan was visiting, 1122 King Road in Moscow, Idaho.

3. Kohberger has admitted to stabbing the four Victims.

4. Upon information and belief, the Defendant, the City of Moscow, has released and is in the process of releasing still images and body camera footage (video media) related to the police investigation of the homicide of the Victims to third parties in response to requests for examination of public records under Idaho's Freedom Information Act law.

5. Upon information and belief, the images being released include but are not limited to:

    5.1 Images of the interior of the private room where Ethan was murdered;

    5.2 Death scene images of the scenes of the murders, the victims, pools of blood, blood platters, dried blood and personal items and property of Ethan and the other Children;

    5.3 Images of the witnesses; and

    5.4 Video media containing sounds of the witnesses, including sobbing and their statement to law enforcement officials.

6. The release of the death scene images is horrific - made worse by the fact that my mom inadvertently came across an investigation photo on the internet and recognized what she believes are the feet (in socks) of my deceased brother, Ethan.

7. I am personally haunted by the photos and lose sleep nightly, wondering what will show up on my computer and iPhone. A redacted photo is just as traumatizing

because my brother is still in the picture, clear or not. It is devastating to me, and continues to reopen a wound that has yet to heal.

8. Once these images, including images of the bedrooms (death scene images), are released to the public, they are published, republished and circulated on the Internet, causing me actual, threatened and ongoing irreparable harm in the form of extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations, including shaking, sobbing and sleeplessness. I see and resee that released death scene image over and over in my mind, which causes me continuing profound emotional injury. I will never be able to get that image out of my mind. I now live in constant fear that I will inadvertently encounter more of these images and have them forever imprinted on my mind.
9. Ethan and I were supposed to graduate together. Now, instead of graduation photos, I see photos of his death scene. The fact that some of these photos have been released, and more may be released, is devastating to me and causes me ongoing great harm.
10. The idea that the City of Moscow may release more of the death scene photos of the Victims is extremely traumatizing to me. I now live in fear that these will be released to the World for everyone to see. Some of the media, bloggers and others in this case have shown that they will use images like death scenes for their own financial gain with no regard to the damage it does to me and my family members.
11. In addition to those who will misuse these images, I think about Mr. Kohberger seeing these images online. The prospect that these images may be seen by my

brother's murderer, and perhaps enjoyed by him, causes me irreparable and great injury of the most profound kind.

12. The images are not just photographs and body camera footage – they are painful reminders of my brother's life taken too soon, a profound loss, and final moments, which I have tried not to think about. Releasing more of these death scene images of the Victims will increase my pain and loss. Even the thought of releasing more of these images is greatly damaging and injurious to me.

13. I struggle to deal with the loss of my triplet brother. There were always three of us. Now there are only two. That reality has caused me a deep emotional wound. The City's release of images of the crime scene and the death scene greatly opened that wound further. Continued release of these images will open the wound yet further, irreparably injuring me.

14. Every single time anything is released regarding this murder case, the uptick in news articles, media requests and comments that keep this case top of the news is unbearable. I can no longer sleep.

15. The thought that these images may be released, and some have already been released, causes me psychological pain and anxiety, with physical manifestations, including shaking, sobbing and serious sleep disturbances. I spend most nights trying to push the images out of our minds. No one should have access to these images. Releasing them is an unwarranted invasion of my privacy and into the lives of my family; the images are graphic and cause tremendous pain and sadness. I am at a loss for understanding why anyone would release them, let alone

feel the need to look at them. Losing my brother, my triplet, is a catastrophic loss to our entire family, and the photos are a gross reminder of that loss.

16. To the best of my knowledge, all of the parents and family members of the Victims are against the release of death scene images of the Victims because of the great emotional trauma and harm the release of the images has and will cause them.

17. The fear of seeing these images online has caused me extreme anxiety in everyday life. It brings back memories of an incredible triplet life with a brother who is no longer here. Even the thought of crime scene photos being released or being on the internet takes me back to that day of horror. It is a tremendous and heartbreaking loss for me and my family to live in fear, worry and sickness that we will inadvertently see death scene photos of Ethan and other Victims. Just the words alone - death scene photos - cause me emotional distress.

18. I worry that Hunter (my other surviving triplet sibling) will see more of these images. I do not want Hunter, nor myself, to endure the gruesome images of our triplet brother during his final days alive, because seeing them will cause irreparable, great, permanent harm.

19. I witnessed Hunter's great and irreparable emotional injury upon learning that some of the images of the crime scene and death scene had been released, and more may be released. He visibly expressed great agitation, sadness, fear and anguish. He was so emotionally damaged that he has been unable to speak out or join this lawsuit.

20. My family and I are experiencing extreme emotional distress with physical manifestations because the City has released some of these images and intends to

release others, including the body camera footage. The more images released, the greater our emotional distress and harm.

21. Releasing these images and video media is an unwarranted invasion of my privacy and the privacy of my family.

22. Continued release of these images and video media will cause us further extreme emotional distress, embarrassment, and irreparable harm.

I HEREBY CERTIFY AND DECLARE under penalty of perjury pursuant to the law of the State of Idaho that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 26th day of August 2025.

/s/ Maizie Chapin
MAIZIE CHAPIN

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Fourth Meeting: July 22, 2026

No Presentations

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Fifth Meeting: August 5, 2026

Presentation Materials

NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

Strengths and Opportunities

Testimony of Gunita Singh
Staff Attorney
Reporters Committee

August 5, 2026

- For over 50 years:
- legal representation
- amicus support
- and other legal resources
- all at no cost

REPORTERS COMMITTEE
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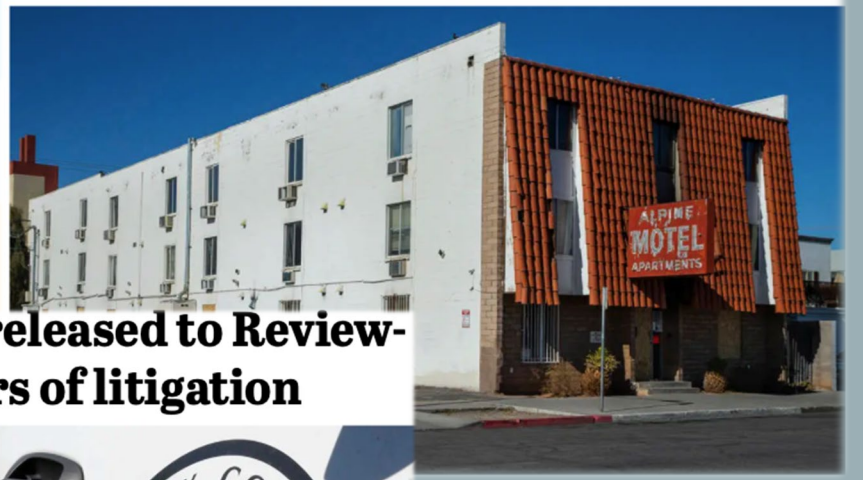

Autopsy records released to Review-Journal after years of litigation



PERS secrecy bill based on unfounded fears: Our view

The Opinion of the RGJ Editorial Board

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

- An *independent*, *impartial*, and *empowered* ombuds-office
  - Provides a check on agency's discretion
  - Provides greater clarity on scope of law
  - Preserves judicial and party resources



BODY WORN CAMERA FOOTAGE

- Targeted redactions appropriate for sensitive content
- Skeptical of categorical exemptions for law enforcement personnel
- Transparency benefits *everyone*
- *Tribune-Democrat* case study

Body cam footage from 2025 Vybe Lounge shooting shows chaos at scene, police and emergency response

By Dave Sutor
dsutor@tribdem.com
Jun 13, 2026

1 of 4



The videos showed no physical or verbal altercations between police officers and people at the club, nor does any use of racial slurs exist in the recorded footage.



REPORTERS COMMITTEE
FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

THANK YOU

Gunita Singh, Reporters Committee

Nevada Public Records Act: Strengths and Opportunities

Testimony of Gunita Singh

Staff Attorney

Reporters Committee

For Review by the Public Records Task Force

August 5, 2026

My name is Gunita Singh and I'm a staff attorney at the Reporters Committee where I've been litigating newsgathering and Freedom of Information cases since 2019.

Founded in 1970, Reporters Committee was established at a time when the nation's news media faced a wave of government subpoenas asking reporters to name confidential sources. I'm proud to say we are the leading pro bono legal services organization for journalists and newsrooms in the U.S. Reporters Committee provides legal representation, amicus support, and other legal resources at no cost to protect First Amendment freedoms and the newsgathering rights of journalists across the country.

I. Introduction

Today, Reporters Committee strongly urges Nevada to reaffirm its commitment to government transparency and accountability.

I understand that the Task Force is interested in determining how Nevada's Public Records Act (the "Act") can be improved and strengthened. The best public records laws are those that contain strong provisions for transparency; require agencies to communicate with requesters about expected timelines for compliance; are clear regarding what information is permitted to be exempt from disclosure; and afford an opportunity for administrative review of an adverse determination by way of an ombuds-office or public access counselor. Nevada already bears some of these hallmarks of a strong law, and I appreciate the opportunity to suggest where it can even better serve the twin goals of transparency and accountability.

Thanks to the robust transparency offered by Nevada's Public Records Act, local news outlets and journalists have been able to accomplish incredible reporting. For instance, the Las Vegas Review-Journal was able to get records from the Clark County Coroner's Office for five years of autopsy reports for juveniles who died under Clark County child-welfare supervision, to examine whether child protective services could have prevented the deaths. *See* Arthur Kane, *Autopsy records released to Review-Journal after years of litigation*, Las Vegas Review-Journal (Dec. 31, 2020), https://www.reviewjournal.com/investigations/autopsy-records-released-to-review-journal-after-years-of-litigation-2237311/; Arthur Kane, *'A recipe for disaster'*, Las Vegas Review-Journal (July 19, 2020), https://www.reviewjournal.com/investigations/school-warned-childs-home-life-was-a-recipe-for-disaster-then-aaron-died-2071038/.

The late Jeff German reported on data acquired from requests for inspection and fire records and determined that the Alpine Motel Apartments, a 41-unit

downtown Las Vegas building (built in 1972) "had not been inspected by fire officials in the 32 months leading up to" a fire despite a decade of failed inspections. Jeff German, et al., *Did a gap in fire inspections put Alpine apartments at risk?*, Las Vegas Review-Journal (Jan. 13, 2020), https://www.reviewjournal.com/investigations/did-a-gap-in-fire-inspections-put-alpine-apartments-at-risk-1930225/. Police emails obtained under the Act showed officers had tried to shut the property down as a chronic nuisance but city officials refused. The reporting prompted citywide code-enforcement reforms.

The *Reno Gazette-Journal*'s Editorial Board noted the importance of PERS—Public Employees Retirement System—data when investigating "double-dipping" practices by public employees, noting that a "public records request of a tiny portion of PERS data revealed that the practice was more widespread than believed, and the findings would not have been possible without the ability to compare retirees' names to current employees." *PERS secrecy bill based on unfounded fears: Our view*, The Reno Gazette-Journal (April 17, 2017), https://www.rgj.com/story/opinion/editorials/2017/04/17/pers-secrecy-bill-based-unfounded-fears-view/100558940/.

The strengths of the Nevada Public Records Act permit such important reporting about matters of public concern. For instance, Nevada's fee shifting provision, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239.011(2), is the engine behind critical stories that wouldn't have been published in an age where nearly all newsrooms struggle with resource constraints. The Act's instruction that "court[s] shall give [NPRA] matter[s] priority over other civil matters," *id*., ensures that public records are timely transmitted to the press and public, mitigating delays in the flow of information from government to the people. And the Act's broad disclosure provisions with respect to law enforcement records ensure that oversight and accountability remain robust with respect to the operations of personnel to whom our communities afford ultimate power—monopoly on use of force.

II. Opportunities for reform of the NPRA

This task force has the unique opportunity to recommend changes to the Public Records Act that will bolster trust in government, save resources, and bring Nevada into conformity with best practices for transparency and oversight.

A. Administrative review and ombuds-offices

Reporters Committee wishes to address the possibility of an empowered and independent Nevada public records ombudsperson or access counselor.

About half of the states, the District of Columbia, and the federal government have created appeals processes for requesters to attempt to settle their public records disputes so that litigation is not the only option for seeking redress.[1] These measures vary in their investigatory and enforcement powers, political independence, and the deference a reviewing court will grant prior findings.[2] They all represent steps toward the accomplishment of effective access to government information. The most effective ombuds-offices are ***independent***—that is, free from external influences, particularly in government—***impartial***, serving as a resource for parties who seek assistance or investigation,[3] and ***empowered***.

One such example is Connecticut's Freedom of Information Commission, which was one of the first administrative open records agencies and has long been heralded as an exemplary way to handle those disputes.[4] Upon notification from a requester, the Commission can review the request, subpoena witnesses, examine relevant documents, and hold hearings where the parties can present additional evidence and examine witnesses.[5] The member of the Commission who hears a dispute issues an opinion that is binding, but it is subject to review by the full Commission and then review in state court.[6]

In some states, such as New York and Hawaii, the public records ombudsperson has explicit authorization to investigate agency policies and procedures concerning access to public records and to recommend improvements.[7] In

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1 *See generally* Open Government Guide, Reporters Committee, https://www.rcfp.org/open-government-guide/ (last accesed July 29, 2026).

2 Laura Danielson, *Giving Teeth to the Watchdog: Optimizing Open Records Appeals Processes to Facilitate the Media's Use of FOIA Laws*, 2012 Mich. St. L. Rev. 981, 1009 (2012).

3 Daxton R. Stewart, *Evaluating Public Access Ombuds Programs: An Analysis of the Experiences of Virginia, Iowa and Arizona in Creating and Implementing Ombuds Offices to Handle Disputes Arising Under Open Government Laws*, 2012 J. Disp. Resol. 437, 481 (2012).

4 Danielson, *supra*, 2012 Mich. St. L. Rev. at 1010.

5 *Id*.

6 *Id*.

7 Melissa Davenport & Margaret B. Kwoka, *Good but Not Great: Improving Access to Public Records Under the D.C. Freedom of Information Act*, 13 U. D.C. L. Rev. 359, 374 (2010).

addition, an ombudsperson is well-situated to coordinate–if not provide–public and government training on the use of the public records law.[8]

Because of the highly discretionary nature[9] of Nevada's "catchall" exemption, wherein a government agency bears the burden to prove "its interest in nondisclosure 'clearly outweighs the public's right to access,'" in order to determine a document's exempt or disclosable status, *Reno Newspapers, Inc. v. Gibbons,* 127 Nev. 877, 880 (2011), instituting a check on the agency's discretion by way of a neutral and credible ombudsperson could be particularly beneficial in Nevada.

Again, researchers on the subject have emphasized the importance of the ombuds-office being both independent and serving as an impartial resource for parties who seek assistance or investigation.[10] For example, in Arizona, the public records ombudsperson sits in the legislative branch, where Patrick Shannahan, who long served as the Arizona Ombudsman, "fe[lt] no pressure [to] cater to . . . any other political subdivisions . . . [due to] the structure of the office, which, by law, makes it difficult for him to be influenced."[11] Shannahan stated:

> The way we get that is that the legislature appoints me to five-year terms, and I then have complete control over other decisions. Who I hire, who I fire, how we operate, I have control of that. During that five-year term, it takes a two-thirds majority of the legislature to fire me, and in Arizona, getting two-thirds to agree on anything is next to impossible. It helps to assure the independence of the office.[12]

In Virginia, the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") Council established itself as the authoritative voice on open government matters, and those who come to it as a resource appear to be largely satisfied with its advice and decisions.[13] Some public

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8 *Id*.

9 *See, e.g.*, Seth F. Kreimer, *Pervasive Image Capture and the First Amendment: Memory, Discourse, and the Right to Record*, 159 U. Pa. L. Rev. 335, 393 (2011) (discussing how "catchalls" necessarily involve discretion which can pose problems if not grounded in clear standards).

10 Daxton R. Stewart, *Evaluating Public Access Ombuds Programs: An Analysis of the Experiences of Virginia, Iowa and Arizona in Creating and Implementing Ombuds Offices to Handle Disputes Arising Under Open Government Laws*, 2012 J. Disp. Resol. 437, 481 (2012).

11 *Id*.

12 *Id.*

13 *Id*. at 496.

records matters still end up in litigation, but these are typically cases focused on narrow legal issues that require more formal judicial interpretation.[14]

With respect to administrative appeals processes, the consensus is clear among practitioners and experts that implementation of such processes can positively change agency culture by preventing situations of nondisclosure based on animus, misinformation or misunderstanding, as an ombudsperson is accountable to the public, the courts, and often other officials. Such a framework also benefits struggling newsrooms, which would not have to choose between aggressively pursuing the news through expensive litigation and laying off more workers.[15]

Renowned government transparency expert Margaret Kwoka attributes the success of the New York and Connecticut ombuds-offices, oft-seen as the model administrative appellate authorities with regards to public records issues, to several factors, including the autonomous nature of each body, the varied backgrounds and politically protected status of appointees, and the strong and powerful watchdog role played by the media in each instance.[16]

Based on the above, Nevada may be well suited to adopt and reap the benefits of an administrative appeals process with the help of a strong, independent ombuds-office, and Reporters Committee wholly supports the state in crafting such an entity in the pursuit of greater clarity around how agencies can apply the Act's disclosure provisions with consistency; enacting guardrails around the discretion inherent in the Act's balancing provision; and ultimately preserving judicial resources by forging a separate mechanism for review.

B. Facilitating greater transparency of body-worn camera footage

It is widely recognized that there exists a First Amendment right to record law enforcement personnel who are performing their duties in public. For instance, the Ninth Circuit, in *Fordyce v. City of Seattle*,[17] recognized a "First Amendment right to film matters of public interest" in the context of a man who "was videotaping people on the streets of Seattle," including police, during a public protest march.[18]

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14 *Id*.

15 Danielson, *supra*, 2012 Mich. St. L. Rev. at 1015.

16 Melissa Davenport & Margaret B. Kwoka, *supra*, 13 U. D.C. L. Rev. at 372.

17 55 F.3d 436, 439 (9th Cir. 1995).

18 The Seventh Circuit has held that the "act of making an audio or audiovisual recording is necessarily included within the First Amendment's guarantee of speech and press rights as a corollary of the right to disseminate the resulting recording"

In Nevada, the supreme court has interpreted the Public Records Act to permit redaction of officers' faces from body worn camera footage disclosed to the public. *See generally Conrad v. Reno Police Department*, 530 P.3d 851 (2023). The court relied upon Nev. Rev. Stat. § 289.025, which states that "[a]ny photograph of a peace officer in the possession of a law enforcement agency" can remain confidential. Reporters Committee respectfully urges the Task Force to recommend the legislature repeal or amend this provision to clarify that the Act does not prohibit disclosure of body worn camera footage that includes depictions of law enforcement personnel—public officials who openly display their identities on their badges for the principal purpose of fostering oversight of their on-duty conduct.

