STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Appendix B-3

Supporting Materials

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

First Meeting: February 26, 2026

Supporting Materials

Assembly Bill No. 128–Committee
on Government Affairs

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to public records; creating the Public Records Task Force; setting forth the membership and duties of the Task Force; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides that, unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential, all public books and records of a state or local governmental entity are required to be open at all times during office hours for the public to inspect, copy or receive a copy thereof. Existing law also authorizes a person to request a copy of a public book or record in any medium in which the book or record is available. (NRS 239.010) This bill creates the Public Records Task Force to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records and make certain recommendations. This bill also: (1) prescribes the membership and duties of the Task Force; and (2) requires the Task Force to submit a written report describing its work and recommendations for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature.

EXPLANATION – Matter in ***bolded italics*** is new; matter between brackets [~~omitted material~~] is material to be omitted.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Sections 1-6. (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 7. 1. The Public Records Task Force is hereby created. The Task Force consists of the following 10 members:

(a) One government representative and two transparency advocates appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(b) Two government representatives and one transparency advocate appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly;

(c) One government representative appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(d) One transparency advocate appointed by the Minority Leader of the Assembly; and

(e) One government representative and one transparency advocate appointed by the Governor.

2. The Task Force shall:

(a) Evaluate:

(1) Current exemptions to chapter 239 of NRS;

(2) The policies relating to public records of any review board created pursuant to NRS 289.380 or 289.383;

(3) The impact of broad requests for public records on governmental entities;

(4) The cost, burden and time constraint on governmental entities to redact confidential information;

(5) The financial burden on a person who requests a public record;

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

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

(b) Make recommendations, including, without limitation:

(1) To clarify the custodianship and control of public records;

(2) To protect sensitive information while promoting government transparency;

(3) To identify situations in which access to public records should be granted or denied;

(4) For penalties to impose against governmental entities for providing delayed or incomplete responses to a request for public records;

(5) For protocols to protect personal information and criminal investigations;

(6) For a standardized fee schedule; and

(7) For mechanisms to protect governmental entities from retaliatory litigation.

3. The members of the Task Force serve without compensation.

4. Each member of the Task Force who is an officer or employee of the State or local government must be relieved from his or her duties without loss of regular compensation so that the member may prepare for and attend meetings of the Task Force and perform any work necessary to carry out the duties of the Task Force in the most timely manner practicable. A state agency or local government shall not require an officer or employee who is a member of the Task Force to make up the time the member is absent from work to carry out his or her duties as a member, and shall not require the member to take annual, vacation or compensatory time for the absence.

5. The Task Force shall, at its first meeting, elect a Chair from the members who are transparency advocates and a Vice Chair from the members who are government representatives.

6. The Task Force shall meet:

(a) Upon the call of the Chair or a majority of the members of the Task Force; and

(b) At least four times.

7. A majority of the members of the Task Force constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority of those members present at the meeting is sufficient for any official action taken by the Task Force.

8. The Task Force may apply for and accept any gift, donation, bequest, grant or other source of money to carry out the duties of the Task Force.

9. On or before October 31, 2026, the Task Force shall prepare and submit a written report to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature. The report must include, without limitation, a summary of the work and recommendations of the Task Force.

10. As used in this section:

(a) "Governmental entity" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 239.005.

(b) "Government representative" includes, without limitation, a representative:

(1) From the Nevada Association of Counties or a county;

(2) From the Nevada League of Cities or a local government;

(3) Who is a district attorney or city attorney;

(4) From a law enforcement agency;

(5) From a school district;

(6) From the Office of the Attorney General;

(7) From a public utility that is not regulated by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada; and

(8) From the Division of State Library, Archives and Public Records of the Department of Administration.