Across the country, law enforcement agencies tend to release body worn camera footage with redactions when such redactions would protect from disclosure depictions of the insides of individuals' residences, the insides of a medical facility, or where juveniles or victims of crime are portrayed.[19] For instance, recently, in *Fuster v. Township of Chatham*,[20] New Jersey's supreme court determined that when withholding body camera footage did not protect any significant privacy interest, it had to be disclosed; the court considered matters such as whether victims might be dissuaded from coming forward to report crimes, whether critical infrastructure would be revealed, or whether deceased individuals would be depicted.[21] It did not consider whether officers' identities would be revealed.

Even more recently, a court in Pennsylvania ordered release of body camera footage depicting officers' use of force against minors, permitting the use of audio-visual editing technology to blur the identities of juveniles—but not of the officers.[22]

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where the plaintiff sought to make audiovisual recordings of police officers performing their duties in public places. *Am. Civil Liberties Union of Illinois v. Alvarez*, 679 F.3d 583, 595 (7th Cir. 2012). In *Smith v. City of Cumming*, 212 F.3d 1332 (11th Cir. 2000), the Eleventh Circuit recognized a First Amendment right, subject to reasonable time, manner, and place restrictions, to photograph or videotape police conduct. *See also Fields v. City of Philadelphia*, 862 F.3d 353, 359 (3d Cir. 2017) ("[R]ecording police activity in public falls squarely within the First Amendment right of access to information.").

19 *See generally Police Video*, Reporters Committee, https://www.rcfp.org/open-government-sections/14-police-video/ (last accessed July 29, 2026).

20 259 N.J. 533 (2025).

21 *Id*. at 546.

22 *Dan Nephin et al. v. City of Lancaster*, No. CI-25-03559 (Nov. 5, 2025; Ct. Com. Pls. Lancaster).

In neighboring California, that state's supreme court has held that when redacting body camera footage for release to requesters, agencies cannot shift the cost of redaction onto those requesting public records.[23] In discussing permissible redactions, it discussed, *inter alia*, personal medical information and law enforcement tactical security measures; it did not contemplate redaction of officers' faces.

Disclosure of body camera footage—redacted, where necessary, to safeguard the privacy interests of third parties with a reasonable expectation of privacy—benefits law enforcement and the communities they serve alike. A powerful example of this principle is evinced by the recent reporting of the Tribune-Democrat, a Pennsylvania based newspaper that reported on a shooting at a nightclub.[24] Following the shooting, in which four women were injured, the community was concerned about the alleged use of racial epithets by law enforcement who arrived at the scene. Upon disclosure of the body worn camera footage to the news outlet, the outlet was able to analyze and report on the footage, and assuaged readers that responding personnel in fact acted appropriately and compassionately in carrying out their duties.[25] This case study perfectly encapsulates the philosophy that "[t]ransparency facilitates healing."[26]

Amending Nevada's Public Records Act to respond to the supreme court's holding in *Conrad*—i.e., by repealing or amending the Act to clarify that it does not prohibit disclosure of body worn camera footage depicting law enforcement personnel—will position this state to more meaningfully foster the twin pillars of transparency and accountability. This change will not only keep pace with the rest of the country when it comes to transparency surrounding law enforcement records, but it will build trust in our institutions, enable greater oversight, and facilitate powerful journalism.

III. Conclusion

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23 *Nat'l Laws. Guild v. City of Hayward*, 9 Cal. 5th 488 (2020).

24 Vivian Rong, *With free legal help from Reporters Committee, Pennsylvania newspaper wins battle for police bodycam footage*, Reporters Committee (July 20, 2026), https://www.rcfp.org/pa-tribune-democrat-bodycam-videos-shooting/.

25 *Id*.

26 Cynthia H. Conti-Cook, *A New Balance: Weighing Harms of Hiding Police Misconduct Information from the Public*, 22 CUNY L. Rev. 148, 154, 166 (2019) (citation omitted). Cook goes on to say: "Without transparency, fear of future harm continues, [and] officers are able to exploit the power of reliable anonymity[.]".

Nevada's Public Records Act contains many strengths, and we appreciate the opportunity to be heard on ways to make it even stronger. Specifically, amending the Act to include an administrative review provision and to facilitate greater transparency of body worn camera footage will directly enable realization of the state's aspiration "to foster democratic principles" through disclosure of public records.[27]

We urge members of the Task Force to consider these issues as part of today's hearing. Thank you.

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[27] NRS 239.001(1).

A Practitioners Perspective

NDOT Public Records Requests

Evaluation Element #1

Current exemptions to chapter 239 of NRS.

- Focus:
  - NRS 242 (Information Services)
  - NRS 239C (Homeland Security)
- Challenges: Fragmented communication, unclear statutory definitions, limited cross-agency coordination.
- Example: NDOT maintains records of critical infrastructure (Hoover Dam, Harry Reid International Airport, etc.) often outside emergency management scope.
- Recommendation: Clearer definitions and stronger collaboration needed to protect sensitive information.

Evaluation Element #3

The impact of broad requests for public records on governmental entities.

- Focus:
  - Broad/vexatious requests hamper timely responses.
    - Using data to determine deadlines
  - “FOIA Bombing” at federal level.
- Challenges: NDOT has seen a 34% increase in requests (2023–2025); projected 56% increase by 2026.
- Example: NDOT maintains records of critical infrastructure (Hoover Dam, Harry Reid International Airport, etc.)—often outside emergency management scope.
- Key takeaway: Overly broad requests impose substantial time and financial burdens.

Evaluation Element #4

The cost, burden and time constraint on governmental entities to redact confidential information.

- Focus:
  - Manual review is the greatest cost; many agencies lack dedicated staff.
  - Additional costs: Software licenses (Adobe Pro, redaction tools, etc.).
- Challenges:
  - No enterprise-wide solution or shared resource at the state level.
  - Available staff and time.
- Main point: The extensive review process is the primary operational constraint.

Evaluation Element #5

The financial burden on a person who requests a public record.

- Focus: Standardized fee schedule (including staff time) would impact requesters.
- Challenges: Agencies currently charge only “actual costs” (physical media).
- Recommendation: Clear parameters could help agencies recover extraordinary costs and deter vexatious requests, while allowing exemptions for those unable to pay.

Evaluation Element #6

Mechanisms to resolve disputes involving requests for public records, including, without limitation, mediation and other types of alternative dispute resolution.

- Focus and Challenges: Nevada lacks formal mechanisms.
- Example:
  - Utah's GRAMA provides structured processes - Utah Code Chapter 63G-2
  - GRO evaluates vexatious requestors, administers mediation via Public Records Ombudsman.
- Recommendation: stablish a similar agency in Nevada for consistent structure, terminology, and centralized oversight.

Evaluation Element #7

Methods for collecting and sharing data related to requests for public records.

- Focus: Penalties and retaliatory litigation.
- Recommendation: Establish guidance, enforcement, and oversight before imposing penalties.
    - Oversight office could reduce adversarial interactions and retaliatory litigation.

Conclusion

Public records are the gateway through which Nevada's residents access information about their government, fostering transparency and trust. As Task Force members, you recognize that this access must be balanced with the responsibility to protect confidential and sensitive information. By working collaboratively requesters, agencies, and oversight bodies can ensure that public access is robust, fair, and secure. This supports both the public's right to know and the need to safeguard Nevada's infrastructure. Practitioners are not just gatekeepers, but partners in building a transparent and resilient public records system.

Questions?

Heather Hahn

NDOT Records Manager

Heather.hahn@dot.nv.gov

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Sixth Meeting: September 29, 2026

Presentation Materials

Statement to the Public Records Task Force (September 29, 2026)

John Abel
Director of Government Affairs
Las Vegas Police Protective Association

Chairman and distinguished members of the Task Force,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I am John Abel, Director of Government Affairs for the Las Vegas Police Protective Association. I represent the dedicated law enforcement professionals who serve our community every day—often putting their lives on the line to protect the public.

My message is clear: **Police personnel records and internal investigative files must remain protected from broad public disclosure.** These protections are essential for officer safety, privacy rights, the integrity of investigations, due process, and ultimately for effective policing that keeps our communities safe. This is not about concealing misconduct. It is about preserving the tools and trust necessary for law enforcement to function.

Why These Protections Are Critical

Officer and Family Safety

Public release of personnel details, complaints (even unfounded), or investigative materials exposes officers and their families to doxxing, threats, harassment, and violence—especially in today's climate. Officers already face elevated risks; removing privacy multiplies them.

Privacy Rights

Officers are public servants, but they retain fundamental privacy interests in personal information, family details, medical data, and unproven allegations. Releasing raw files without context can irreparably damage reputations and careers.

Integrity of Internal Investigations

Officers are often compelled to provide statements during internal affairs inquiries. Confidentiality encourages candor and thorough self-review. Broad disclosure chills cooperation, risks contaminating parallel criminal probes, and undermines due process.

Recruitment and Retention
Law enforcement already faces staffing challenges. Eroding privacy makes the profession less attractive, leading to fewer qualified officers and reduced public safety.

We fully support **targeted transparency**: release of body-worn camera footage in serious incidents, final disciplinary outcomes when imposed, incident reports, and aggregate statistics. But raw internal personnel and pre-discipline investigative files are different—they are essential internal tools, not general public documents.

Strong Legal Foundations

Nevada's Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239) presumes openness but properly allows balancing tests and exemptions for personnel records, investigations, privacy, and law enforcement needs. Federal precedents reinforce this balance:

In *Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press* (489 U.S. 749, 1989), the U.S. Supreme Court recognized strong privacy interests in law enforcement records about individuals, even when pieces of the information are publicly available elsewhere. The Court supported categorical protections to avoid unwarranted invasions of privacy.

Garrity v. New Jersey (385 U.S. 493, 1967) protects compelled statements in internal investigations from later criminal use. This safeguard only functions effectively with maintained confidentiality.

Federal appellate decisions, such as *Kallstrom v. City of Columbus* (136 F.3d 1055, 6th Cir. 1998), affirm constitutional privacy interests for officers when disclosure creates risks of serious harm.

These authorities demonstrate a national consensus: Protecting these records serves the public interest by enabling safe, effective policing.

Recommendations

I urge the Task Force to recommend policies that:

Codify strong protections for peace officer personnel records and internal investigative files.

Promote balanced transparency—timely release of appropriate materials with redactions for safety and privacy.

Partner with law enforcement organizations like the LVPPA to develop practical guidelines that enhance public trust without compromising operations.

Protecting these records strengthens, rather than weakens, accountability. It ensures officers can do their jobs without fear, while the public receives the safety and service it deserves.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I stand ready to answer questions and work collaboratively with this Task Force on solutions that serve all Nevadans.

ACLU NV

ACLU of Nevada



CHALLENGES TO OBTAINING PUBLIC RECORDS

PRESENTERS:
ATHAR HASEEBULLAH, ESQ. - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ACLU OF NEVADA
CHRIS PETERSON, ESQ.- LEGAL DIRECTOR, ACLU OF NEVADA

ACLU
Nevada

EXAMPLES OF WITHHELD RECORDS AND ARGUMENTS MADE

(non-exhaustive)

ACLU
Nevada

ACLUNV v. LVMPD

Records withheld related to LVMPD 287(g) Agreement :

- Procedures associated with Policy 4.166
- Communications between ICE & LVMPD

ACLU
Nevada

ARGUMENTS ON CONFIDENTIALITY (LVMPD)

- Immigration Records
- Law Enforcement Privilege
    - "A law enforcement agency may withhold records under the Nevada Public Records Act when its interest in nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public's presumed right to access. Reno Newspapers, Inc. v. Gibbons, 127 Nev. 873, 880, 266 P.3d 623, 628 (2011). There is a presumption that records are not confidential, that exceptions must be narrowly construed, that redactions are preferred over withholding, and that the purpose of the Nevada Public Records Act is to facilitate government transparency. However, Nevada law and public policy recognize the importance of maintaining the integrity of certain information possessed by law enforcement agencies…In this case, after a careful examination of all factors, there are law enforcement interests in nondisclosure that clearly outweigh the public's presumed interest in access. Therefore, the records and/or the information in the records you seek are confidential, at least at this time, and must be redacted."

ACLUNV v. Clark County School Dist.

- Audio Recorded Interviews
- Body Worn Camera
- Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Notes
- CAD Voicemail Complaints
- Email Correspondence
- Garrity Warning
- Incident Crime Report
- Transcripts
- Student Summary Report
- Witness Notifications
- Personal Interviews
- Citations

ACLU
Nevada

ARGUMENTS ON CONFIDENTIALITY (CCSD)

In the 2023 Lawsuit against CCSD, CCSD cited to following NRS statutes for withholding requested public records:

- NRS 62H.025: Confidentiality of juvenile justice information; release in certain circumstances; penalty for unlawful use.
  - CCSD stated- **“The ACLU’s Representation of the Juveniles is Not Relevant for Purposes of the NPRA.”**

- NRS 289.080(9): Right to presence and assistance of representatives at interview; interrogation or hearing relating to investigation; confidential information; disclosure; record of interview, interrogation or hearing; right of subject of investigation to notice of intent to recommend punitive actin, to submit response to such recommendation and to review and copy in investigation file upon appeal.

- NRS 613.075: Inspection by person who is subject of records; provision of copies upon request; cost of copies; person permitted to submit written explaination in response to information in records and to challenge accuracy; limitations.

ACLU
Nevada

ACLUNV v. Department of Motor Vehicles

Records withheld related to Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)'s Cooperation with DHS:

- Signal Communications between ICE & LVMPD
- 110 documents were unlawfully withheld - only 7 were produced to ACLU of Nevada.

ACLU
Nevada

ARGUMENTS ON CONFIDENTIALITY (DMV)

In a 2025 lawsuit against the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), DMV cited the following reasons for withholding the requested public records:

- "It is a duplicative request";
- "The information that you are requesting was reviewed for ICE communications is not something that is not [sic] considered public information and cannot be released, any communication we have to ICE is only for investigation purposes";
- "According to NRS 481.063: 'The Director shall not release any personal information from a file or record relating to a license, identification card or title or registration of a vehicle to any person or to any federal, state, or local government entity for any purpose relating to the enforcement of immigration laws unless the requester submits a written release from the person about whom the information is requested or the Director releases the personal information pursuant to a lawful order, subpoena or warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction'";
- "We have also taken legal advice where we've asked if we can share any communication regarding immigration, and we were advised that we cannot proceed in doing so. Please consider this case denied."

ADDITIONAL BARRIERS

(non-exhaustive)

ACLU
Nevada

COSTS AND FEES

The varying costs and fees imposed by different agencies create a significant barrier to accessing public records. Inconsistent or excessive charges for searching, reviewing, redacting, or producing records can price the public or nonprofits out of information it is legally entitled to obtain.

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Service Charges
Effective July 1, 2026

A service charge is a set fee based upon the actual cost of providing the service.

		Charge	*Was*
5000112 Office of General Counsel			
BODY WORN CAMERA SECTION:			
Video/Audio Case Preparation/Research/Redaction*	Per Hour	$ 89.00	$ 87.00
Copy CD/DVD/Flash Drive	Per Each	$ 32.00	$ 32.00
PUBLIC RECORDS SECTION:			
Case Preparation/Research/Redaction*	Per hour	$ 53.00	$ 47.00
Incident Crime Report Reproduction*	Per Each (up to 20 pages)**	$ 14.00	$ 12.00

**As permitted by NRS 239.052(1) and NRS 179A.140. Expedited requests will be charged 1.5 times the hourly rate.*

*** Printed reproduction requests over 20 pages will be charged the $0.40 per page Copy Charge.*

LVMPD charges these types of fees for copies of public records by billing requestors thousands of dollars to covers the salaries of agency staff, an expense that LVMPD would incur whether or not the request was made.

ACLU Nevada

Thank you

ACLU Nevada

ACLU
Nevada

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ANATOMY OF A PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

3

agencies tested

Prepared for the Nevada Public Records Task Force

Three Requests. Three Agencies.
Three Different Outcomes.

Ballard Spahr LLP

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OVERVIEW OF THE THREE REQUESTS

On April 23, 2026, Task Force Member Colleen McCarty submitted three parallel public records requests to:

Sparks Police Department

#20261280

Washoe County Sheriff's Office

#R032408-042326

Reno Police Department

#P020897-042326

Each request sought the same information:

- Internal directories listing employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, office phone numbers, email addresses, and other department contact information

- **Each request expressly stated it did NOT seek personal information of the employees**

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NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT — NRS CHAPTER 239

NRS 239.010	All public records are open to inspection unless otherwise declared confidential; there is a strong presumption of openness
NRS 239.0107	Agencies must respond within 5 business days with either the records, an estimated date of availability, or notice that the agency does not possess the records
NRS 239.0107	If additional time needed, agency must provide a date by which records will be available and explanation of reason record is not available
NRS 239.0107	Agencies denying access must provide a written notice citing the specific statute or authority for withholding
NRS 239.0113	Burden of proof is on the governmental entity to show the record is confidential

Agency #1

Sparks Police Department

Request #20261280

18 Calendar days to production

3 Documents produced

2 Extensions requested

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SPARKS POLICE DEPARTMENT — RESPONSE TIMELINE

Apr 23 — **Request submitted**

Apr 29 — **Response/Notice of delay**
"Additional processing time and legal review needed"; est. completion May 10

May 8 — **Second delay notice**
Estimated completion pushed to May 17, 2026

May 11 — **Records provided**
3 days ahead of second deadline

Total Response Time
18 Calendar Days

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SPARKS POLICE DEPARTMENT — LEGAL BASES CITED

"Individual Nontrivial Privacy Interest"

Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J., 134 Nev. 700 (2018); *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 136 Nev. 733 (2020); *Cameranesi v. United States Dep't of Def.*, 856 F.3d 626 (9th Cir. 2017); *Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630 (1990); FOIA Exemption 6 (5 U.S.C.A. § 552(b)(6))

"Officer Safety"

Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Rev.-J., 136 Nev. 733, 739 (2020); *Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630, 636 (1990); FOIA Exemption 7(F)

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SPARKS POLICE DEPARTMENT — RECORDS PRODUCED

City of Sparks Internal Phone Book

1 page — Alphabetical phone directory listing employee names and work phone extensions only. No titles, no divisions, no emails.

Master Personnel List

4 pages — Alphabetical list of employee names, positions (rank), and phone extensions.

HR Report Apr. 2026 PD

4 pages — Employee last name, first name, position, division, department, work phone, and email address.

Agency #2

Washoe County Sheriff's Office

Request #R032408-042326

96 Calendar days elapsed

0 Documents produced

3 Extensions requested

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WASHOE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE — RESPONSE TIMELINE

Apr 23

Request received
Auto-acknowledgment; records to be provided within 30 business days

May22

30-day extension
"High volume of requests;" "requests being processed in the order they are received"

Jun 20

30-day extension
"High volume of requests" (identical language)

Jul 19

30-day extension
"High volume of requests; "time it takes to respond… vary depending on complexity of request… number of requests already pending."

Jul 28

Request closed
Agency determined "no responsive documents"; directed requester to Washoe 311/Human Resources Dept.

Total Elapsed Time
96 Calendar Days — No Records Produced

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WASHOE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE — REVIEW

Key Issues

- Determined that no responsive documents existed, including any internal phone directory, employee roster, or organizational chart
- After 96 days, directed requester to submit a new request to Washoe 311/Human Resources
- No statutory exemption cited; denial based solely on absence of responsive documents
- Three successive 30-day extensions, each using same reasons

Agency #3

Reno Police Department

Request #P020897-042326

75
Calendar days
To production

1
Documents
produced

4
Extensions
requested

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RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT — RESPONSE TIMELINE

Apr23 — **Request received**
Acknowledgment cited NRS 239.0107 (5-day notification requirement)

May 1 — **Routing notice**
Records anticipated by May 22; routing to another department

May 21 — **Extension #1**
“Further research needed” — 10 business days from May 21

Jun 5 — **Extension #2**
“Further research needed” — 10 business days from June 5

Jun 23 — **Extension #3**
“Further research needed” — 10 business days from June 23

Jun 24 — **New estimate**
“Pending Supervisor Review” – Records available by July 7

Jul 7 — **Records produced**
Produced with redactions

Total Response Time
75 Calendar Days

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RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT — LEGAL BASES CITED

“Investigative Technique”

Confidential Law Enforcement Technique / *Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630, 798 P.2d 144 (1990)

“Officer’s Bill of Rights”

NRS 289.025

“Personal Information”

NRS 239B.030 / 603A.040

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RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT — RECORDS PRODUCED

“Employee Phone List w/ Unit”

16 pages | Printed 4/3/2026 | Single document produced after 75 days

Contains: employee name, rank/title, badge number, assignment, supervisor, days off, shift hours, office phone, city cell phone, personal cell phone, home phone

Redactions Applied

- Personal cell phone numbers
- Home phone numbers
- Assignment information

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

	Sparks PD	Washoe County SO	Reno PD
Date of Request	April 23, 2026	April 23, 2026	April 23, 2026
First Response	Apr 29 (6 days)	Apr 23 (auto-ack)	Apr 23 (auto-ack)
Records Produced	May 11, 2026	**None**	July 7, 2026
Total Calendar Days	**18**	**96 (no records)**	**75**
No. of Extensions	2	3	4
Records Produced?	Yes (3 documents)	No (“no responsive docs”)	Yes (1 doc, redacted)
Legal Basis for Withholding	Privacy / Officer Safety	None cited	Investigative Tech. / Officer’s Bill of Rights / Personal Info

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RECORDS PRODUCED VS. WITHHELD

Sparks PD

3 documents, ~9 pages

- Phone directory (names + work phone extensions)
- Personnel list (names + positions + extensions)
- HR report (names + positions + divisions + phones + emails)

Washoe County SO

0 documents

No records produced

Determined "no responsive documents" after 96 days

Reno PD

1 document, 16 pages

- Employee phone list (names, titles, assignments, supervisors, shifts, office phones, city cell phones)
- Redacted: personal cell numbers, home phone numbers, assignment
- *Cited privacy, officer safety, and investigative technique exemptions*

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KEY FINDINGS

1. Identical requests produced significantly different outcomes across three agencies in the same metropolitan area
2. Response times ranged from 18 days to 96 days (with no production) for the same category of routine records
3. One agency (Washoe County) determined it had no responsive documents, including any form of employee directory, despite employing several hundred personnel
4. Legal bases for withholding varied significantly across agencies
5. Extension notices frequently used identical language across multiple iterations
6. No agency produced the requested records within the NRS 239.0107 statutory timeframe of 5 business days (initial response)

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QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

"The same request. The same day.
The same type of records.
Three entirely different outcomes."

Ballard Spahr LLP

Municipality	Charges per Research Hour			Charges per Printed Page			Charge per hour redacting Record/Body-Cam footage
	2026	2025	2022	2026	2025	2022	2026
Las Vegas	The first 10 hours of research are free, but the city charges $32 per hour for every hour after the tenth hour.	The first 10 hours of research are free, but the city charges $32 per hour for every hour after the tenth hour.	The first 10 hours of research are free, but the city charges $32 per hour for every hour after the tenth hour.	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	N/A
Henderson (Police and Fire Dept.)	Fee assessed in 30 minute increments. Charged at the actual hourly rate of the position(s) required to conduct the research. An estimate will be provided to the requestor if it is determined extraordinary research is required, a deposit may be required.	Varies	Not Specified	$0.10	$0.10	$0.10	$75.00
North Las Vegas PD	$40.00	$40.00	Not Specified	$5/report instead of page	$0.00	$1.00	$40.00
North Las Vegas	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Boulder City	$25.00	$25.00	Not Specified	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$25.00
Pahrump	$40.00/hr based on 2002 resolution	$0.00	Not specified	$0.00	$0.00	Not specified	$0.00
Mesquite	$0.00	$0.00	Not specified	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Clark County	If it requires extensive staff work - Administrative staff: actual cost (approximately $44.00/hour) Professional staff: actual cost (approximately $62.00/hour)	Not specified	Not specified	$0.18	No response		If it requires extensive staff work - Administrative staff: actual cost (approximately $44.00/hour) Professional staff: actual cost (approximately $62.00/hour)
Nye County	$40.00/hr based on 2002 resolution	$0.00	Not specified	$1.00	$0.00	Not specified	$0.00
Clark County FD	$0.00	Not specified	Not specified	$0.10	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Public Utilities Commission	Not specified	Not specified	Not Specified	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01	Not specified
Clark Cnty. School District	The first 8 hours of research are free, but the district charges $30 per hour for every hour after the eighth hour.	N/A	Not Specified	$0.10	$0.00 up to $10.00	$0.05	Not specified
Las Vegas Metropolitan PD	Varies (Depends on document and department. Public Records Section is $53.00/hr)	Varies	Varies	Varies (Depends on document and department)	Varies	$0.35	$89.00
Las Vegas Valley Water District	Fee is assessed in 30 minute increments after the first 10 hours. Not to exceed $35 per hour. (charged at the actual hourly rate of the position(s) required to conduct the research) Total fee shall not exceed $0.50/page contained in the records request	$35.00		$0.10	$0.10		Not specified
Southern Nevada Water Authority	Fee is assessed in 30 minute increments after the first 10 hours. Not to exceed $35 per hour. (charged at the actual hourly rate of the position(s) required to conduct the research) Total fee shall not exceed $0.50/page contained in the records request	$35.00		$0.10	$0.10		Not specified
Southern Nevada Health District	First hour of research time is free. After the first hour, research charge is as follows: Clerical $30.00 - Professional Staff $65.00	N/A		$1.00	$1.00		Not specified

Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority	Not specified, must first submit request to receive this information. Website provides there may be charges applied for extraordinary staff time.	$0.00		Not specified, must first submit request to receive this information.	$0.00		Not specified, must first submit request to receive this information.
Nevada Attorney General Office	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
City of Reno	$0.00	N/A	N/A	$0.05 after first 5 pages	N/A	N/A	Not specified
City of Reno PD	$0.00	N/A	N/A	$0.05 after first 5 pages	N/A	N/A	$34.00 per hour. 1-15 mins. - $8.50 (minimum charge); 16-30 minutes - $17.00; 31-45 minutes - $25.50; 46-60 mins. - $34.00.
City of Sparks	Not specified	N/A	N/A	$0.05 (no charge if emailed. If the fees exceed $25, a written cost estimate will be provided. If an estimate of the cost exceeds $25, a deposit may be required.)	N/A	N/A	Not specified
City of Sparks Police Department	$55.03/hr if exceeds 10 hrs	N/A	N/A	$0.05 (If the fees exceed $25, a written cost estimate will be provided. If an estimate of the cost exceeds $25, a deposit may be required.)	N/A	N/A	Not specified, must first submit request to receive this information.
Washoe County Sheriff	$26.34/hr if exceeds 10 hrs	$19.96/hr if exceeds 10 hrs	$19.96/hr if exceeds 10 hrs	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$26.34/hr. Video: 10 min of video = 1 hr worked Audio: 30 min of audio = 1 hr worked Photos: 30 photos = 1 hr worked Docs: 100 pages = 1 hr worked
Washoe County	$19.65/hr if exceeds 10 hrs	$19.65/hr if exceeds 10 hrs	$19.65/hr if exceeds 10 hrs	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$19.65/hr if exceeds 10 hrs
Lyon County	$45/hr	N/A	N/A	$0.25 - $1.00, depending on department and document	N/A	N/A	$45.00/hr + $10 for CDs
PD = Police Department							
FD = Fire Department							

Notes: Source: https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/fees-for-nevada-public-records-are-flashpoint-for-government-transparency-advocates - To the extent possible, this spreadsheet has been updated with information either posted to the government entity's website, or through direct communication with the government entity. For those entity's that did not respond or were unable to be reached, the spreadsheet reflects the information reported in the above-referenced news report by the Nevada Independent, with no new information reported for 2026.

P020897-042326 - Police Department Records

Message History (8)

On 7/7/2026 2:08:51 PM, City of Reno Public Records wrote:

Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Body:
Dear Colleen,

The result of your public records request is available on the City of Reno Public Records Center. Please click on the link below to access your records:

Police Department Records - P020897-042326

***Please note that portions of your request have been redacted for the following reasons:**

Investigative Technique ((Confidential Law Enforcement Technique / Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw 106 Nev. 630,. 798 P.2d 144 (1990))Officer's Bill of Rights (NRS 289.025)Personal Information (NRS239B.030 / 603A.040)

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact the Reno Police Department Records Division at 775-334-2155 ext. 0.

Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.

Sincerely,

Records Division
Reno Police Department

Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

On 6/24/2026 4:09:27 PM, City of Reno Public Records wrote:

Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Body:
Dear Colleen:

RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326

The Reno Police Department has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:

Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.

Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request.

Consequently, due to Pending Supervisor Review, we anticipate that any records identified will be made available to you by 07/07/2026.

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact the Reno Police Department Records Division at 775-657-4639.

Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.

Sincerely,

Records Division
Reno Police Department

Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

On 6/23/2026 1:55:48 PM, City of Reno Public Records wrote:

Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Body:
Dear Colleen:

RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326

The City of Reno has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:

Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.

Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request. Consequently, additional time is necessary to properly respond to your request for the following reasons:

Further research needed

We will notify you within 10 business days from 06/23/2026 as to whether the City is in possession of non-exempt records responsive to your request.

If you have any questions regarding this time extension or your request, please feel free to contact Police Records Division at 775-657-4639.

Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.

Sincerely,

City of Reno
Police Records Office

Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

On 6/5/2026 6:21:39 AM, City of Reno Public Records wrote:

Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Body:
Dear Colleen:

RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326

The City of Reno has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:

Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.

Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request. Consequently, additional time is necessary to properly respond to your request for the following reasons:

Further research needed

We will notify you within 10 business days from 06/05/2026 as to whether the City is in possession of non-exempt records responsive to your request.

If you have any questions regarding this time extension or your request, please feel free to contact Police Records Division at 775-657-4639.

Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.

Sincerely,

City of Reno
Police Records Office

Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

On 5/21/2026 4:23:00 PM, City of Reno Public Records wrote:

Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Body:
Dear Colleen:

RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326

The City of Reno has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:

Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.

Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request. Consequently, additional time is necessary to properly respond to your request for the following reasons:

Further research needed

We will notify you within 10 business days from 05/21/2026 as to whether the City is in possession of non-exempt records responsive to your request.

If you have any questions regarding this time extension or your request, please feel free to contact Police Records Division at 775-657-4639.

Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.

Sincerely,

City of Reno
Police Records Office

Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

On 5/1/2026 5:29:07 AM, City of Reno Public Records wrote:

Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Body:
Dear Colleen:

RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326

The Reno Police Department has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:

Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.

Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request.

Consequently, due to Routing to another department for processing, we anticipate that any records identified will be made available to you by 05/22/2026.

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact the Reno Police Department Records Division at 775-657-4639.

Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.

Sincerely,

Records Division
Reno Police Department

Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

On 4/23/2026 3:58:36 PM, City of Reno Public Records wrote:

Dear Colleen:

Thank you for your interest in public records of the City of Reno.

Your request was received in this office on April 23, 2026 and given the reference number:

#P020897-042326 for tracking purposes.

> ***Request Details:*** *Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.*

Your request will be forwarded to the appropriate City department(s) to locate the information requested. Pursuant to NRS 239.0107 we will notify you within five (5) business days of receipt of the anticipated date your records will be available, and any estimated cost to produce them. Please note any confidential,

proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of your records.

You can monitor the progress of your request at the link below and you'll receive an email when your request has been completed.

Again, thank you for using the City of Reno Public Records Center.

CITY OF RENO

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

On 4/23/2026 3:58:34 PM, Colleen McCarty wrote:

Request Created on Public Portal

From: City of Reno Public Records
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Date: Thursday, April 23, 2026 3:59:15 PM

EXTERNAL

Dear Colleen:

Thank you for your interest in public records of the City of Reno.

Your request was received in this office on April 23, 2026 and given the reference number:

#P020897-042326 for tracking purposes.

> ***Request Details:*** *Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.*

Your request will be forwarded to the appropriate City department(s) to locate the information requested. Pursuant to NRS 239.0107 we will notify you within five (5) business days of receipt of the anticipated date your records will be available, and any estimated cost to produce them. Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of your records.

You can monitor the progress of your request at the link below and you'll receive an email when your request has been completed.

Again, thank you for using the City of Reno Public Records Center.

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

From: City of Reno Public Records
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Date: Friday, May 1, 2026 5:29:33 AM

EXTERNAL

--- Please respond above this line ---

Dear Colleen:
RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326
The Reno Police Department has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:
Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.
Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request.
Consequently, due to Routing to another department for processing, we anticipate that any records identified will be made available to you by 05/22/2026.
If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact the Reno Police Department Records Division at 775-657-4639.
Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.
Sincerely,
Records Division
Reno Police Department
Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

From: City of Reno Public Records
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Date: Thursday, May 21, 2026 4:23:07 PM

EXTERNAL

--- Please respond above this line ---

Dear Colleen:
RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326
The City of Reno has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:
Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.
Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request. Consequently, additional time is necessary to properly respond to your request for the following reasons:
Further research needed
We will notify you within 10 business days from 05/21/2026 as to whether the City is in possession of non-exempt records responsive to your request.
If you have any questions regarding this time extension or your request, please feel free to contact Police Records Division at 775-657-4639.
Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.
Sincerely,
City of Reno
Police Records Office
Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

From: City of Reno Public Records
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Date: Friday, June 5, 2026 6:21:48 AM

EXTERNAL

--- Please respond above this line ---

Dear Colleen:
RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326
The City of Reno has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:
Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.
Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request. Consequently, additional time is necessary to properly respond to your request for the following reasons:
Further research needed
We will notify you within 10 business days from 06/05/2026 as to whether the City is in possession of non-exempt records responsive to your request.
If you have any questions regarding this time extension or your request, please feel free to contact Police Records Division at 775-657-4639.
Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.
Sincerely,
City of Reno
Police Records Office
Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

From: City of Reno Public Records
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Date: Tuesday, June 23, 2026 1:55:56 PM

EXTERNAL

--- Please respond above this line ---

Dear Colleen:
RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326
The City of Reno has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:
Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.
Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request. Consequently, additional time is necessary to properly respond to your request for the following reasons:
Further research needed
We will notify you within 10 business days from 06/23/2026 as to whether the City is in possession of non-exempt records responsive to your request.
If you have any questions regarding this time extension or your request, please feel free to contact Police Records Division at 775-657-4639.
Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.
Sincerely,
City of Reno
Police Records Office
Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

From: City of Reno Public Records
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2026 4:09:35 PM

EXTERNAL

--- Please respond above this line ---

Dear Colleen:
RE: Public Records Reference # P020897-042326
The Reno Police Department has received your public records request dated April 23, 2026 wherein you requested the following:
Please provide access to and/or a copy of the Reno Police Department internal directory which lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, email addresses, telephone numbers, physical addresses and any other department contact information. To be clear, this request does not seek any personal contact information, only information related to their duties at the Reno PD.
Our office has begun researching and identifying non-exempt records responsive to your request.
Consequently, due to Pending Supervisor Review, we anticipate that any records identified will be made available to you by 07/07/2026.
If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact the Reno Police Department Records Division at 775-657-4639.
Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.
Sincerely,
Records Division
Reno Police Department
Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

From: City of Reno Public Records
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Police Department Records :: P020897-042326
Date: Tuesday, July 7, 2026 2:09:20 PM

EXTERNAL

--- Please respond above this line ---

Dear Colleen,
The result of your public records request is available on the City of Reno Public Records Center. Please click on the link below to access your records:
Police Department Records - P020897-042326

***Please note that portions of your request have been redacted for the following reasons:**

Investigative Technique ((Confidential Law Enforcement Technique / Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw 106 Nev. 630,. 798 P.2d 144 (1990))Officer's Bill of Rights (NRS 289.025)Personal Information (NRS239B.030 / 603A.040)
If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact the Reno Police Department Records Division at 775-334-2155 ext. 0.
Thank you for contacting the City of Reno.
Sincerely,
Records Division
Reno Police Department
Please note any confidential, proprietary, or protected information will be redacted prior to the release of the records. There could be a charge for copies of public records. If the estimated cost of the copies requested is $25.00 or more, the requester will be required to pay in full prior to reproduction. Materials will be held for 14 days. If not retrieved, the requester will be charged in full for a second reproduction in addition to any unpaid original charges. Advance payment will be forfeited if material is not retrieved.

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the City of Reno Public Records Center.