(c) "Transparency advocate" includes, without limitation, a representative:

(1) From the Nevada Broadcasters Association;

(2) From the Nevada Press Association;

(3) From the Nevada Open Government Coalition;

(4) From the American Civil Liberties Union;

(5) Who is an attorney that specializes in requests for public records;

(6) From the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada; and

(7) Who is a member of the public and has experience related to public records.

Sec. 8. The members of the Public Records Task Force must be appointed pursuant to section 7 of this act not later than October 31, 2025.

Sec. 9. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2025, and expires by limitation on June 30, 2027.

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STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Second Meeting: April 27, 2026

Supporting Materials

121 Nev. 446
Supreme Court of Nevada.

SOUTHERN NEVADA HOMEBUILDERS ASSOCIATION, Appellant,
v.
CLARK COUNTY, a Political Subdivision of the State of Nevada; Citizens for Smart Growth; Concerned Citizens of Logandale; Northwest Citizens Association; Charles Carter; Mary Duehlmeier; Carolyn Edwards; George Hitter; and Lisa Mayo–De Riso, Respondents.

No. 42418
|
Aug. 11, 2005.

Synopsis
Background: County, joined by various citizens and citizens' groups, filed an action seeking a declaration that zoning ordinance was valid. The Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Valerie Adair, J., granted summary judgment in favor of county and the citizens' groups, and homebuilders' association appealed.

[Holding:] The Supreme Court, Hardesty, J., held that county zoning ordinance's supermajority approval requirement for nonconforming zone change applications violated its enabling statute and, thus, was invalid.

Reversed.

Procedural Posture(s): On Appeal; Motion for Summary Judgment.

West Headnotes (11)

[1] **Municipal, County, and Local Government**
Number of votes required

Silence on voting requirements in statute indicates the legislature's desire that only a simple majority approval be met.

1 Case that cites this headnote

[2] **Appeal and Error**
Statutory or legislative law

Statutory construction is a question of law and is reviewed de novo, without deference to the district court's conclusions.

6 Cases that cite this headnote

[3] **Statutes**
Plain Language; Plain, Ordinary, or Common Meaning
Statutes
Statute as a Whole; Relation of Parts to Whole and to One Another
Statutes
Superfluousness

When interpreting a statute, court must give its terms their plain meaning, considering its provisions as a whole so as to read them in a way that would not render words or phrases superfluous or make a provision nugatory.

29 Cases that cite this headnote

[4] **Statutes**
Purpose and intent
Statutes
Departing from or varying language of statute
Statutes
Construing together; harmony
Statutes
Unintended or unreasonable results; absurdity

It is the duty of the court, when possible, to interpret provisions within a common statutory scheme harmoniously with one another in accordance with the general purpose of those statutes and to avoid unreasonable or absurd results, thereby giving effect to the legislature's intent.

26 Cases that cite this headnote

[5] **Zoning and Planning**
Number of votes required

Enabling statute, which provided County Commissioners with the power to effect zoning decisions and, in particular, to decide nonconforming zone change applications, did not authorize the adoption of a supermajority voting requirement to approve nonconforming zone

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change applications, and thus, county zoning ordinance's supermajority approval requirement for nonconforming zone change applications violated its enabling statute and was invalid; by its failure to state otherwise, the legislature intended only simple majority approval of nonconforming zone change applications under enabling statute. NRS 278.260.

1 Case that cites this headnote

[6] **Statutes** Statutory scheme in general

When a statutory scheme is in place, deference should be given to that scheme.

2 Cases that cite this headnote

[7] **Municipal, County, and Local Government** Number of votes required

When a statute does not express specific or heightened voting requirements, court will not take it upon itself to fill in such requirements, for it is not the business of the court to fill in alleged legislative omissions based on conjecture as to what the legislature would or should have done.