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Abell, Stephen, Officer (#12299)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-445-9688	[redacted]	
Aceves, Linnea, Police Asst II (#17164)	[redacted]	Carney, Brandon	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-3852		[redacted]	
Acosta, Cristian, Officer (#16543)	[redacted]	Blount, Adam	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-842-9601	[redacted]	
Adin-Zarate, Ramon, Officer (#18039)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-399-8162	[redacted]	
Alarcon-Bojorquez, Andy, Public Service Intern (#16498)	[redacted]	Gibson, Sean						
Albert, Colton, Officer (#16005)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-447-0025	[redacted]	
Allen, Shawna, Records Manager (#17500)	[redacted]	Larson, Robert	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-657-4555		[redacted]	
Andelin, Daron, Officer (#11950)	[redacted]	Burrow, Tyler	S-S-M	0500-1500	775-334-2200	775-560-5843	[redacted]	[redacted]
Angella, Dylan, Officer (#16861)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-444-0003	[redacted]	
Aparicio, Jorge, Officer (#13471)	[redacted]				775-334-2200	775-221-0601	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Atencio, Lorna, Police Records Specialist I (#14492)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	T-F-S	1400-2400	775-334-2155			
Aufiero, Christopher, Parking Enforcement (#13014)	[redacted]	Larson, Robert	S-S-M	0630-1630	775-870-0688		[redacted]	
Autrey, Cory, Lieutenant (#10428)	[redacted]	Bond, Daniel	T-F-S	0500-1500		775-560-1466	[redacted]	
Ball, Brenton, Sergeant (#13295)	[redacted]	Robinson, Joseph	S-S-M	0600-1600		775-432-5026	[redacted]	
Ballestero, Nicolas, Officer (#17955)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-560-0583	[redacted]	
Barats, Tyler, Officer (#17644)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-541-8195	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	Elges, Anthony	F-S-S	1400-2400		[redacted]	[redacted]	
Bare, Chris, Sergeant (#S139)	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1300-2300				
Barnes, Michael, Detective (#11278)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-657-4681	775-530-0462	[redacted]	
Barry, Joshua, Recruit (#18191)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Bartholomew, Garet, Detective (#15392)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	F-S-S	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-560-1372	[redacted]	
Bassett, Stephen, Sergeant (#10979)	[redacted]	Robinson, Joseph	F-S-S	0700-1700		775-433-7199	[redacted]	
Beaudry, Travis, Officer (#4379)	[redacted]	Torres, John	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-3852	775-433-8494	[redacted]	
Becker, Bowen, Officer (#17454)	[redacted]	Tallman, David	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-433-9370	[redacted]	
Beem, Nathan, Officer (#17956)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-560-1662		
Benvin, Jaclyn, Office Asst II (#15026)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2155-0	775-799-0626	[redacted]	
Berger, Barbara, Police Records Specialist I (#10822)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	T-F-S	2200-0800	775-334-2155		[redacted]	[redacted]
Berriochoa, Marietta, Police Records Specialist I (#11880)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2155		[redacted]	[redacted]

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Bertges, Brie, Victim Advocate Supervisor (#12550)	[redacted]	Robinson, Joseph	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-657-4876	775-745-0733	[redacted]	[redacted]
Bickerton, Daniel, Officer (#10726)	[redacted]	West, Terry	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2141	775-433-9456	[redacted]	
Biegler, Gerri, Management Asst (#17222)	[redacted]	Nance, Kathryn	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2101	775-399-2529	[redacted]	
Bieth, Mary, Supervisor (#07151)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-657-4544	775-550-7468	[redacted]	
Blaisdell, Shelby, Detective (#12591)	[redacted]	Mayfield, Steven	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-785-6233	775-745-5182	[redacted]	[redacted]
Blount, Adam, Sergeant (#09721)	[redacted]	Connelly, Ryan	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2422	775-745-0831	[redacted]	
Blue, Ian, Officer (#18063)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Bocchese, Bryan, Officer (#10737)	[redacted]	West, Terry	T-F-S	1300-2300	775-657-4502	775-433-5747	[redacted]	
Boeckman, Damian, Detective (#11279)	[redacted]	Lynch, Curry	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-657-4509	775-799-0671		[redacted]
Bohr, Kevin, Officer (#13296)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-433-9640	[redacted]	
Bond, Daniel, Captain (#10068)	[redacted]	Miller III, Oliver	S-S-M	0500-1500	775-334-6285	775-560-7750	[redacted]	
Bott, Elizabeth, Parking Enforcement (#16896)	[redacted]	Hallert, Jerel	S-S	0800-1700	775-690-1361		[redacted]	
Bouyea, Katelyn, Police Services Specialist (#17818)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	F-S-S	0730-1730	775-334-1275		[redacted]	
Bowden, Isaiah, Officer (#16859)	[redacted]	Wilson, Douglas	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-444-0005	[redacted]	
Bowden, Jerry, Detective (#07322)	[redacted]	Snyder, John	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-657-4682	775-745-3642		[redacted]
Boyd, Jeff, Detective (#10163)	[redacted]	Welch, Jason	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-657-4801	775-745-0922	[redacted]	
Brady, Norman, Detective (#09722)	[redacted]	Lynch, Curry	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-560-6917	[redacted]	[redacted]
Bristol, Harley, Office Asst II (#17771)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Bristol, Tyler, Officer (#14243)	[redacted]	Catalano, Jeremy	S-M-T	1700-0300	775-334-2200	775-433-7777	[redacted]	
Brooks, Nicole, Officer (#15198)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-437-0767	[redacted]	
Brooks, Tyler, Officer (#16006)	[redacted]	West, Terry	T-F-S	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-447-0027	[redacted]	
Broome, Cameron, Officer (#17051)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-444-9256	[redacted]	
Broome-Phillips, Austin, Sergeant (#13297)	[redacted]	Della, Anthony	S-M-T	1330-2330	775-334-2194	775-745-5270	[redacted]	
Browett, Michael, Lieutenant (#10164)	[redacted]	Bond, Daniel	T-F-S	1300-2300	775-657-4502	775-433-3634	[redacted]	[redacted]
Brown, Louis, Officer (#16466)	[redacted]	Hodges, Joseph	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-560-9217	[redacted]	
Brunson, Amanda, Police Records Specialist I (#17063)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Brunson, Jake, Officer (#13444)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-433-9790		
Buelna, Spencer, Officer (#17568)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-541-7561	[redacted]	
Bueno, Eugenio, Lieutenant (#10465)	[redacted]	Elges, Anthony	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2488	775-432-3411	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-333-7799	[redacted]		

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Burda, Haley, Officer (#17052)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-9253	[redacted]	
Burrow, Tyler, Sergeant (#14745)	[redacted]	Johnson, Trenton	F-S-S	0430-1430	775-326-6375	775-799-0593	[redacted]	
Butler, Christy, Mental Health Supervisor (#16676)	[redacted]	Johnson, Trenton	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-320-6680	775-276-4292	[redacted]	
Butler, Derek, Officer (#17569)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-541-7571	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1300-2300				
Butler, Jeff, Officer (#14060)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-799-0620	[redacted]	
Caldera, Josh, Officer (#17763)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-247-0309	[redacted]	
Caldera, Nicole, Public Service Intern (#18243)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Caldwell, Loralye, Police Records Specialist I (#18244)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	T-F-S	2200-0800			[redacted]	
Callaghan, Jack, Officer (#14788)	[redacted]	West, Terry	T-F-S	1300-2300	775-334-2141	775-799-0446	[redacted]	
Callahan, Geoffrey, Officer (#17269)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-225-8189	[redacted]	
Carney, Brandon, Lieutenant (#10728)	[redacted]	Hallert, Jerel	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-3852	775-745-0943	[redacted]	
Carsen, Jaysee, Police Records Specialist II (#14038)	[redacted]	Bieth, Mary	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-657-4762		[redacted]	[redacted]
Carter Jr, Chris, Officer (#08879)	[redacted]	Mayfield, Steven	S-M-T	0700-1700		775-745-1265	[redacted]	
Castillo-Rizo, Miguel, Officer (#17596)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-541-7603	[redacted]	
Castro, Julian, Sergeant (#14545)	[redacted]	Autrey, Cory	S-M-T	2330-0730	775-334-2194	775-433-8752	[redacted]	
Catalano, Jeremy, Sergeant (#14393)	[redacted]	Della, Anthony	S-M-T	1700-0300	775-334-2194	775-224-3018	[redacted]	
Chavez, Jenny, Police Services Specialist (#17409)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	S-S-M	0730-1730	775-334-2175		[redacted]	
Christensen, Bryan, Officer (#14814)	[redacted]	Hodges, Joseph	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-560-5181	[redacted]	
Christensen, Jarrett, Officer (#13897)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-433-8992	[redacted]	
Christensen, Kari, Officer (#17002)	[redacted]	Duralde, Nicholas	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-895-0905		[redacted]
Claiborne, Tasheeka, Officer (#14815)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-225-9313		
Clark, Kevin, Officer (#15027)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-433-9203	[redacted]	
Clark, Wade, Captain (#09727)	[redacted]	Miller III, Oliver	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-321-8366	775-433-7806	[redacted]	
Coleman, Noah, Officer (#18065)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Collier, Keenan, Officer (#17765)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-502-7101	[redacted]	
Collins, Brendan, Officer (#16007)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-447-0028	[redacted]	
Connelly, Ryan, Lieutenant (#10980)	[redacted]	Larson, Robert	S-S-M	0500-1500		775-376-6965	[redacted]	[redacted]
Connolly, Susan, Office Asst II (#14736)	[redacted]	Bertges, Brie	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-657-4519		[redacted]	
Contreras, Gustavo, Officer (#17053)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-9254	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Coombe, Michael, Officer (#11954)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-9495	[redacted]	[redacted]
Cox, James, Sergeant (#)	[redacted]	Leonard, John				775-233-3442		
Crawford, Shelby, Officer (#16258)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-432-8234	[redacted]	
Crocker, Nicole, Officer (#10232)	[redacted]	Duralde, Nicholas	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-5768	[redacted]	
Crow, Chad, Detective (#09099)	[redacted]	Lynch, Curry	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-657-4514	775-219-2711	[redacted]	[redacted]
Curry, Jennifer, Office Asst II (#07729)	[redacted]	Carney, Brandon	S-S	0530-1430	775-657-4827		[redacted]	[redacted]
Curry, Joshua, Officer (#13648)	[redacted]	Torres, John	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-433-8067	[redacted]	
Cusick, Cheryl, Public Service Intern (#13232)	[redacted]	Biegler, Gerri			775-334-2101		[redacted]	[redacted]
Da Silva, Andre, Officer (#15029)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-7756	[redacted]	
Daniels, Logan, Officer (#16467)	[redacted]	Silver, John	F-S-S	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-447-6699	[redacted]	
Davis, Bryce, Officer (#17957)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-675-7540		
Deal II, Floyd, Officer (#10724)	[redacted]	Blount, Adam	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-7706	[redacted]	
Dearman-Simpson, Axel, Officer (#18000)	[redacted]	Duralde, Nicholas	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-685-9159	[redacted]	
Della, Andrew, CSO2 (#11345)	[redacted]	Mayfield, Steven	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-870-5484	[redacted]	
Della, Anthony, Lieutenant (#13301)	[redacted]	Autrey, Cory	S-M-T	1400-2400		775-276-8362	[redacted]	
Dellavella, Matthew, Officer (#17362)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-233-3127	[redacted]	
Delossantos, Jedric, Officer (#17572)	[redacted]	Wilson, Douglas	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-541-7546	[redacted]	
Denney, Mark, Detective (#10165)	[redacted]	Connelly, Ryan	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-745-3715	[redacted]	
DeSantis, Carl, Sergeant (#14394)	[redacted]	Della, Anthony	F-S-S	1330-2330	775-334-2194	775-437-0533	[redacted]	
DeSantis, Tiffany, CSO2 (#16629)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200		[redacted]	
DeSerio-Ghiglieri, Michael, Detective (#16008)	[redacted]	Lynch, Curry	S-S-M	0600-1600		775-447-0029	[redacted]	
Devore, Ryan, Recruit (#18192)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Donnelly, Sean, Officer (#12205)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-745-3735	[redacted]	
Dooley, Jennifer, CSO2 (#17397)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Dougherty, Sean, Officer (#16260)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-870-5412	[redacted]	
Dunn, Kellie, Lieutenant (#13898)	[redacted]	Larson, Robert	T-F-S	2000-0600		775-433-9163	[redacted]	
Duralde, Nicholas, Sergeant (#10504)	[redacted]	Schlesener, Eric	S-M-T	0530-1530	775-334-2194	775-745-5636	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]						
Durio, Matt, Master Officer (#10444)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-9583	[redacted]	[redacted]