4 Cases that cite this headnote

[8] **Zoning and Planning** Number of votes required

Statutory subsection, providing that governing body may adopt and use such procedures as may be necessary for this purpose, had to be read in context of another subsection which concerned implementation of a master plan by the governing body once a master plan had been adopted, and as such, the former subsection could not be read to expand the authority of the County Commissioners to impose a greater voting requirement than that mandated by the legislature's silence in the enabling statute, and thus, the former subsection did not authorize county zoning ordinance's supermajority approval requirement for nonconforming zone change applications. West's NRSA 278.230(1, 2).

[9] **Zoning and Planning** Number of votes required

Statute providing that the necessary quorum to act upon and the number of votes necessary to act upon a matter, as fixed by any statute, ordinance or rule, is reduced as though the member abstaining were not a member of the body or committee was a narrow statute defining a quorum when a public body member had to abstain from a vote due to a conflict of interest, and this statute did not operate as an enabling statute empowering the County Commissioners to adopt zoning ordinance which contained supermajority approval requirement for nonconforming zone change applications. NRS 281.501(5).

[10] **Zoning and Planning** Number of votes required

County zoning ordinance's supermajority approval requirement for nonconforming zone change applications was invalid since no authority allowed county to create supermajority voting requirements for approval of nonconforming zone change applications.

[11] **Municipal, County, and Local Government** Number of votes required

Legislature has expressly enumerated supermajority voting requirements when it has intended to do so, and therefore, when the legislature has not specified a supermajority voting requirement, its silence reflects an intent to permit the imposition of only a simple majority vote.

Attorneys and Law Firms

****172** Kummer Kaempfer Bonner & Renshaw and Christopher L. Kaempfer and James E. Smyth II, Las Vegas; Lubbers Law Group and Edward C. Lubbers, Las Vegas, for Appellant.

David J. Roger, District Attorney, and Robert T. Warhola, Deputy District Attorney, Clark County, for Respondent Clark County.

Law Office of Garry L. Hayes and Garry L. Hayes and Martin L. Welsh, Henderson, for Respondents Citizens for Smart Growth, Concerned Citizens of Logandale, Northwest

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Citizens Association, Carter, Duehlmeier, Edwards, Hitter, and Mayo–De Riso.
Before ROSE, GIBBONS and HARDESTY, JJ.

***448** *OPINION*

HARDESTY, J.

The Clark County Board of Commissioners approved a debated zoning ordinance that required supermajority (two-thirds) board approval of nonconforming zone change applications. The ordinance's enabling statute, NRS 278.260, is silent as to whether supermajority approval is authorized. The district court concluded that the construction of other relevant statutes, together with silence on the matter in NRS 278.260, amounted to a broad grant of authority to the County Commissioners and declared the supermajority voting provision valid.

[1] We conclude that there is no support for the district court's construction. Silence on voting requirements in a statute indicates the Legislature's desire that only a simple majority approval be met. And there are no other statutes upon which the supermajority approval requirement can be properly grounded. Further, the County Commissioners have not demonstrated any contrary legislative intent, and public policy considerations do not support their position. Therefore, declaratory relief validating the supermajority voting requirement was improper.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

In February 2003, the County Commissioners approved Clark County Ordinance 2865. The ordinance requires a comprehensive update of the Clark County master plan at least once every five years and sets forth new procedures to amend zone change applications that do not conform to the master plan. These new procedures also prohibit the County Commissioners from considering nonconforming zone change applications within two years of a master plan update. Once this two-year period expires, the County Commissioners may consider nonconforming zone change applications once each quarter, but approval of such requests may only ****173** occur if the applicant meets certain compelling justification requirements not at issue here and satisfies the ordinance's new supermajority approval requirement.

During the public hearings held as part of the approval process for this ordinance, representatives for Southern Nevada Homebuilders Association (SNHA) voiced their opposition. SNHA's opposition was unsuccessful, and the County Commissioners approved the ordinance.

Once the ordinance was adopted, Clark County, joined by various citizens and citizens groups, filed an action in district court ***449** seeking a declaration that the ordinance is valid and not in conflict with NRS 278.260. SNHA filed a counterclaim, asserting that the supermajority voting requirement in the ordinance is invalid because it is inconsistent with NRS 278.260.

The district court granted summary judgment in favor of Clark County and the citizens groups, holding that county commissions were given broad grants of power by the Legislature. In particular, the district court held that the grants of power found in NRS 278.260 and NRS 278.230(2) provide mechanisms by which the County Commissioners could require supermajority approval of nonconforming zone change applications. In so holding, the district court also determined that our decision in *Falcke v. Douglas County,*[1] which invalidated a different supermajority voting requirement based on a conflict with its enabling statute, was not controlling in this instance. This appeal followed.

DISCUSSION

Standard of review

[2] [3] [4] The issue in this case is one of statutory construction, which is a question of law, and is reviewed de novo, without deference to the district court's conclusions.[2] When interpreting a statute, this court must give its terms their plain meaning, considering its provisions as a whole so as to read them "in a way that would not render words or phrases superfluous or make a provision nugatory."[3] Further, it is the duty of this court, when possible, to interpret provisions within a common statutory scheme "harmoniously with one another in accordance with the general purpose of those statutes" and to avoid unreasonable or absurd results, thereby giving effect to the Legislature's intent.[4]

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NRS 278.260 does not authorize the adoption of a supermajority voting requirement to approve nonconforming zone change applications

[5] NRS 278.260 is an enabling statute, providing the County Commissioners with the power to effect zoning decisions and, in particular, to decide nonconforming zone change applications. ***450** NRS 278.260(1) gives the County Commissioners authority to "provide for the manner in which zoning regulations and restrictions ... are determined, established, enforced and amended."[5] This grant of power is more broadly enumerated in NRS 278.020, which provides that the County Commissioners are "authorized and empowered to regulate and restrict the improvement of land and to control the location and soundness of structures" in order to promote the "health, safety, morals, or the general welfare of the community." The statutes, however, are silent on whether voting requirements to approve nonconforming zone change applications require simple or supermajority approval.

The Nevada Legislature has specifically legislated voting requirements for other land planning applications within ****174** NRS Chapter 278.[6] No zoning application statute in Nevada, however, requires supermajority approval in any instance. In *Falcke,* this court compared a different NRS Chapter 278 enabling statute, NRS 287.220, with a related statute, NRS 278.210. NRS 278.220 provides for the County Commissioners' approval of master plan amendments, but, like the statute at issue here, does not expressly provide for a supermajority voting requirement regarding such amendments. NRS 278.210(2), on the other hand, expressly requires that, at the earlier stage, when a planning commission approves plan amendments, it "must be by resolution of the commission carried by the affirmative votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the commission." Thus, in *Falcke,* we held that given the express language requiring a supermajority vote for approval in NRS 278.210(2) and the absence of similar language in NRS 278.220, the Legislature's omission in the former statute reflects its intent to require approval only by a simple majority.[7]

[6] [7] We further stated in *Falcke* that NRS Chapter 278 provides a "comprehensive statutory framework"[8] and that our decision was necessary to provide guidance to the counties of this state in "following the dictates of NRS Chapter 278."[9] When a statutory scheme is in place, deference should be given to that scheme.[10] A common statutory scheme exists in this instance, within which NRS 278.260 and NRS 278.220 are both found. As a result, the ***451** *Falcke* court's reasoning is instructive in this instance. When a statute does not express specific or heightened voting requirements, this court will not take it upon itself to fill in such requirements, for " 'it is not the business of this court to fill in alleged legislative omissions based on conjecture as to what the legislature would or should have done.' "[11] Therefore, we conclude that, by its failure to state otherwise, the Legislature intended only simple majority approval of nonconforming zone change applications under NRS 278.260.