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Edelen, Matthew, Detective (#11283)	[redacted]	Lynch, Curry	S-S-M	0700-1700		775-335-9975	[redacted]	
Elges, Anthony, Assistant Chief (#08846)	[redacted]	Nance, Kathryn	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2197	775-622-6708	[redacted]	
Espinosa, Curtis, Officer (#14556)	[redacted]	Burrow, Tyler	S-S-M	0500-1500	775-334-2200	775-433-9031	[redacted]	
Espinoza, Arturo, Officer (#09728)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-745-5511	[redacted]	
Espinoza, Rogelio, Sergeant (#10981)	[redacted]	Lopez, F. Javier	T-F-S	1300-2300	775-334-2194	775-560-3621	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Evans, Tamara, Public Service Intern (#09094)	[redacted]	Biegler, Gerri			775-334-2101		[redacted]	[redacted]
Farjallah, Mariane, Secretary (#17095)	[redacted]	Biegler, Gerri	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2568		[redacted]	
Feathers, Seth, Sergeant (#13900)	[redacted]	Schlesener, Eric	S-S-M	0530-1530	775-334-2194	775-219-6625	[redacted]	
Feil, Christian, Officer (#17054)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-9255	[redacted]	
Fielding, Lindze, Police Records Specialist II (#13238)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2155		[redacted]	
Fleck, Christian, Officer (#16125)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-433-8291		
Flickinger, Aaron, Detective (#11284)	[redacted]	Welch, Jason	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-657-4513	775-225-9853	[redacted]	
Fox, Allan, Public Service Intern (#01823)	[redacted]	Elges, Anthony					[redacted]	[redacted]
Fox, Emma, Police Records Specialist I (#17360)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Frady, Michael, Officer (#14626)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-799-0710	[redacted]	
Fragiao, Kristi, Secretary (#13930)	[redacted]	Gibson, Sean	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-789-5485			[redacted]
Fralick, Julia, Officer (#16862)	[redacted]	Duralde, Nicholas	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-895-5911	[redacted]	
Frandsen, Isaiah, Recruit (#18193)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	0800-1800		[redacted]		
Gallop, Noah, Officer (#11598)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-737-1814	[redacted]	
Garcia, Destinee, Officer (#17398)	[redacted]	Wilson, Douglas	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-247-9851	[redacted]	
Garlock, Sean, Officer (#18001)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400		775-519-2476	[redacted]	
Gauthier, Scott, Officer (#16009)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-447-0030	[redacted]	
Gerhart, Eric, Recruit (#18172)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Giannini, Dennis, Officer (#17598)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-541-7583	[redacted]	
Gibson, Chelsey, Police Records Specialist I (#14615)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	T-F-S	1400-2400	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Gibson, Sean, Lieutenant (#11851)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	F-S-S	0700-1700		775-560-6030	[redacted]	
Gilmore, Riley, Officer (#17767)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-502-7104	[redacted]	
Golden, Heather, Officer (#15781)	[redacted]	Torres, John	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-433-8816	[redacted]	
Gomez-Lomeli, Jesus, Officer (#)	[redacted]	Friberg, Eric	S-S	0700-1500		775-440-4510	[redacted]	
Gonzalez, Christina, Police Asst I (#10821)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2155		[redacted]	[redacted]
Gonzalez, Isiah, Officer (#17422)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-303-1307	[redacted]	
Good, Christopher, Detective (#11285)	[redacted]	Welch, Jason	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-326-6338	775-437-0706	[redacted]	[redacted]
Goodlow, Janean, Officer (#18147)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-741-4059	[redacted]	
Goodrich, Elliot, Officer (#14395)	[redacted]	Hodges, Joseph	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-447-6514	[redacted]	
Gordon, Roger, Officer (#17778)	[redacted]	Wilson, Douglas	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-541-5716	[redacted]	
Gousev, Alexander, Officer (#17271)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-444-1125	[redacted]	
Greenlee, Stephen, Sergeant (#12613)	[redacted]	Bueno, Eugenio	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2194	775-530-9065		[redacted]
Greenwell, Mark, CSO2 (#04617)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-560-9826	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Guerrero, Frances, Police Records Specialist I (#17015)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Haar, Jason, Officer (#16657)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-484-9357	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	0800-1800	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Hakin, Thomas, Officer (#09479)	[redacted]	Hendrix, Kevin	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-745-5649	[redacted]	[redacted]
Halki, Emily, Police Records Specialist I (#17345)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Hallert, Jerel, Captain (#11955)	[redacted]	Elges, Anthony	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2421	775-745-5237	[redacted]	[redacted]
Hamilton, Brittany, Police Services Specialist (#14674)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	F-S-S	0730-1730	775-334-2175		[redacted]	
Hanna, Robert, Officer (#15197)	[redacted]	Torres, John	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-433-7828	[redacted]	
Hanselman, Brooke, Police Records Specialist II (#16905)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Harding, Michael, Officer (#13496)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-745-3832	[redacted]	
Harris, Marquis, Officer (#18042)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-229-1165	[redacted]	
Hartshorn, Amanda, Detective (#09709)	[redacted]	Morris, Michael	S-S-M	0600-1600		775-432-3319	[redacted]	
Harvey, Casandra, Officer (#16860)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-0006	[redacted]	
Haslem, Kasen, Officer (#13903)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-433-9045	[redacted]	
Hawkins, Tyson, Officer (#17802)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-990-2513	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Haynes, Austin, Recruit (#18194)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Hendrix, Kevin, Sergeant (#13303)	[redacted]	Gibson, Sean	F-S-S	0700-1700		775-335-5941	[redacted]	
Hernandez, Blaze, Officer (#17056)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-444-9249	[redacted]	
Hernandez, Jose, Recruit (#18195)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Hernandez, Steven, Officer (#16658)	[redacted]	Catalano, Jeremy	S-M-T	1700-0300	775-334-2200	775-484-9358	[redacted]	
Hernandez-Najera, Jose, Officer (#16470)	[redacted]				775-334-2200	775-484-9359	[redacted]	
Herrera, Maria, Police Records Specialist II (#10477)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2155		[redacted]	
Herrera, Shormany, Detective (#10731)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2496	775-386-3522	[redacted]	
Hicks, Michael, Officer (#11781)	[redacted]	West, Terry	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2141	775-433-8105	[redacted]	
Hinckley, Wade, Mental Health Counselor (#16748)	[redacted]	Butler, Christy	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-3832	775-560-9705	[redacted]	
Hodges, Alexander, Officer (#18002)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-399-2858	[redacted]	
Hodges, Joseph, Sergeant (#11956)	[redacted]	Johnson, Trenton	F-S-S	0530-1530	775-334-5126	775-870-0552	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			775-895-6531		[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-321-4906	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Hoyt, Christian, Officer (#15782)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-560-4940	[redacted]	
Huichapa, Omar, Detective (#510)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	S-S-M	1300-2300		775-842-2602	[redacted]	
Hutmier, Daniel, Officer (#14818)	[redacted]	Vogt, Kevin	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-799-0652	[redacted]	
Hutson, Rand, Sergeant (#08061)	[redacted]	Larson, Robert			775-334-2194	775-745-3797		[redacted]
Hyde, Andrew, Officer (#17405)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-391-2474	[redacted]	
Hyde, Lara, Officer (#17407)	[redacted]	Autrey, Cory			775-334-2200	775-386-0557	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1300-2300	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Jackins, Adam, Detective (#09102)	[redacted]	Morris, Michael	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-437-0672	[redacted]	[redacted]1
Jacquez, Clara, Public Service Intern (#17745)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	S-S-T-T-	0700-1300	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Jager, Richard, Officer (#16010)	[redacted]	Autrey, Cory			775-334-2200	775-447-0031	[redacted]	
Jameela, Sherly, Office Asst II (#18196)	[redacted]		F-S-S	0800-1800	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
[redacted])	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1300-2300	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1400-0000		[redacted]		
Jarding, Amanda, Criminalist Technician (#16648)	[redacted]	Schaper, Elvira	S-S-M	0630-1630	775-334-3852	775-225-7687	[redacted]	
Jasmin, Vincint, Victim Advocate (#17198)	[redacted]	Bertges, Brie	S-S	0800-1700	775-657-4763	775-399-4759	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1400-0000	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Jenkins, Grace, Officer (#16865)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-444-0010	[redacted]	
Jenkins-Kleidosty, Allison, Officer (#09982)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-376-6690	[redacted]	
Jenne, Nathaniel, Officer (#17803)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-503-7677	[redacted]	
Jimenez-Barrera, Juan, Officer (#18043)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-899-4575	[redacted]	
Johnson, Christopher, Sergeant (#13305)	[redacted]	Autrey, Cory	F-S-S	0530-1530	775-334-2194	775-745-1245	[redacted]	
Johnson, Trenton, Lieutenant (#09476)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	S-S-M	0500-1500	775-334-2540	775-745-0579	[redacted]	
Jones, Derek, Officer (#11803)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-399-4900	[redacted]	[redacted]
Jones, Phil, Captain (#)	[redacted]							
Jones, Tyler, Officer (#17057)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	77-334-2200	775-444-9250	[redacted]	
Kaiser, Curtis, Officer (#11288)	[redacted]	West, Terry	T-F-S	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-433-7314	[redacted]	
Kaufman, Brandon, Officer (#132)	[redacted]	Carter, Andy	S-M-T	1400-0000		775-720-1843		
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1300-2300				
Kelly, Todd, Parking Enforcement (#15155)	[redacted]	Larson, Robert	F-S-S	0630-1630	775-870-5800		[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Kent, Josh, Officer (#14630)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-433-8286	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			775-334-3327	[redacted]		
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-2176	[redacted]	[redacted]	
King, Eric, Officer (#17781)	[redacted]	Wilson, Douglas	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-203-4514	[redacted]	
Kiser, Cody, Officer (#17540)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-541-5824	[redacted]	
Kist, Sara, Evidence Tech (#11006)	[redacted]	Schaper, Elvira	S-S-M	0630-1630	775-334-2113	775-530-9277	[redacted]	
Kleidosty, Brian, Detective (#12302)	[redacted]	Hallert, Jerel	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-657-4525	775-453-3234	[redacted]	
Knox, Daniel, Officer (#10882)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-737-1698	[redacted]	
Kornegay, Taylor, Police Services Specialist (#13865)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	F-S-S	0730-1730	775-334-2175			[redacted]
Kosinski, Vanessa, Crime Analyst (#16884)	[redacted]	Mayfield, Steven	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-321-4923	775-745-3522	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]		
Kunz, Elizabeth, Management Asst (#15257)	[redacted]	Rodriguez, Christina	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2110		[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1300-2300				
Kurze, Connor, Officer (#16126)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-433-8464		
La Vanway, Lynn, Supervisor (#12239)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-657-4762	775-671-4855	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
LaFrance, David, Detective (#15030)	[redacted]	Welch, Jason	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-7669	[redacted]	
Lagrone, Josh, Officer (#17423)	[redacted]	Wilson, Douglas	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-303-2498	[redacted]	
LaMere, Bernard, Sergeant (#08445)	[redacted]	Autrey, Cory	T-W-T	0530-1530	775-334-2194	775-437-0875	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lamoureaux, Tamara, CSO2 (#11991)	[redacted]	Robinson, Joseph	F-S-S	0900-1800	775-321-8372	775-745-3804	[redacted]	
Lancaster, Benjamin, Sergeant (#09103)	[redacted]	Gibson, Sean	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-789-5429	775-745-5729	[redacted]	
Landeros, Angelina, Victim Advocate (#12971)	[redacted]	Bertges, Brie	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-321-8398	775-745-0420	[redacted]	
Larson, Robert, Captain (#06743)	[redacted]	Elges, Anthony	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-3849	775-745-4621		[redacted]
Laskin, Kent, Detective (#08870)	[redacted]	Welch, Jason	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-799-0735	[redacted]	
Lawson, Christie, Police Services Specialist (#14430)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	S-S-M	0730-1730	775-334-2175			[redacted]
Lea, Gabriel, Officer (#17958)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-560-5441	[redacted]	
Lee, Austin, Officer (#14557)	[redacted]	Blount, Adam	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-799-0728	[redacted]	
Leedy, Wesley, Sergeant (#12614)	[redacted]	Yturbide III, Thomas	F-S-S	2130-0730	775-334-2194	775-745-5263	[redacted]	
Lemus, Maya, Police Records Specialist II (#16892)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	T-F-S	2200-0800	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	
Leonard, John, Lieutenant (#)	[redacted]							
Leonard, Rolfe, Master Officer (#10176)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-399-8871	[redacted]	
Likhtarenko, Monica, Police Records Specialist I (#16601)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2155			[redacted]
Lindahl, Carlee, Police Services Specialist (#14673)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	S-S-M	0730-1730	775-334-2175		[redacted]	
Lindsay, Javen, Master Officer (#13474)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-437-0630	[redacted]	
Lindstrom, Cole, Evidence Tech (#13346)	[redacted]	Schaper, Elvira	F-S-S	0630-1630	775-334-2113	775-530-9277	[redacted]	
Look, Travis, Sergeant (#10171)	[redacted]	Schlesener, Eric	M-T-W	0530-1530	775-334-2194	775-399-9498	[redacted]	
Lopey, Thomas, Detective (#13495)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	F-S-S	0700-1700		775-745-4666	[redacted]	
Lopez, F. Javier, Lieutenant (#10447)	[redacted]	Bond, Daniel	T-F-S	1300-2300		775-745-5115	[redacted]	
Lorenzetti, Gabe, Officer (#17541)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-541-6495	[redacted]	
Lucio, Samantha, Officer (#16871)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-0014	[redacted]	
Lynch, Curry, Sergeant (#12365)	[redacted]	Robinson, Joseph	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2497	775-224-7905	[redacted]	
MacDougall, Philip, Officer (#15199)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-9185	[redacted]	
Maddox, Vanessa, Officer (#09572)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-541-5296	[redacted]	
Madrigal-Pintor, Marco, Detective (#14631)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-433-7176	[redacted]	
Manning, Shawn, Detective (#14822)	[redacted]	Welch, Jason	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-560-0623	[redacted]	
Manning, Stephanie, Officer (#16692)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-0011	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
[redacted]	Regional Supervisor							
Marcuerquiaga, Patricia, Public Service Intern (#00692)	[redacted]	Biegler, Gerri			775-334-2101		[redacted]	[redacted]
Mariana, Jordan, Officer (#17769)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-502-7113	[redacted]	
Marko, Thea, Police Records Specialist I (#17074)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2155-0			
Marko, Vincent, Detective (#10715)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-657-4508	775-399-9537	[redacted]	[redacted]
Martin, Heidi, Mental Health Counselor (#16679)	[redacted]	Butler, Christy	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-657-4746	775-276-8078	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-325-6474	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Marvin, Joy, Program Assistant (#17166)	[redacted]	Rodriguez, Christina	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2259		[redacted]	
Matthewson, Kacee, Management Asst (#6332)	[redacted]	Bond, Daniel	S-S-M	0700-1700	77-334-2112		[redacted]	
Maxwell, Loren, Graffiti Abatement Tech (#16950)	[redacted]	Torres, John	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-3852		[redacted]	
Maxwell, Robert, Officer (#13475)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-530-4863	[redacted]	
May, Ashley, Detective (#16542)	[redacted]	Ball, Brenton	S-S-M	0630-1630	775-657-4761	775-842-9665	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	Larson, Robert	F-S-S	0600-1600		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
McCauley, Patrick, Sergeant (#10987)	[redacted]	Autrey, Cory	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2194	775-799-0449		[redacted]
McClary, Morgan, Officer (#18148)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-741-3316	[redacted]	
McDaniel, Zachery, Officer (#17959)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-895-4663	[redacted]	
McFarlane, Natalie, Police Asst I (#16248)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2155			
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]						
McQuattie, Bryan, Sergeant (#09471)	[redacted]	Bueno, Eugenio	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2106	775-799-0777	[redacted]	
Mercado-Loaiza, Alfredo, Recruit (#18197)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Mercurio, Hunter, Officer (#15589)	[redacted]	Nance, Kathryn	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-437-0043	[redacted]	
Meseberg, Kyle, Officer (#10716)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-745-3515	[redacted]	
Meyer, Cary, Officer (#17426)	[redacted]	Tallman, David	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-240-2989	[redacted]	
Miller III, Oliver, Assistant Chief (#08875)	[redacted]	Nance, Kathryn	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-3873	775-745-3841	[redacted]	[redacted]
Miller, Staci, Police Services Supervisor (#16766)	[redacted]	Bond, Daniel	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2587		[redacted]	
Millsap, David, Detective (#09468)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-326-6309	775-690-2556	[redacted]	
Molina, Daniel, Detective (#12371)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2144	775-745-3814	[redacted]	
Moon, Faith, Officer (#18005)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-899-3641	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Moore, Chelsey, Officer (#15200)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-9352	[redacted]	
Moore, Matthew, Officer (#15394)	[redacted]	West, Terry	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-9483	[redacted]	
Moronski, Andres, Recruit (#18198)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Morris, Michael, Sergeant (#10988)	[redacted]	Robinson, Joseph	F-S-S	0700-1700		775-560-5807	[redacted]	
Muhlenberg, Devynn, Officer (#16262)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-870-5581	[redacted]	
Mullen, Caleb, Officer (#17961)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-433-3639	[redacted]	
Munn, Jennifer, Officer (#13307)	[redacted]	Gibson, Sean	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-799-0636	[redacted]	
Murry, Daniel, Parking Enforcement (#16555)	[redacted]	Larson, Robert	S-S-M	0630-1630	445-334-2155			[redacted]
Nakatani, Darren, Officer (#17376)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-303-1870	[redacted]	
Nance, Kathryn, Chief (#17073)	[redacted]		S-S	0700-1500	775-334-2100	775-444-2081	[redacted]	
Nelson, Scott, Sergeant (#10989)	[redacted]	Lopez, F. Javier	W-T-F	1330-2330	775-334-2194	775-745-0069		[redacted]
Newcomb, Rebecca, Police Services Specialist II (#16341)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	S-S-M	0730-1730	775-334-2175		[redacted]	
Nickel, Joshua, Officer (#13905)	[redacted]	Duralde, Nicholas	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-8772	[redacted]	
Nicolini, Daniel, Detective (#14633)	[redacted]	Welch, Jason	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-437-0785	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]		F-S-S	1300-2300	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
OConnell, Sean, Officer (#18067)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200		[redacted]	
OFarrell, Amanda, Officer (#15596)	[redacted]	Catalano, Jeremy	S-M-T	1700-0300	775-334-2200	775-870-5578	[redacted]	
OFarrell, Colby, Detective (#15977)	[redacted]	Blount, Adam	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2422	775-433-8499	[redacted]	
Olvera, Brian, Officer (#18149)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-741-6222	[redacted]	
Orange, Travis, Officer (#14062)	[redacted]	Hendrix, Kevin	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-447-7375	[redacted]	
Orellana, Julie, Police Asst I (#16032)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2155		[redacted]	
Ortiz-Almanza, Carlos, Recruit (#18199)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Overby, Blake, Sergeant (#14635)	[redacted]	Della, Anthony	M-T-W	1330-2330	775-334-2194	775-437-0124	[redacted]	
Padgett, Melissa, Police Services Specialist (#17704)	[redacted]	Miller, Staci	F-S-S	0730-1730	775-334-2175		[redacted]	
Parenti, Jacob, Recruit (#18161)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Parrish, Briana, Officer (#16779)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-484-4233	[redacted]	
Pascual, David, Officer (#17776)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-541-5740	[redacted]	
Pearman, Shane, Sergeant (#13587)	[redacted]	Yturbide III, Thomas	S-S-M	2130-0730	775-334-2194	775-799-0631	[redacted]	
Peralta, Sean, Detective (#15783)	[redacted]	Ball, Brenton	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-560-4013	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Perez, Brianna, Officer (#15523)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-560-7811	[redacted]	
Perez, Marisol, Victim Advocate (#12518)	[redacted]	Bertges, Brie	S-S-M	0630-1630	775-326-6335	775-745-0299		[redacted]
Perpall, Delaney, Recruit (#18182)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Pfaunmiller, Luke, Officer (#16127)	[redacted]	DeSantis, Carl	S-M-T	1430-0030	775-334-2200	775-870-5612	[redacted]	
Pina, Yahir, Recruit (#18174)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Piper, Yonatan, Recruit (#18200)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Pleich, Keith, Officer (#10174)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-799-0778	[redacted]	[redacted]
Principe, Ashley, Officer (#17059)	[redacted]	Nelson, Scott	W-T-F	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-9251	[redacted]	
Prost, Eric, Officer (#15395)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-7717	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Quiring, Wendy, Police Records Specialist II (#15537)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	T-F-S	1400-2400	775-334-2155		[redacted]	
Raber, Jenna, Victim Advocate (#1777)	[redacted]	Bertges, Brie	S-S	0800-1700		775-484-9355	[redacted]	
Rangle, Kenneth, Officer (#)	[redacted]	Vogt, Kevin	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-3852	775-433-8605		
Rasmussen, Scott, Officer (#10160)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-386-4549	[redacted]	
Reed, Colleen, Master Officer (#10442)	[redacted]	Burrow, Tyler	F-S-S	0500-1500	775-326-6377	775-745-1065	[redacted]	
Reed, Levi, Officer (#17962)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-899-4272	[redacted]	
Reed, Nick, Officer (#09473)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-745-5781	[redacted]	[redacted]
Reza, Fernando, Officer (#16263)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-870-5591	[redacted]	
Reza, Mario, Officer (#13479)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-9452	[redacted]	
Rhodes, Benjamin, Detective (#10992)	[redacted]	Ball, Brenton	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-657-4506	775-870-0908	[redacted]	
Richer, Christian, Officer (#17274)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-303-3086	[redacted]	
Riedel, Paul, Officer (#14636)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-799-0711	[redacted]	
Rios, Vanessa, Victim Advocate (#16322)	[redacted]	Bertges, Brie	S-S-M	0730-1730	775-334-3900	775-437-3504		
Rivera, Adrian, Officer (#14825)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	1900-0500	775-334-2200	775-433-9503	[redacted]	
Roberts, Scott, Sergeant (#14826)	[redacted]	Della, Anthony	T-W-T	1330-2330	775-334-2194	775-433-9480	[redacted]	
Robinson, Joseph, Lieutenant (#08873)	[redacted]	Hallert, Jerel	F-S-S	0500-1500	775-334-2444	775-745-7807	[redacted]	[redacted]
Robinson, Thomas, Officer (#17428)	[redacted]	Tallman, David	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-240-1563	[redacted]	
Robles, Andrew, Officer (#17963)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-399-2268		
Robles, Vincent, Sergeant (#14058)	[redacted]	Johnson, Trenton	S-S-M	1330-2330	775-334-2200	775-433-9134	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Rodriguez, Christina, Admin Services Manager (#16031)	[redacted]	Miller III, Oliver	F-S-S	0800-1800	775-334-3848	775-745-0222	[redacted]	
Rodriguez, Marie, CSO2 (#14741)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-432-5362	[redacted]	
Rogers, Elizabeth, Criminalist Technician (#16684)	[redacted]	Schaper, Elvira	F-S-S	0630-1630		775-895-0242	[redacted]	
Rosa, Anthony, Public Service Intern (#18062)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	T-T-F-S-S	1115-1630	775-334-2155-0			
Rosas, Nicholas, Officer (#17061)	[redacted]	Tallman, David	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-444-9247	[redacted]	
Rose, Christopher, Detective (#13900)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	F-S-S	1300-2300	775-657-4782	775-745-3813	[redacted]	
Rousseau, Jacob, Officer (#15286)	[redacted]	DeSantis, Carl	S-M-T	1430-0030	775-334-2200	775-437-0837	[redacted]	
Rowe, Kareem, Recruit (#18175)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Sackett, Kody, Officer (#16471)	[redacted]	Burrow, Tyler	F-S-S	0500-1500	775-334-2200	775-560-9176	[redacted]	
Salerno, Michael, Sergeant (#08535)	[redacted]	Della, Anthony	S-S-M	1330-2330	775-334-2194	775-870-2336	[redacted]	
Salter, Thomas, Officer (#17062)	[redacted]	Wilson, Douglas	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-444-9179	[redacted]	
Sanchez, Bryan, Officer (#13907)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-433-7154	[redacted]	
Sanchez, Salvador, Officer (#16666)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-484-9361	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Santillan, Andy, Officer (#18040)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-899-3064	[redacted]	
Santoyo-Ceballos, Diego, Graffiti Abatement Tech (#17507)	[redacted]	Torres, John	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-3852		[redacted]	
Scanlan, Michael, Officer (#16863)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-444-0007	[redacted]	
Schaap, Blake, Officer (#17964)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	77-334-2200	775-997-1417	[redacted]	
Schaper, Elvira, Forensics/Evidence Supervisor (#16551)	[redacted]	Rodriguez, Christina	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-657-4750	775-447-7926		
Schaur, Jason, Officer (#10993)	[redacted]	Vogt, Kevin	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-657-4782	775-745-5732	[redacted]	
Scheiner, Cochelle, Secretary (#09558)	[redacted]	Biegler, Gerri	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2143		[redacted]	[redacted]
Schlesener, Eric, Lieutenant (#11959)	[redacted]	Bond, Daniel	S-M-T	0500-1500		775-799-0371	[redacted]	
Schmidt, Galen, Officer (#16012)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	1700-0300	775-334-2200	775-437-3459	[redacted]	
Schneider, Justin, Officer (#14638)	[redacted]	Blount, Adam	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-399-9519	[redacted]	
Schwartz, Sean, Officer (#08702)	[redacted]	Burrow, Tyler	S-S-M	0500-1500		775-433-9026	[redacted]	[redacted]
Seekins, Angela, Police Records Specialist II (#14014)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2155			[redacted]
Sexton, Christian, Officer (#16473)	[redacted]	Hodges, Joseph	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-432-4556	[redacted]	
Shanley, Allen, Officer (#15557)	[redacted]	Burrow, Tyler	F-S-S	0500-1500	775-334-2200	775-870-5571	[redacted]	
Sharp, Toy, Officer (#16474)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-444-0012	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Sheahan, Monique, Detective (#14405)	[redacted]	Lynch, Curry	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-3841	775-560-5754	[redacted]	
Sheahan, Sean, Officer (#10005)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-530-1189	[redacted]	[redacted]
Shipton, Zachary, (#)	[redacted]	Torres, John	S-M-T	1300-2300		775-433-8494		
Short, Kenneth, Officer (#15786)	[redacted]	Torres, John	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-433-9093	[redacted]	
Short, Shannon, Officer (#17799)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-899-2101	[redacted]	
Silva, Sheila, Supply Tech (#16838)	[redacted]	Rodriguez, Christina	F-S-S	0630-1630	775-334-2127	775-530-1949	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1300-2300		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Smith, Gabriel, Officer (#14639)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-799-0596	[redacted]	
Smith, Joshua, Officer (#17965)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-437-0932	[redacted]	
Smith, Nicholas, Detective (#13310)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-657-4764	775-560-6330	[redacted]	
Smith, Zsante, Officer (#16869)	[redacted]	Tallman, David	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-444-0013	[redacted]	
Snyder, John, Backgrounds Manager (#17985)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	F-S-S	0700-1700		775-444-7889	[redacted]	
Soriano-Rangel, Alexander, Recruit (#18176)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Sotelo, Alicia, Police Records Specialist I (#15499)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2155		[redacted]	
Sotelo, Anthony, Officer (#15032)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-9395	[redacted]	
Soto, Brigette, Officer (#16264)	[redacted]	Overby, Blake	M-T-W	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-870-5535	[redacted]	
Soukup, Brandon, Detective (#15787)	[redacted]	Ball, Brenton	S-S-M	0600-1600		775-433-7527	[redacted]	
Souza, Zachary, Officer (#16128)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-433-7700	[redacted]	
Speed, Brett, Officer (#17577)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-541-7582	[redacted]	
Staples, Dylan, Officer (#14059)	[redacted]	Vogt, Kevin	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-334-3852	775-433-8490	[redacted]	
Stephens, Nathaniel, Officer (#17408)	[redacted]	Wozniak, Steven	W-T-F	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-391-2076	[redacted]	
Stevens, Shawna, CSO2 (#17550)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-745-3788	[redacted]	
StJohn, Lindsey, Officer (#17966)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-741-4064	[redacted]	
Stocker, Christopher, Juvenile Probation Officer (#00008945)	[redacted]		S-S	0800-1700	775-325-7822	775-399-2057	[redacted]	
Stockwell, Robert, Officer (#13150)	[redacted]	West, Terry	T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2141	775-799-0676	[redacted]	
Suarez, Jason, Officer (#18069)	[redacted]	Duralde, Nicholas	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Szabo, Tristan, Recruit (#18201)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Tallman, David, Sergeant (#13312)	[redacted]	Schlesener, Eric	T-W-T	2130-0730	775-334-2194	775-432-3956	[redacted]	
Taylor, Ariana, Police Asst I (#17425)	[redacted]	Allen, Shawna	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2155-0		[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Thomas, Casey, Officer (#16013)	[redacted]	Tallman, David	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-437-3499	[redacted]	
Thompson, Brandon, Officer (#13908)	[redacted]	Leedy, Wesley	F-S-S	2200-0800		775-900-7280	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			775-334-3322	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Thornton, Joshua, Officer (#14827)	[redacted]	Pearman, Shane	S-S-M	1900-0500	775-334-2200	775-433-7453	[redacted]	
Thralls, Olivia, Recruit (#18202)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Tindell, Lance, Master Officer (#11960)	[redacted]	Salerno, Michael	S-S-M	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-445-9206	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Torres Gallegos, Alyshia, Detective (#13909)	[redacted]	Clark, Wade	F-S-S	0730-1730	775-334-3852	775-745-0529	[redacted]	
Torres, John, Sergeant (#14403)	[redacted]	Carney, Brandon	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-3852	775-437-0635	[redacted]	
Tosi, Mia, Detective (#15239)	[redacted]	Morris, Michael	F-S-S	0700-1700		775-433-7631	[redacted]	
Trail, Ty, Officer (#14061)	[redacted]	Hodges, Joseph	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-399-9535	[redacted]	
Trigueros, Ivan, Detective (#09780)	[redacted]	Ball, Brenton	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-842-9240	[redacted]	
Triplett, Nicholas, Officer (#15788)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-560-7864	[redacted]	
Troop, Darlene, Police Records Specialist I (#16316)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2155		[redacted]	
Troop, Kim, Police Asst I (#15102)	[redacted]	La Vanway, Lynn	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-687-4745		[redacted]	
Turner, Julian, Officer (#18044)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-469-3201	[redacted]	
Urbina-Tapia, Janet, Parking Payments (#17302)	[redacted]	Rodriguez, Christina	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-334-2293		[redacted]	
Utter, Jet, Officer (#10437)	[redacted]	Burrow, Tyler	F-S-S	0500-1500	775-334-2200	775-745-1254	[redacted]	[redacted]
Uyanik, Samet, Officer (#15396)	[redacted]	DeSantis, Carl	S-M-T	1430-0030	775-334-2200	775-870-5577	[redacted]	
Valles, Carlos, Officer (#09466)	[redacted]	Gibson, Sean	S-S-M	0700-1700	775-334-2200	775-560-6801	[redacted]	
VanDyke, Evan, Officer (#16265)	[redacted]	DeSantis, Carl	S-M-T	1430-0030	775-334-2200	775-870-5432	[redacted]	
Vega, Victor, Detective (#15789)	[redacted]	Bassett, Stephen	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-657-4512	775-433-7827	[redacted]	
Vogt, Kevin, Sergeant (#12366)	[redacted]	Carney, Brandon	S-S-M	1300-2300	775-657-4786	775-745-3800	[redacted]	
Waasdorp, Dustin, Officer (#16266)	[redacted]	Blount, Adam	S-M-T	1300-2300	775-334-2200	775-870-5476	[redacted]	
Waasdorp, Hunter, Recruit (#18177)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Walter, Thomas, Officer (#17401)	[redacted]	Broome-Phillips, Austin	S-M-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-240-3934	[redacted]	
Walters, Koby, Officer (#18006)	[redacted]	Feathers, Seth	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-895-7140	[redacted]	
Ward, Kaileigh, Officer (#17785)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-505-7403	[redacted]	
Ward, Nathaniel, Officer (#17597)	[redacted]	Tallman, David	T-W-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-541-7605	[redacted]	