Clark County and the citizens groups argue that NRS 278.250(4) and NRS 278.260(1) authorize the County Commissioners to impose supermajority approval requirements because they broadly grant the governing body power over zoning issues;[12] however, neither provision expressly authorizes a supermajority voting requirement. Further, accepting this argument would necessarily lead to the conclusion that a county could require a vote of 80% or 90% majority. Nothing in the legislative history of NRS Chapter 278 suggests that the Legislature intended to delegate that kind of power to the counties' governing bodies. Although the Nevada Legislature has expressly required heightened approval requirements in a number of other contexts,[13] it has not provided for imposing a supermajority voting requirement for nonconforming zone change applications, and we will not infer one here.

We conclude, therefore, that the ordinance's supermajority approval requirement violates its enabling statute, NRS 278.260.

No other statutory provision provides a basis for a supermajority voting requirement

[8] [9] SNHA further contends that the district court erred when it concluded that ****175** NRS 278.230(2) or NRS 281.501(5) provide a statutory basis for upholding the ordinance. We agree.

The district court cited NRS 278.230(2) in support of its conclusion that the Legislature expressly authorized the County Commissioners ***452** to adopt a supermajority voting rule. However, reliance on this subsection for authority to

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establish voting requirements is improper. NRS 278.230(2) provides, "[T]he governing body may adopt and use such procedures as may be necessary for this purpose." But this subsection must be read in the context of NRS 278.230(1) and the statutory scheme in which it appears. NRS 278.230(1) concerns the implementation of a master plan by the governing body once a master plan has been adopted. It does not, therefore, govern the approval of nonconforming zone change applications, or even approval procedures in general. Thus, NRS 278.230(2) cannot be read to expand the authority of the County Commissioners to impose a greater voting requirement than that mandated by the Legislature's silence in NRS 278.260.

NRS 281.501(5) states that "the necessary quorum to act upon and the number of votes necessary to act upon [a] matter, as fixed by any statute, ordinance or rule, is reduced as though the member abstaining were not a member of the body or committee." NRS 281.501(5) is a narrow statute defining a quorum when a public body member must abstain from a vote due to a conflict of interest. It does not operate as an enabling statute empowering the County Commissioners to adopt a supermajority voting requirement in zoning matters.

Further, we disagree with the district court's conclusion that, by addressing concerns regarding the quorum provision's effect on nonconforming zone change application supermajority approval requirements, the Legislature impliedly ratified the ordinance's voting requirement. During NRS 281.501(5) pre-enactment hearings, Clark County argued that certain quorum specifications would make it more difficult to obtain a quorum in supermajority approval votes as with the ordinance at issue here.[14] The Legislature modified the specifications to account for supermajority voting requirements.[15]

[10] There is no authoritative support, however, for the conclusion that the Legislature's modification operated as an approval of the ordinance's supermajority voting requirements for nonconforming zone change applications. Instead, the modification merely shows that the Legislature recognized problems created by the original specifications as applied to supermajority voting requirements in general, which, as we have already pointed out, validly exist in other contexts. As no authority allows Clark County to create supermajority voting requirements for the approval of nonconforming ***453** zone change applications, the ordinance's supermajority voting requirement is invalid.

CONCLUSION

[11] The Legislature has expressly enumerated supermajority voting requirements when it has intended to do so. Therefore, when the Legislature has not specified a supermajority voting requirement, its silence reflects an intent to permit the imposition of only a simple majority vote. As no statutes or other examples of legislative intent expressly indicate otherwise, we conclude that NRS 278.260(2) requires only simple majority approval of nonconforming zone change applications. As a result, the ordinance violates its enabling statute and is not valid, and we reverse the district court's order granting declaratory relief on that issue.

ROSE and GIBBONS, JJ., concur.

All Citations

121 Nev. 446, 117 P.3d 171

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Footnotes

1 116 Nev. 583, 3 P.3d 661 (2000).