Employee Phone List including Department

Name	*Assignment*	*Supervisor*	*Days Off*	*Shift Hours*	*Office*	*City Cell*	*Personal Cell*	*Home Phone*
Wei, Wen, Officer (#14406)	[redacted]				775-334-2200	775-433-8966	[redacted]	
Weis, Matthew, Officer (#17786)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-203-7879	[redacted]	
Welch, Jason, Sergeant (#09713)	[redacted]	Robinson, Joseph	F-S-S	0600-1600		775-842-0348	[redacted]	
Welin, Steven, Officer (#16014)	[redacted]	DeSantis, Carl	S-M-T	1430-0030	775-334-2200	775-437-3498	[redacted]	
West, Terry, Sergeant (#10177)	[redacted]	Connelly, Ryan	T-F-S	1300-2300		775-433-9375	[redacted]	[redacted]
White, Thomas, Officer (#10438)	[redacted]	Johnson, Christopher	F-S-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-433-7821	[redacted]	[redacted]
Wilkes, Chayce, Recruit (#18154)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Williams, Audrey, Officer (#17766)	[redacted]	Castro, Julian	S-M-T	2200-0800	775-334-2200	775-502-7092	[redacted]	
Williams, Carlie, Officer (#14247)	[redacted]		F-S-S	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-433-8652	[redacted]	
Williams, Cortland, Recruit (#18178)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Wilson, Douglas, Sergeant (#13149)	[redacted]	Dunn, Kellie	T-W-T	2130-0730	775-334-2194	775-799-0646	[redacted]	
Wilson, Erik, Officer (#16476)	[redacted]	Duralde, Nicholas	S-M-T	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-685-9635	[redacted]	
Winter, Giselle, Recruit (#18180)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Winter, Wesley, Officer (#16268)	[redacted]	DeSantis, Carl	S-M-T	1430-0030	775-334-2200	775-870-5506	[redacted]	
Woodward, Jared, Officer (#09470)	[redacted]	Hendrix, Kevin	F-S-S	0700-1700	775-789-5423	775-437-0771	[redacted]	
Wozniak, Steven, Sergeant (#10070)	[redacted]	Schlesener, Eric	W-T-F	2130-0730	775-334-2194	775-799-0663		[redacted]
Wright, Benjamin, Detective (#11300)	[redacted]	Connelly, Ryan	S-S-M	0600-1600	775-334-2141	775-437-0218		[redacted]
York, Tyler, Officer (#17546)	[redacted]	Look, Travis	M-T-W	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-541-6866	[redacted]	
Young, Kurt, Recruit (#18203)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin			775-334-2200		[redacted]	
Yturbide III, Thomas, Lieutenant (#09078)	[redacted]	Bond, Daniel	S-S-M	2000-0600		775-300-3789	[redacted]	
Yturbide, Cooper, Officer (#18007)	[redacted]	Roberts, Scott	T-W-T	1400-2400	775-334-2200	775-899-2179	[redacted]	
Ziese, Simeon, Officer (#14642)	[redacted]		T-F-S	0600-1600	775-334-2200	775-799-0781	[redacted]	
Zinsley, William, Recruit (#18179)	[redacted]	Lancaster, Benjamin					[redacted]	
Zint, Sean, Sergeant (#12618)	[redacted]	LaMere, Bernard	T-W-T	0600-1600	775-334-2194	775-433-5178	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]		
Zolkos, Brett, Officer (#S330)	[redacted]	[redacted]	S-M-T	1300-2300				

SPARKS POLICE

Public Records Request

Pursuant to NRS 239

Physical Address
1701 E Prater Way
Sparks, NV 89434

Mailing Address
1701 E Prater Way
Sparks, NV 89434

You may submit this form electronically using the "Submit" button at the bottom. You can also submit completed requests to **Sparks PD Records Management, 1701 E Prater Way, Sparks, NV 89431.**

Please note your request #, you will need it to retrieve the requested records or check on the status of your request.
(A copy of that reference will be sent to the email address you provide)

Requestor Information

First & Last Name *

Address

Phone Number *

Email *

City **State** **Zip Code**

Need By Date or Date Range *

Report(s) Requested

- ☐ **Case Copies**
- ☐ **Other**
- ☐ **Traffic Accident**

Case/Incident Number

Location of Incident

Incident Date

Incident Time/Range

NAMES OF PEOPLE INVOLVED (WITH DATE OF BIRTH, IF KNOWN)

Requested Information

Short Description of Request *

Records Requested: Please provide as much specific details as possible so our agency can identify the information you are seeking

*Under NRS 239.0107, the Sparks Police Department has **five business days** to respond to requests for public records. If the information will not be available within five business days, a reasonable estimate of the time to provide the record will be given. Denials will give specific reasons for the denial. PLEASE NOTE: Requests for active investigations and/or cases that have not been adjudicated will be denied pursuant to Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw, 106 Nev. 630,798 P.2d 144 (1990)*

Sparks Police Department Records-ID Unit business hours: Tuesday – Friday 8:00 am – 2:30 pm

Request Type

Select your preferred method to receive Records: *

Created By

Created By User's Email Address

Created By

Created By User's Real Name

Current User's Email Address
support@precisiondi.com

Document Date

Time Stored

Document Handle

Information Collected

- [ ] Anonymous
- [ ] Limited (Email only)

Customized:

- [x] Name
- [x] Address
- [x] City
- [x] State
- [x] Zip Code
- [ ] Phone
- [x] Email
- [ ] SSN
- [ ] Required Field Flag
- [ ] Required Field Flag 2
- [ ] Required Field Flag 3

Options

- [x] Require disclosure of Commercial Request

From: Kaiser, Jared
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Public Records Request #20261280 Notice of Delay
Date: Wednesday, April 29, 2026 2:16:27 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg

EXTERNAL

Hello,

Sparks Police is in receipt of your public records request for:

“a copy of the Sparks Police Department's internal directory that lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, individual office telephone numbers and addresses, email addresses and any other department contact information regarding employees. This request does not seek personal information of Sparks PD employees.”

Due to the records requested, additional processing time and legal review will be needed. Sparks Police will be able to provide any responsive releasable records no later than 5/10/26. Thank you for your understanding.

Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser
Police Records Supervisor
Sparks Police Department
1701 E. Prater Wy
Sparks, NV 89434
775-353-2241 x5479



From: Kaiser, Jared
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: FW: Public Records Request #20261280 Notice of Delay
Date: Friday, May 8, 2026 10:42:39 AM
Attachments: image001.jpg

EXTERNAL

Good morning,

In our effort to provide documents that best fulfill your public records request, we will need additional processing time for this request. At this time, we anticipate any responsive releasable records will be provided no later than 5/17/26.

We apologize for the delay and thank you for your understanding.

Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser
Police Records Supervisor
Sparks Police Department
1701 E. Prater Wy
Sparks, NV 89434
775-353-2241 x5479



From: Kaiser, Jared
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2026 2:16 PM
To: 'MCCARTYC@BALLARDSPAHR.COM'
Subject: Public Records Request #20261280 Notice of Delay

Hello,

Sparks Police is in receipt of your public records request for:

“a copy of the Sparks Police Department's internal directory that lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, individual office telephone numbers and addresses, email addresses and any other department contact information regarding employees. This request does not seek personal information of Sparks PD employees.”

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Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser
Police Records Supervisor
Sparks Police Department
1701 E. Prater Wy
Sparks, NV 89434

775-353-2241 x5479



From:	Kaiser, Jared
To:	McCarty, Colleen
Subject:	Fw: Public Records Request #20261280
Date:	Monday, May 11, 2026 2:11:45 PM
Attachments:	Outlook-Descriptio Outlook-Descriptio.jpg Outlook-Descriptio.gif

EXTERNAL

Good afternoon,

The responsive releasable documents for this public records request are accessible at:

https://app.sharebase.com/#/folder/146161/share/242-XttFUxOFVBLsN2AbK5vTf8pzYaE

Please note that certain documents were redacted based on the following:

Individual Nontrivial Privacy Interest. *See Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 134 Nev. 700 (2018); *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 136 Nev. 733 (2020); *Cameranesi v. United States Dep't of Def.*, 856 F.3d 626 (9th Cir. 2017); *Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630 (1990); *see also* FOIA Exemption 6 (5 U.S.C.A. § 552(b)(6)).

Officer Safety. *See Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 136 Nev. 733, 739 (2020); *Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630, 636 (1990); *see also* FOIA Exemption 7(F).

Thank you for your patience, and please let me know if there is any difficulty accessing the documents.

Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser
Police Records Supervisor
Sparks Police Department
1701 E. Prater Wy
Sparks, NV 89434
775-353-2241 x5479

From: Kaiser, Jared
Sent: Friday, May 8, 2026 10:42 AM
To: MCCARTYC@BALLARDSPAHR.COM
Subject: FW: Public Records Request #20261280 Notice of Delay

Good morning,

In our effort to provide documents that best fulfill your public records request, we will need additional processing time for this request. At this time, we anticipate any responsive releasable records will be provided no later than 5/17/26.

We apologize for the delay and thank you for your understanding.

Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser

Police Records Supervisor

Sparks Police Department

1701 E. Prater Wy

Sparks, NV 89434

775-353-2241 x5479



From: Kaiser, Jared
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2026 2:16 PM
To: 'MCCARTYC@BALLARDSPAHR.COM'
Subject: Public Records Request #20261280 Notice of Delay

Hello,

Sparks Police is in receipt of your public records request for:

“a copy of the Sparks Police Department's internal directory that lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, individual office telephone numbers and addresses, email addresses and any other department contact information regarding employees. This request does not seek personal information of Sparks PD employees.”

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Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser

Police Records Supervisor

Sparks Police Department

1701 E. Prater Wy

Sparks, NV 89434

775-353-2241 x5479



From: McCarty, Colleen
To: Kaiser, Jared
Cc: Grogitsky, Michael
Subject: RE: Public Records Request #20261280
Date: Sunday, May 24, 2026 2:39:05 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg
image002.gif

Hello Mr. Kaiser,

Good afternoon. Unless I'm missing something, I do not see any redactions in the records. Please advise as to what information was redacted/withheld.

Thank you,
Colleen McCarty

logo

Colleen E. McCarty

O 702.868.7535 | **F** 702.471.7070 | VCARD
mccartyc@ballardspahr.com
Las Vegas, NV

www.ballardspahr.com | LinkedIn

From: Kaiser, Jared <gkaiser@cityofsparks.us>
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2026 2:12 PM
To: McCarty, Colleen <mccartyc@ballardspahr.com>
Subject: Fw: Public Records Request #20261280

⚠ **EXTERNAL**
Good afternoon,

The responsive releasable documents for this public records request are accessible at:

https://app.sharebase.com/#/folder/146161/share/242-XttFUxOFVBLsN2AbK5vTf8pzYaE

Please note that certain documents were redacted based on the following:

Individual Nontrivial Privacy Interest. *See Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 134 Nev. 700 (2018); *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 136 Nev. 733 (2020); *Cameranesi v. United States Dep't of Def.*, 856 F.3d 626 (9th Cir. 2017); *Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630 (1990); *see also* FOIA Exemption 6 (5 U.S.C.A. § 552(b)(6)).

Officer Safety. *See Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 136 Nev. 733, 739

(2020); *Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630, 636 (1990); *see also* FOIA Exemption 7(F).

Thank you for your patience, and please let me know if there is any difficulty accessing the documents.

Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser

Police Records Supervisor

Sparks Police Department

1701 E. Prater Wy

Sparks, NV 89434

775-353-2241 x5479



From: Kaiser, Jared <gkaiser@cityofsparks.us>
Sent: Friday, May 8, 2026 10:42 AM
To: MCCARTYC@BALLARDSPAHR.COM <mccartyc@ballardspahr.com>
Subject: FW: Public Records Request #20261280 Notice of Delay

Good morning,

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We apologize for the delay and thank you for your understanding.

Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser

Police Records Supervisor

Sparks Police Department

1701 E. Prater Wy

Sparks, NV 89434

775-353-2241 x5479

From: Kaiser, Jared
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2026 2:16 PM
To: 'MCCARTYC@BALLARDSPAHR.COM' <MCCARTYC@BALLARDSPAHR.COM>
Subject: Public Records Request #20261280 Notice of Delay

Hello,

Sparks Police is in receipt of your public records request for:

“a copy of the Sparks Police Department's internal directory that lists all employee names, job titles/rank, division/department assignments, individual office telephone numbers and addresses, email addresses and any other department contact information regarding employees. This request does not seek personal information of Sparks PD employees.”

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Respectfully,

Jared Kaiser

Police Records Supervisor

Sparks Police Department

1701 E. Prater Wy

Sparks, NV 89434

775-353-2241 x5479



Name	Work Phone
Aglugub, Aigeelynne	353-2241 x5705
Aguilera, Albert	353-2241 x5514
Ahdunko, James	353-2241 x5542
Ahdunko, Jaime	353-2241 x5506
Allison, Tana	353-2241 x5852
Angstadt, Amanda	353-2241 x5888
Armlin, Stevynn	353-2241 x5825
Atkins, Eric	353-2241 x5616
Bader, Scott	353-2241 x5305
Bader, Jennifer	353-2241 x5752
Ballesteros, Christopher	353-2241 x5774
Bare, Christopher	353-2241 x5488
Bartelheim, Michael	353-2241 x5706
Beauford, Dustin	353-2241 x5512
Bellamy, Joanna	353-2241 x5564
Bellamy, Clinte	353-2241 x5505
Berumen, Adrian	353-2241 x5531
Besso, SteveeLee	353-2241 x5878
Bristol, Robert	353-2241 x5707
Brown, Rebecca	353-2241 x5535
Buck, Stephanie	353-2241 x5703
Butler, Dustin	353-2241 x5501
Button, David	353-2241 x5522
Chambers, Nicholas	353-2241 x5714
Colborn-Hartman, Charles	353-2241 x5529
Congdon, Kyle	353-2241 x5313
Cook, Jadacie	353-2241 x5710
Coombs, Kyson	353-2241 x5840
Covarrubias Fonseca, Yoni	353-2241 x5887
Crawforth, Christopher	353-2241 x5538
Cusic, Melissa	353-2241 x5559
Dach, Kevin	353-2241 x5515
Dao, Kristopher	353-2241 x5747
DeMent, Paul	353-2241 x5828
Diaz, Lisee!	353-2241 x5701
Dominguez, Edik	353-2241 x5769
Doren, Brandon	353-2241 x5814
Dyette, Maureen	353-2241 x5740
Edmonson, Tara	353-2241 x5539
Egami, Jay	353-2241 x5565
Farley, Jamie	353-2241 x5884
Fera-Wing, Lauren	353-2241 x5322
Fleiner, Michael	353-2241 x5862
Fleiner, Christine	353-2241 x5630
Foster, Casey	353-2241 x5581
Fox, M Alyssa	353-2241 x5783

Name	Work Phone
Fye, Kenneth	353-2241 x5481
Gamarra-Hoff, Lidia	353-2241 x5321
Gamino Garcia, Claudia	353-2241 x5848
Garcia, Jake	353-2241 x5732
Gard, Brandon	353-2241 x5725
Gibson, Austin	353-2241 x5779
Gingerich, Chad	353-2241 x5880
Glenn, Cheyenne	353-2241 x5723
Goodrum, Stephen	353-2241 x5304
Grissom, Katelyn	353-2241 x5881
Gutierrez, Jose	353-2241 x5510
Haas, Daniel	353-2241 x5842
Hamm-Carl, Ian	353-2241 x5516
Hammerstone, James	353-2241 x5521
Harvey, Jerad	353-2241 x5527
Hensley, Ashley	353-2241 x5711
Hernandez, Marco	353-2241 x5869
Hernandez, Darla	353-2241 x5312
Hernandez, Jair	353-2241 x5709
Hetnal, Magdalena	353-2241 x5480
Hoffman, Karen	353-2241 x5806
Holbrook, Mary	353-2241 x5551
Hopkins, Adam	353-2241 x5727
Huichapa, Omar	353-2241 x5837
Huizar, Anthony	353-2241 x5843
Hurley, Eron	353-2241 x5543
Janning, Nathan	353-2241 x5720
Jones, Daniel	353-2241 x5798
Kaiser, Gerald	353-2241 x5479
Keller, Wesley	353-2241 x5528
Lawson, Daniel	353-2241 x5517
Lealtad, Jacob	353-2241 x5882
LeBlanc, Kyle	353-2241 x5860
Lekas, Stetson	353-2241 x5700
Leland, John	353-2241 x5890
Leslie, Kyle	353-2241 x5838
Lindquist, Kristin	353-2241 x5562
Loeschner, Peter	353-2241 x5520
Low, Catherine	353-2241 x5702
Lyles, Nathan	353-2241 x5802
Lyttle, Paige	353-2241 x5716
Macias-Parra, Ivan	353-2241 x5870
Marston, Zachary	353-2241 x5883
McCoy, Lydia	353-2241 x5622
McGhin, Mieka	353-2241 x5755
Mendenhall, Andrew	353-2241 x5886

Name	Work Phone
Mervau, Alicia	353-2241 x5819
Miller, Meredith	353-2241 x5830
Moore, Joseph	353-2241 x5753
Morales, Daniel	353-2241 x5894
Morales, Isis	353-2241 x5317
Morehead, Jennifer	353-2241 x5585
Nijmeh, George	353-2241 x5856
O'Brien, Megan	353-2241 x5805
Olsen, Jennifer	353-2241 x5316
Ormsby, Rebecca	353-2231 x5738
Orr, Bryan	353-2241 x5519
Ortiz, Ava	353-2241 x5892
Pagni, Nicholas	353-2241 x5485
Parisi, John	353-2241 x5823
Phillips, Grant	353-2241 x5815
Postma, Kristopher	353-2241 x5846
Raker, Matthew	353-2241 x5736
Reilly, Stefanie	353-2241 x5863
Roberts, Kurtis	353-2241 x5748
Rodriguez Zaragoza, Nayeli	353-2241 x5895
Rose-Brown, Lisa	353-2241 x5500
Rosenstein, Nikolas	353-2241 x5749
Ross, Jacob	353-2241 x5511
Rowe, Christopher	353-2241 x5507
Russell, Benjamin	353-2241 x5540
Rutledge, Kaylee	353-2241 x5871
Saldivar, Albert	353-2241 x5857
Sampson, Lorenzo	353-2241 x5867
Sandoval, Carlos	353-2241 x5763
Santana, Adam	353-2241 x5858
Schelvis, Lori	353-2241 x5537
Schenck, Tyler	353-2241 x5824
Shales, Brandon	353-2241 x5734
Sheffield, Brandon	353-2241 x5569
Shepperd, Cornelia	353-2241 x5550
Sherdel, Stacey	353-2241 x5554
Simpson, Ryan	353-2241 x5877
Sitton, Arik	353-2241 x5523
Slider, Nicholas	353-2241 x5761
Smith, Michael	353-2241 x5808
Smith, Brandon	353-2241 x5845
Solorio Millan, Carlos	353-2241 x5866
Stone, Jason	353-2241 x5799
Sullivan, Christopher	353-2241 x5835
Sullivan, Brian	353-2241 x5704
Talanoa, Randon	353-2241 x5873

Name	Work Phone
Taylor, Vernon	353-2241 x5532
Terrasas, Mateo	353-2241 x5787
Testa, Roy	353-2241 x5750
Thompson, Heather	353-2241 x5723
Thompson, Timothy	353-2241 x5573
Vera, Amber	353-2241 x5785
Vincent, Christopher	353-2241 x5713
Wagner, Denise	353-2241 x5696
Wallace, Jennifer	353-2241 x5821
Weston, Jennifer	353-2241 x5893
Wettstein, Sabrina	353-2241 x5850
Wilson, Edward	353-2241 x5751
Wisneski, Brian	353-2241 x5580
Yee, Bryan	353-2241 x5746
Zamora, Jessica	353-2241 x5896
Zolkos, Brett	353-2241 x5569

MASTER ALPHA LIST - PAGE 1

NAME	POSITION	EXTENSION
AGLUGUB, AIGEELYNNE	OFFICER	5705
AGUILERA, JEFF	OFFICER	5876
AHDUNKO, JAIME L	LT - PATROL	5502
AHDUNKO, JAMES D	LT - PATROL	5543
ALLISON, TANA	OFFICER	5852
ANGSTADT, AMANDA	OFFICER	5888
ARMLIN, STEVYNN	OFFICER	5825
ATKINS, ERIC M	OFFICER	5616
BADER, JENNIFER	OFFICER	5765
BADER, SCOTT A	SGT - PATROL	5553
BALLESTEROS, CHRISTOPHER	DETECTIVE	5774
BARE, CHRISTOPHER A	LT - PATROL	5528
BARTELHEIM, MICHAEL	OFFICER	5706
BEAUFORD, DUSTIN R	SGT - PATROL	5305
BELLAMY, CLINTE L	DEPUTY CHIEF	5552
BELLAMY, JOANNA M	EVIDENCE SUPERVISOR	5564
BERUMEN, ADRIAN	SGT - PATROL	5753
BESSO, STEVEE	RECORDS	5878
BRISTOL, ROBERT	OFFICER	5707
BROWN, BECKY	GRANT ADMINISTRATOR	5535
BUCK, STEPHANIE	DISPATCHER	5703
BUTLER, DUSTIN D	SGT - PATROL	5569
BUTTON, DAVID	DETECTIVE	5522
CARL, IAN	DETECTIVE	5711
CHAMBERS, NICHOLAS	OFFICER	5801
COLBORN, CHARLES C	SGT - PATROL	5534
CONGDON, KYLE	DETECTIVE	5313
COOK, JADACIE	DISPATCHER	5710
COOMBS, KYSON	DISPATCHER	5840
COVARRUBIAS, YONI	POLICE OFFICER	5887
CRAWFORTH, CHRISTOPHER F	CHIEF	5538
CURTIS, ERIC L	DETECTIVE	5522
CUSIC, MELISSA J	EVIDENCE TECH	5685
DACH, KEVIN L	DETECTIVE	5515
DAO, KRISTOPHER	OFFICER	5747
DEMENT, PAUL	PA	5828
DIAZ, LISCET	RECORDS	5701
DONAKER, CHRISTOPHER	POLICE RECRUIT	
DOMINGUEZ, EDIK R	OFFICER	5769
DOREN, BRANDON	OFFICER	5814

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DO NOT DUPLICATE

MASTER ALPHA LIST - PAGE 2

NAME	POSITION	EXTENSION
DYETTE, MAUREEN A	DISPATCH SUPERVISOR	5740
EDMONSON, TARA N	DEPUTY CHIEF	5539
EGAMI, JAY	SGT - PATROL	5759
FARLEY, JAMIE	DISPATCHER	5884
FERA-WING, LAUREN	MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIAN	5322
FLEINER, CHRISTINE Z	PA	5630
FLEINER, MICHAEL	GARAGE LIAISON	5862
FOSTER, CASEY	DETECTIVE	5486
FOX, ALYSSA	RECORDS	5783
FYE, KENNETH M	DETECTIVE	5894
GAMARRA-HOFF, LIDIA	MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIAN	5321
GAMINO, CLAUDIA	PA	5848
GARCIA, JAKE	OFFICER	5732
GARD, BRANDON	OFFICER	5733
GIBSON, AUSTIN	OFFICER	5779
GINGERICH, CHAD	OFFICER	5880
GLENN, CHEYENNE	DISPATCHER	5723
GOODRUM, STEPHEN A	SGT - PATROL	5511
GRISSOM, KATY	OFFICER	5881
GUTIERREZ MIRANDA, JOSE	SUPPORT SERVICES	5859
HAAS, DANIEL	OFFICER	5842
HAMMERSTONE, JAMES E	DETECTIVE	5521
HENDERSON, ASHLEY	POLICE OFFICER RECRUIT	
HARVEY, JERAD	SGT - PATROL	5812
HENSLEY, ASHLEY	RECORDS	5711
HERNANDEZ, DARLA	CRIME ANALYST	5312
HERNANDEZ, JAIR	OFFICER	5709
HERNANDEZ, MARCO	OFFICER	5869
HETNAL, MAGDALENA	RECORDS	5773
HOFFMAN, KAREN	RECORDS	5806
HOLBROOK, MARY F	TERMINAL AGENCY COORDINATOR	5551
HOPKINS, ADAM G	OFFICER	5727
HUICHAPA, OMAR	SGT - PATROL	5837
HUNTER, DENE	POLICE RECRUIT	
HUIZAR, ANTHONY	OFFICER	5843
HURLEY, ERON M	LT - PATROL	5506
JANNING, NATHAN I	OFFICER	5720
JARAMILLO-REYES, STACEY	EVIDENCE TECH	5554
JONES, DANIEL	OFFICER	5798
KAISER, JARED	RECORDS SUPERVISOR	5479

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MASTER ALPHA LIST - PAGE 3

NAME	POSITION	EXTENSION
KELLER, WESLEY M	SGT - PATROL	5501
KNIGHT, NICHOLAS	POLICE RECRUIT	
LAWSON, DANIEL	SGT - PATROL	5747
LEALTAD, JAKE	OFFICER	5882
LEBLANC, KYLE	OFFICER	5860
LEKAS, STETSON	OFFICER	5700
LELAND, JOHN	OFFICER	5890
LESLIE, KYLE	OFFICER	5838
LINDQUIST, KRISTIN	RECORDS SUPERVISOR	5804
LOESCHNER, PETER L	DETECTIVE	5520
LOW, CATHERINE	RECORDS	5702
LYLES, NATHAN	OFFICER	5802
LYTTLE, PAIGE	DISPATCHER	5716
MACIAS-PARRA, IVAN	OFFICER	5870
MARSTON, ZAC	OFFICER	5883
MCCOY, LYDIA C	DISPATCH SUPERVISOR	5622
MCGHIN, MIEKA	DISPATCHER	5755
MENDENHALL, ANDREW	DISPATCH SUPERVISOR	5886
MERVAU, ALICIA	DISPATCHER	5819
MILLER, MEREDITH	OFFICER	5830
MOORE, JOSEPH	OFFICER	5753
MORALES, DANIEL	RECORDS	5894
MORALES, ISIS	VICTIM ADVOCATE	5317
MOREHEAD, JENNIFER L	SUPPORT SERVICES OPERATIONS	5585
NIJMEH, GEORGE	OFFICER	5856
O'BRIEN, MEGAN	RECORDS	5805
OLSEN, JENNIFER L	VICTIM ADVOCATE	5316
ORMSBY, BECCA J	DISPATCHER	5738
ORR, BRYAN P	SGT - PATROL	5532
ORTIZ, AVA	RECORDS	5892
PAGNI, NICHOLAS A	SGT - PATROL	5529
PARISI, JOHN	OFFICER	5823
PHILLIPS, GRANT	OFFICER	5815
POSTMA, KRISTOPHER	OFFICER	5846
RAKER, MATTHEW M	OFFICER	5736
REILLY, STEFANIE	RECORDS	5863
ROBERTS, KURTIS	POLICE	5748
RODRIGUEZ ZARAGOZA, NAYELI	RECORDS	5895
ROSE-BROWN, LISA M	POLICE SERVICES MANAGER	5550
ROSENSTEIN, NIKOLAS	POLICE	5749

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MASTER ALPHA LIST - PAGE 4

NAME	POSITION	EXTENSION
ROSS, JACOB	SUPPORT SERVICES	5851
ROWE, CHRISTOPHER M	LT - DETECTIVES	5540
RUSSELL, BENJAMIN D	LT - SUPPORT SERVICES	5542
RUTLEDGE, KAYLEE	OFFICER	5871
SALDIVAR, ALBERT	OFFICER	5857
SAMPSON, LORENZO	OFFICER	5867
SANDOVAL, CARLOS	OFFICER	5763
SANTANA, ADAM	DETECTIVE	5858
SCHELVIS, LORI B	ADMIN ASSISTANT	5537
SCHENCK, TYLER	OFFICER	5824
SHALES, BRANDON	POLICE OFFICER	5734
SHEFFIELD, BRANDON D	SGT - PATROL	5748
SHEPPERD, CONNIE M	POLICE SERVICES MANAGER	5500
SIMPSON, RYAN J	MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIAN	5877
SITTON, ARIK	SGT - PATROL	5523
SLIDER, NICOLAS	DETECTIVE	5761
SMITH, BRANDON	OFFICER	5845
SMITH, MICHAEL	DISPATCH SUPERVISOR	5808
SOLORIO, CARLOS	PA	5866
STONE, JASON	OFFICER	5799
SULLIVAN, BRIAN N	OFFICER	5704
SULLIVAN, CHRISTOPHER	OFFICER	5835
TALANOA, VINNIE	RECORDS	5873
TAYLOR, VERNON	SGT - DETECTIVES	5524
TERRASAS, MATEO	OFFICER	5787
TESTA, ROY	OFFICER	5750
THOMPSON, HEATHER	DISPATCHER	5730
THOMPSON, TIM	OFFICER	5509
VERA, AMBER	PA	5785
VINCENT, CHRISTOPHER	OFFICER	5713
WAGNER, DENISE M	DISPATCHER	5696
WALLACE, JENNIFER	PA	5821
WESTON, JENNIFER	RECORDS	5891
WETTSTEIN, SABRINA	DISPATCHER	5850
WILSON, EDWARD D	SGT - PATROL	5527
WISNESKI, BRIAN	DETECTIVE	5758
YEE, BRYAN	OFFICER	5746
ZAMORA, JESSICA	OFFICER	5896
ZOLKOS, BRETT	SGT - PATROL	5565