2 *Walker v. Dist. Ct.,* 120 Nev. 815, 817, 101 P.3d 787, 790 (2004); *Salas v. Allstate Rent–A–Car, Inc.,* 116 Nev. 1165, 1168, 14 P.3d 511, 513 (2000).

3 *Charlie Brown Constr. Co. v. Boulder City,* 106 Nev. 497, 502, 797 P.2d 946, 949 (1990), *overruled on other grounds by Calloway v. City of Reno,* 116 Nev. 250, 993 P.2d 1259 (2000).

4 *Washington v. State,* 117 Nev. 735, 739, 30 P.3d 1134, 1136 (2001).

5 NRS 278.015 defines "[g]overning body" as "the city council or other legislative body of the city or the board of county commissioners."

6 *Falcke,* 116 Nev. at 589, 3 P.3d at 664; *see* NRS 278.210.

7 116 Nev. at 589, 3 P.3d at 664.

8 *Id.*

9 *Id.* at 587, 3 P.3d at 663.

10 *See Flick Theater v. City of Las Vegas,* 104 Nev. 87, 89–90, 752 P.2d 235, 237 (1988).

11 *Falcke,* 116 Nev. at 589, 3 P.3d at 665 (quoting *McKay v. Board of Cty. Comm'r,* 103 Nev. 490, 492, 746 P.2d 124, 125 (1987)).

12 NRS 278.250(4) states that "[i]n exercising the powers granted in this section, the governing body may use any controls relating to land use or principles of zoning that the governing body determines to be appropriate ...." NRS 278.260(1) states that "[t]he governing body shall provide for the manner in which zoning regulations and restrictions ... are determined ...."

13 *See, e.g.,* NRS 278.210(2) (two-thirds vote by the planning commission to adopt or amend a master plan); NRS 377B.100(2) (two-thirds vote by the board required to approve tax for infrastructure); NRS 540A.040 (two-thirds vote by the board required to take action concerning the board's administrative matters); NRS 705.020(1) (two-thirds vote by the board required to grant use of a street to a railroad).

14 Hearing on S.B. 16 Before the Senate Comm. on Gov't Affairs, 72d Leg. (Nev., Feb. 5, 2003).

15 Hearing on S.B. 16, Before the Senate Comm. on Gov't Affairs, 72d Leg. (Nev., Mar. 5, 2003).

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STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Third Meeting: June 8, 2026

Supporting Materials

FINAL REPORT TEMPLATE

Public Records Task Force
State of Nevada

Submitted to: Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau
For Transmittal to:

- Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Senate Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Assembly Standing Committee on Government Affairs

Submission Deadline: October 31, 2026

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Executive Summary

Include:

- Background and legislative authority
- Summary of evaluation areas
- Highlights of key issues identified
- Summary of major recommendations

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative Mandate

The Public Records Task Force was created by Assembly Bill 128 (NRS 239.010). The purpose of this Task Force is to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records and make certain recommendations. The bill also: (1) prescribes the membership and duties of the Task Force; and (2) requires the Task Force to submit a written report describing its work and recommendations for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature.

1.2 Objectives

The Task Force was charged with evaluating:

- Current exemptions to Chapter 239 of NRS
- Policies relating to public records of review boards established under NRS 289.380 and 289.383
- The impact of broad public records requests on governmental entities
- The cost, burden, and time constraints associated with redaction
- The financial burden on persons requesting public records
- Mechanisms for resolving disputes, including mediation and alternative dispute resolution
- Methods for collecting and sharing data related to public records requests

The Task Force was further directed to make recommendations addressing these areas and the following enumerated recommendations:

- To clarify the custodianship and control of public records
- To protect sensitive information while promoting government transparency
- To identify situations in which access to public records should be granted or denied
- For penalties to impose against governmental entities for providing delayed or incomplete responses to a request for public records
- For protocols to protect personal information and criminal investigations
- For a standardized fee schedule
- For mechanisms to protect governmental entities from retaliatory litigation

1.3 Methodology

Explain how the Task Force conducted its work:

- Public meetings and stakeholder engagement
- Received presentations from the following
    - Nevada Municipal Clerks Association
    - Urban Consortium
    - Add
    - Add
- Review of existing statutes, regulations, and policies
- Research activities
- Consideration of best practices from other jurisdictions

2. Overview of Nevada Public Records Law

Provide overview.