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Last name	First name	Position	City Division(T)	Department(T)	Work Phone	E-mail
Aglugub	Aigeelynne	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5705	aaglugub@cityofsparks.us
Aguilera	Albert	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5514	aaguilera@cityofsparks.us
Ahdunko	Jaime	Police Lieutenant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5506	jlahdunko@cityofsparks.us
Ahdunko	James	Police Lieutenant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5542	jahdunko@cityofsparks.us
Allison	Tana	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5852	tallison@cityofsparks.us
Angstadt	Amanda	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5888	aangstadt@cityofsparks.us
Armlin	Stevynn	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5825	sarmlin@cityofsparks.us
Atkins	Eric	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5616	eatkins@cityofsparks.us
Bader	Jennifer	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5752	jbader@cityofsparks.us
Bader	Scott	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5305	sbader@cityofsparks.us
Ballesteros	Christopher	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5774	cballesteros@cityofsparks.us
Bare	Christopher	Police Lieutenant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5488	cbare@sparksnv.gov
Bartelheim	Michael	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5706	mbartelheim@cityofsparks.us
Beauford	Dustin	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5512	dbeauford@cityofsparks.us
Bellamy	Clinte	Deputy Police Chief	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5505	cbellamy@cityofsparks.us
Bellamy	Joanna	Property Evidence Supervisor	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5564	jbellamy@cityofsparks.us
Berumen	Adrian	Police Sergeant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5531	aberumen@cityofsparks.us
Besso	SteveeLee	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5878	sbesso@cityofsparks.us
Bristol	Robert	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5707	rbristol@cityofsparks.us
Brown	Rebecca	Grants Administrator	Office of the Police Chief	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5535	becbrown@cityofsparks.us
Buck	Stephanie	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5703	sbuck@cityofsparks.us
Butler	Dustin	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5501	dbutler@cityofsparks.us
Button	David	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5522	dbutton@cityofsparks.us
Chambers	Nicholas	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5714	nchambers@cityofsparks.us
Colborn-Hartman	Charles	Police Sergeant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5529	ccolborn@cityofsparks.us
Congdon	Kyle	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5313	kcongdon@cityofsparks.us
Congdon	Shawn	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5530	scongdon@cityofsparks.us
Cook	Jadacie	Emergency Communications Dispatcher Recruit	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5710	jcook@cityofsparks.us
Covarrubias Fonseca	Yoni	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5887	ycovarrubias@cityofsparks.us
Crawforth	Christopher	Police Chief	Office of the Police Chief	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5538	ccrawforth@cityofsparks.us
Cusic	Melissa	Property Evidence Technician	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5559	mcusic@cityofsparks.us
Dach	Kevin	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5515	kdach@cityofsparks.us
Dao	Kristopher	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5747	kdao@cityofsparks.us
DeMent	Paul	Police Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5828	pdement@cityofsparks.us
Diaz	Liscet	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5701	ldiaz@cityofsparks.us
Dominguez	Edik	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5769	edominguez@cityofsparks.us
Donaker	Christopher	Police Recruit	Operations	Police		cdonaker@cityofsparks.us
Doren	Brandon	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5814	bdoren@cityofsparks.us
Dyette	Maureen	Emergency Communications Supervisor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5740	mdyette@cityofsparks.us
Edmonson	Tara	Deputy Police Chief	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5539	tedmonson@cityofsparks.us
Egami	Jay	Police Sergeant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5565	jegami@cityofsparks.us
Farley	Jamie	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5884	jfarley@cityofsparks.us
Fera-Wing	Lauren	Mental Health Counselor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5322	lferawing@cityofsparks.us
Fleiner	Christine	Police Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5630	cfleiner@cityofsparks.us

Fleiner	Michael	Garage Liaison	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5862	mfleiner@cityofsparks.us
Foster	Casey	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5581	cfoster@cityofsparks.us
Fox	M Alyssa	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5783	afox@cityofsparks.us
Fye	Kenneth	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5481	kfye@cityofsparks.us
Gamarra-Hoff	Lidia	Mental Health Counselor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5321	kgamarra@cityofsparks.us
Gamino Garcia	Claudia	Police Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5848	cgamino@cityofsparks.us
Garcia	Jake	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5732	jgarcia@cityofsparks.us
Gard	Brandon	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5725	bgard@cityofsparks.us
Gibson	Austin	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5779	agibson@cityofsparks.us
Gingerich	Chad	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5880	cgingerich@cityofsparks.us
Glenn	Cheyenne	Emergency Communications Dispatcher Recruit	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5723	cglenn@cityofsparks.us
Goodrum	Stephen	Police Sergeant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5304	sgoodrum@cityofsparks.us
Grissom	Katelyn	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5881	kgrissom@cityofsparks.us
Gutierrez	Jose	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5510	jagutierrez@cityofsparks.us
Haas	Daniel	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5842	dhaas@cityofsparks.us
Hamm-Carl	Ian	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5516	icarl@cityofsparks.us
Hammerstone	James	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5521	jhammerstone@cityofsparks.us
Henderson	Ashley	Police Recruit	Operations	Police		ashenderson@cityofsparks.us
Hensley	Ashley	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police		ahensley@sparksnv.gov
Hernandez	Darla	Criminal Intelligence Analyst	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5312	dhernandez@cityofsparks.us
Hernandez	Jair	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5709	jhernandez@cityofsparks.us
Hernandez	Marco	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5869	mhernandez@cityofsparks.us
Hetnal	Magdalena	Police Records Supervisor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5480	mhetnal@cityofsparks.us
Hoffman	Karen	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5806	khoffman@cityofsparks.us
Holbrook	Mary	Terminal Agency Coordinator	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5551	mholbrook@cityofsparks.us
Hopkins	Adam	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5727	ahopkins@cityofsparks.us
Huizar	Anthony	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5843	ahuizar@cityofsparks.us
Hunter	Dene	Police Recruit	Operations	Police		dhunter@cityofsparks.us
Hurley	Eron	Police Lieutenant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5543	ehurley@cityofsparks.us
Janning	Nathan	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5720	njanning@cityofsparks.us
Jones	Daniel	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5798	djones@cityofsparks.us
Kaiser	Gerald	Police Records Supervisor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5479	gkaiser@cityofsparks.us
Knight	Nicholas	Police Recruit	Operations	Police		nknight@cityofsparks.us
Lawson	Daniel	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5517	dlawson@cityofsparks.us
Lealtad	Jacob	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5882	jlealtad@cityofsparks.us
LeBlanc	Kyle	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5860	kleblanc@cityofsparks.us
Lekas	Stetson	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5700	slekas@cityofsparks.us
Leland	John	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5890	jleland@cityofsparks.us
Leslie	Kyle	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5838	kleslie@cityofsparks.us
Lindquist	Kristin	Police Records Supervisor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5562	klindquist@cityofsparks.us
Loeschner	Peter	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5520	ploeschner@cityofsparks.us
Low	Catherine	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police		calow@sparksnv.gov
Lyles	Nathan	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5802	nlyles@cityofsparks.us
Lyttle	Paige	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5716	plyttle@cityofsparks.us
Macias-Parra	Ivan	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5870	imacias-parra@cityofsparks.us

Marston	Zachary	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5883	zmarston@cityofsparks.us
McCoy	Lydia	Emergency Communications Supervisor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5622	lmccoy@cityofsparks.us
McGhin	Mieka	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5755	mmcghin@cityofsparks.us
Mendenhall	Andrew	Emergency Communications Supervisor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5886	amendenhall@cityofsparks.us
Mervau	Alicia	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5819	amervau@cityofsparks.us
Miller	Meredith	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5830	mmiller@cityofsparks.us
Moore	Joseph	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5753	jomoore@cityofsparks.us
Morales	Daniel	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5894	dmorales@cityofsparks.us
Morales	Isis	Victim Advocate	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5317	imorales@cityofsparks.us
Morehead	Jennifer	Police Operations Specialist	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5585	jmorehead@cityofsparks.us
Nijmeh	George	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5856	gnijmeh@cityofsparks.us
O'Brien	Megan	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5805	mobrien@cityofsparks.us
Olsen	Jennifer	Victim Advocate	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5316	jolsen@cityofsparks.us
Ormsby	Rebecca	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2231 x5738	bormsby@cityofsparks.us
Orr	Bryan	Police Sergeant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5519	borr@cityofsparks.us
Ortiz	Ava	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775)353-2241 x5892	avortiz@cityofsparks.us
Pagni	Nicholas	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5485	npagni@cityofsparks.us
Parisi	John	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5823	jparisi@cityofsparks.us
Phillips	Grant	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5815	gphillips@cityofsparks.us
Postma	Kristopher	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5846	kpostma@cityofsparks.us
Raker	Matthew	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5736	mraker@cityofsparks.us
Reilly	Stefanie	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5863	sreilly@cityofsparks.us
Roberts	Kurtis	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5748	kroberts@cityofsparks.us
Rodriguez Zaragoza	Nayeli	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5895	nrodriguez@cityofsparks.us
Rose-Brown	Lisa	Police Services Manager	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5500	lrosebrown@cityofsparks.us
Rosenstein	Nikolas	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5749	nrosenstein@cityofsparks.us
Ross	Jacob	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5511	jross@cityofsparks.us
Rowe	Christopher	Police Lieutenant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5507	crowe@cityofsparks.us
Russell	Benjamin	Police Lieutenant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5540	brussell@cityofsparks.us
Rutledge	Kaylee	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5871	krutledge@cityofsparks.us
Saldivar	Albert	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5857	asaldivar@cityofsparks.us
Sampson	Lorenzo	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5867	lsampson@cityofsparks.us
Sandoval	Carlos	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5763	csandoval@cityofsparks.us
Santana	Adam	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5858	asantana@cityofsparks.us
Schelvis	Lori	Administrative Assistant	Office of the Police Chief	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5537	lschelvis@cityofsparks.us
Schenck	Tyler	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5824	tschenck@cityofsparks.us
Shales	Brandon	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5734	bshales@cityofsparks.us
Sheffield	Brandon	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5569	bsheffield@cityofsparks.us
Shepperd	Cornelia	Police Services Manager	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5550	cshepperd@cityofsparks.us
Sherdel	Stacey	Property Evidence Technician	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5554	ssherdel@cityofsparks.us
Simpson	Ryan	Mental Health Counselor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5877	rsimpson@cityofsparks.us
Sitton	Arik	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5523	asitton@cityofsparks.us
Smith	Brandon	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5845	bsmith@cityofsparks.us
Smith	Michael	Emergency Communications Supervisor	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5808	mismith@cityofsparks.us
Solorio Millan	Carlos	Police Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5866	csolorio@cityofsparks.us

Stone	Jason	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5799	jstone@cityofsparks.us
Sullivan	Brian	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5704	bsullivan@cityofsparks.us
Sullivan	Christopher	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5835	csullivan@cityofsparks.us
Talanoa	Randon	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5873	vtalanoa@cityofsparks.us
Taylor	Vernon	Police Sergeant	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5532	vtaylor@cityofsparks.us
Terrasas	Mateo	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5787	mterrasas@cityofsparks.us
Testa	Roy	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5750	rtesta@cityofsparks.us
Thompson	Heather	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5723	hthompson@cityofsparks.us
Thompson	Timothy	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5573	tthompson@cityofsparks.us
Vera	Amber	Police Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5785	avera@cityofsparks.us
Vincent	Christopher	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5713	cvincent@cityofsparks.us
Wagner	Denise	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5696	dwagner@cityofsparks.us
Wallace	Jennifer	Police Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5821	jwallace@cityofsparks.us
Weston	Jennifer	Police Office Assistant	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5893	jweston@cityofsparks.us
Wettstein	Sabrina	Emergency Communications Dispatcher	Police Services	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5850	swettstein@cityofsparks.us
Wisneski	Brian	Police Officer	Investigations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5580	bwisneski@cityofsparks.us
Yee	Bryan	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5746	byee@cityofsparks.us
Zamora	Jessica	Police Officer	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5896	jzamora@cityofsparks.us
Zolkos	Brett	Police Sergeant	Operations	Police	(775) 353-2241 x5569	bzolkos@cityofsparks.us

R032408-042326 - Sheriff Public Records Request

Message History (6)

On 7/28/2026 11:31:01 AM, WASHOECOUNTY Support wrote:

Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Body:

RE: Sheriff Public Records Request of April 23, 2026., Reference # R032408-042326.

Dear Colleen McCarty,

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office received a Sheriff Public Records Request from you on April 23, 2026. Your request mentioned:

“Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.”

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office has reviewed its files and has determined there are no responsive documents to your request.

Please redirect the request to: Washoe 311/Human Resources Department.

Washoe 311
1001 E. Ninth Street,
Building A
Reno, NV 89512
(775) 328-2003
https://www.washoecounty.gov/311/

If you have any questions, or wish to discuss this further, please create a new request as this has been closed.

Sincerely,

Records Section

On 7/19/2026 9:00:21 AM, WASHOECOUNTY Support wrote:

Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Body:

Dear Colleen McCarty,

In regards to the Sheriff Public Records Request received on 4/23/2026 requesting records, due to a high volume of requests and requests being processed in the order they are received, this request has not yet been processed. We will need another 30 days to process your request.

The WCSO processes requests in the order of receipt. The time it takes to respond to a request will vary depending on the complexity of the request and the number of requests already pending.

Thank you for using the Public Records Center.

Request Details:

Reference # R032408-042326

Description of Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.

To view the full details of this request please log into the Public Records Center.

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY

Powered by GovQA

On 6/20/2026 9:00:40 AM, WASHOECOUNTY Support wrote:

Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Body:

Dear Colleen McCarty,

In regards to the Sheriff Public Records Request received on 4/23/2026 requesting records, due to a high volume of requests and requests being processed in the order they are received, this request has not yet been processed. We will need another 30 days to process your request.

Thank you for using the Public Records Center.

Request Details:

Reference # R032408-042326

Description of Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.

To view the full details of this request please log into the Public Records Center.

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY

Powered by GovQA

On 5/22/2026 9:00:44 AM, WASHOECOUNTY Support wrote:

Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Body:

Dear Colleen McCarty,

In regards to the Sheriff Public Records Request received on 4/23/2026 requesting records, due to a high volume of requests and requests being processed in the order they are received, this request has not yet been processed. We will need another 30 days to process your request.

Thank you for using the Public Records Center.

Request Details:

Reference # R032408-042326

Description of Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.

To view the full details of this request please log into the Public Records Center.

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY

Powered by GovQA

On 4/23/2026 4:13:24 PM, WASHOECOUNTY Support wrote:

Dear Colleen McCarty:

Thank you for your interest in public records of Washoe County Sheriff's Office. Your request has been received and is being processed in accordance with the Nevada Revised Statues. Your request was received in this office on 4/23/2026 and given the reference number R032408-042326 for tracking purposes.

Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department(s) to locate the information you seek and to determine the volume and any costs associated with satisfying your request. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question up to 30 days from the date of your request. PLEASE NOTE: The Nevada Revised Statues does not require a governmental body to create new information, to do legal research, or to answer questions.

You can monitor the progress of your request at the link below and you'll receive an email when your request has been completed. Again, thank you for using the Public Records Center.

The WCSO typically processes requests in the order of receipt. The time it takes to respond to a request will vary depending on the complexity of the request and any backlog of requests already pending. A simple request can be processed faster than one that is complex. Simple requests are typically more targeted and seek fewer pages of records. Complex requests typically seek a high volume of material or require additional steps to process. Some requests are submitted for legal review for confidentiality and privilege, which increases the time for processing. Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department(s) to locate the information you seek and to determine the volume and any costs associated with satisfying your request. To reduce processing time, please provide as much detail as possible regarding the specific records you are requesting. Pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c), the WCSO anticipates that you will receive the documents or an update on or before 30 business days from today.

Washoe County Sheriff's Office

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the Public Records Center

Powered by GovQA

On 4/23/2026 4:13:22 PM, Colleen McCarty wrote:

Request Created on Public Portal

From: WASHOECOUNTY Support
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Date: Thursday, April 23, 2026 4:13:53 PM

EXTERNAL

Dear Colleen McCarty:

Thank you for your interest in public records of Washoe County Sheriff's Office. Your request has been received and is being processed in accordance with the Nevada Revised Statues. Your request was received in this office on 4/23/2026 and given the reference number R032408-042326 for tracking purposes.

Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department(s) to locate the information you seek and to determine the volume and any costs associated with satisfying your request. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question up to 30 days from the date of your request. PLEASE NOTE: The Nevada Revised Statues does not require a governmental body to create new information, to do legal research, or to answer questions.

You can monitor the progress of your request at the link below and you'll receive an email when your request has been completed. Again, thank you for using the Public Records Center.

The WCSO typically processes requests in the order of receipt. The time it takes to respond to a request will vary depending on the complexity of the request and any backlog of requests already pending. A simple request can be processed faster than one that is complex. Simple requests are typically more targeted and seek fewer pages of records. Complex requests typically seek a high volume of material or require additional steps to process. Some requests are submitted for legal review for confidentiality and privilege, which increases the time for processing. Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department(s) to locate the information you seek and to determine the volume and any costs associated with satisfying your request. To reduce processing time, please provide as much detail as possible regarding the specific records you are requesting. Pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c), the WCSO anticipates that you will receive the documents or an update on or before 30 business days from today.

Washoe County Sheriff's Office

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the Public Records Center



From: WASHOECOUNTY Support
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Date: Friday, May 22, 2026 9:01:14 AM

EXTERNAL

Dear Colleen McCarty,

In regards to the Sheriff Public Records Request received on 4/23/2026 requesting records, due to a high volume of requests and requests being processed in the order they are received, this request has not yet been processed. We will need another 30 days to process your request.
Thank you for using the Public Records Center.

Request Details:

Reference # R032408-042326

Description of Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.
To view the full details of this request please log into the Public Records Center.

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY

From: WASHOECOUNTY Support
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Date: Saturday, June 20, 2026 9:01:39 AM

EXTERNAL

Dear Colleen McCarty,

In regards to the Sheriff Public Records Request received on 4/23/2026 requesting records, due to a high volume of requests and requests being processed in the order they are received, this request has not yet been processed. We will need another 30 days to process your request.
Thank you for using the Public Records Center.

Request Details:

Reference # R032408-042326

Description of Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.
To view the full details of this request please log into the Public Records Center.

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY

From: WASHOECOUNTY Support
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Date: Sunday, July 19, 2026 9:00:40 AM

EXTERNAL

Dear Colleen McCarty,

In regards to the Sheriff Public Records Request received on 4/23/2026 requesting records, due to a high volume of requests and requests being processed in the order they are received, this request has not yet been processed. We will need another 30 days to process your request.
The WCSO processes requests in the order of receipt. The time it takes to respond to a request will vary depending on the complexity of the request and the number of requests already pending.
Thank you for using the Public Records Center.

Request Details:

Reference # R032408-042326

Description of Records Requested: Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.
To view the full details of this request please log into the Public Records Center.

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY

From: WASHOECOUNTY Support
To: McCarty, Colleen
Subject: [Records Center] Sheriff Public Records Request :: R032408-042326
Date: Tuesday, July 28, 2026 11:31:08 AM

EXTERNAL

--- Please respond above this line ---

RE: Sheriff Public Records Request of April 23, 2026., Reference # R032408-042326.

Dear Colleen McCarty,

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office received a Sheriff Public Records Request from you on April 23, 2026. Your request mentioned:

“Please provide access to or a copy of the Washoe County Sheriff's Department's internal directory listing employee names, job titles/ranks, division/department assignments, office phone and address, email address, and any other department contact information. This request does not seek personal contact information of WCSD employees.”

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office has reviewed its files and has determined there are no responsive documents to your request.

Please redirect the request to: Washoe 311/Human Resources Department.
Washoe 311
1001 E. Ninth Street,
Building A
Reno, NV 89512
(775) 328-2003
https://www.washoecounty.gov/311/
If you have any questions, or wish to discuss this further, please create a new request as this has been closed.

Sincerely,

Records Section

To monitor the progress or update this request please log into the Public Records Center