DRAFT

3. Findings and Evaluation

3.1 Current Exemptions to Chapter 239 of NRS

- Provide overview
- Identify gaps, ambiguity, and/or redundancies

3.2 Policies Relating to Review Boards (NRS 289.380 & 289.383)

- Provide overview
- Identify challenges and inconsistencies

3.3 Impact of Broad Public Records Requests

- Identify effects on governmental operations
- Provide case examples or data
- Identify resource implications

3.4 Cost, Burden, and Time Constraints for Redaction

- List staffing and technological limitations
- Provide time required for compliance
- Identify legal and operational challenges

3.5 Financial Burden on Requestors

- Provide fee structures
- List accessibility concerns
- Identify equity considerations

3.6 Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

- Identify existing processes
- List effectiveness and current gaps

3.7 Data Collection and Sharing Methods

- Identify current practices

DRAFT

- Provide data limitations

4. Recommendations

4.1 Clarification of Custodianship and Control

- Provide proposed statutory or administrative changes.

4.2 Protection of Sensitive Information and Transparency

- Provide proposed changes to balance privacy with public access.

4.3 Criteria for Granting or Denying Access

- Define clearer standards and guidelines.

4.4 Penalties for Delayed or Incomplete Responses

- Recommend enforcement mechanisms and accountability measures.

4.5 Protocols to Protect Personal Information and Criminal Investigations

- Outline safeguards and best practices.

4.6 Standardized Fee Schedule

- Propose a consistent and equitable framework.

4.7 Mechanisms to Protect Government Entities From Retaliatory Litigation

- Recommend measures to protect against abusive or retaliatory legal action.

5. Implementation Considerations

DRAFT

Discuss how recommendations can be enacted.

Include:

- Legislative changes required
- Administrative actions
- Investments in technology, staffing, training, etc.
- Ongoing oversight

6. Summary of Task Force Work

Provide a summary of:

- Activities conducted
- Stakeholder input
- Key discussions and deliberations

7. Conclusion

Summarize the Task Force recommendations and potential impact.

8. Appendix

Include supporting materials such as:

- Meeting agendas and minutes
- Presentations, legal references, etc.
- Comparative analysis with other states

DRAFT

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Fourth Meeting: July 22, 2026

Supporting Materials

Nevada Public Records Task Force Status Report to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs

July 9, 2026

Legislative History & Background:

Assembly Bill 128 (A.B. 128) passed unanimously during the 83rd Regular Legislative Session and was signed into law on June 3, 2025. The bill took effect on July 1, 2025. In short, the bill established a 10-member Public Records Task Force comprising appointed government representatives and transparency advocates to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records under NRS Chapter 239, Nevada's Public Records Act ("NPRA"). The bill prescribes the Task Force's membership and duties and directs the Task Force to make recommendations and submit a written report describing its work and recommendations to LCB. The written report is due on or before October 31, 2026.

Task Force Membership:

The Task Force currently is composed of the following 10 volunteer members:

Member Names	Organization	Member Type
Benjamin Z. Lipman	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Transparency
Brittany L. Walker	City of Boulder City	Government
Colleen E. McCarty	Ballard Spahr	Transparency
Kalie Work	Washoe County	Government
Joshua J. Hicks	McDonald Carrano	Transparency
Leslie M. Nino Piro	Office of the Attorney General	Government
Mitch Fox	Nevada Broadcasters Association	Transparency
Matthew C. Morris	Holland & Hart, LLP	Transparency
Matthew J. Christian	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dep't.	Government
Staci Lindberg	Lyon County	Government

Task Force Activity To Date:

Following member appointments in the fall of 2025, the Task Force held its first meeting on February 26, 2026, at City Hall in Boulder City. Members attended in-person and virtually. At its first meeting, the Task Force received in-person and written public comments, unanimously elected a Chair and Vice Chair, approved a Task Force webpage hosted by the Office of the Attorney General, and discussed potential topics to be considered at future meetings.

The Task Force webpage includes meeting minutes, meeting agendas, and presentation materials accessible online at https://ag.nv.gov/Hot_Topics/Public_Records_Task_Force/.

The Task Force held its second meeting on April 27, 2026, at Washoe County Commission Chambers in Reno. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written public comment submissions which are included in the supporting materials attached to this status report. Given changes in membership that occurred following the first meeting, the Task Force unanimously selected a new Chair and Vice Chair.

At its second meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from former Nevada State Senator Warren Hardy, representing Warren Hardy Strategies, on behalf of the Urban Consortium. In the presentation, Sen. Hardy made several assertions, including claims that ambiguity in current legislation leads to inconsistent decisions and there is a need for a dispute resolution process outside of litigation, and Sen. Hardy discussed commercial requests and monetization, and possible risks associated with Artificial Intelligence. The presentation asserted, in particular, that "the volume of some requests consumes disproportionate staff time and should be more specific," among other observations and recommendations for legislative action.

The Task Force also received a presentation from City of Las Vegas Chief Deputy City Clerk Pat Cabrera, on behalf of the Nevada Municipal Clerks' Association. The presentation addressed topics including asserted burdens on public agencies associated with the redaction process, the the impacts of what they see as overly broad records requests, asserted risks associated with sensitive information disclosure, claims of vexatious requestors, fee structure challenges and payment gaps, suggested governance opportunities and related recommendations for legislative action. The presentation also addressed the use of NPRA by litigants to obtain records outside the discovery process and practical challenges associated with NPRA's response timeline, among other assertions.

Finally, the Task Force addressed the request for a status presentation to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs, considered the structure of the final report to the Legislature, selected additional Task Force Meeting Dates and Locations, and addressed related administrative and housekeeping items.

The Task Force held its third meeting on June 8, 2026, at the Clark County Commission Chambers in Las Vegas. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written and in-person public comment submissions, which are included in the supporting materials attached to this status report.

During its third meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from Mr. Glenn Cook, Executive Editor for the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. In the presentation, Mr. Cook provided his observation that "governments routinely deny requests for information that is public," and emphasized that transparency "is an essential function of government." The presentation addressed rights of records requestors, costs associated with producing public records, and a variety of challenges that he said present hurdles to requestors seeking access to public information, among other observations. The presentation noted specific examples involving investigative journalism being "stymied by public records denials," as well as specific examples involving "investigative stories completed thanks to access to public records." The presentation concluded with specific recommendations for reforms to the NPRA statute.

The Task Force also received a presentation from Dr. Bob Conrad, representing the publication *This is Reno* and the Nevada Open Government Coalition. The presentation addressed topics including case studies involving allegations of improperly withheld records by various government entities, the improper use of prolonged delays and failure to meet deadlines, and related observations. The presentation concluded that "public records litigation occurs because

records are frequently denied and mishandled, not because of lack of NPRA clarity," and proposed various recommendations for legislative action.

Additionally, the Task Force Received a presentation from Attorney Luke Busby, which noted challenges presented when public agencies' fail to timely respond to NPRA requests, when responses lack sufficient substance, and the perceived lack of clear statutory procedures for challenging a denied records request, among other topics. The presentation also included a "critique" of the Urban Consortium's and Municipal Clerks' Association presentations that had been given during the April 27, 2026, meeting.

The Task Force also received a presentation from The Electronic Frontier Foundation ("EFF"), which addressed topics including UNR's 1-credit journalism course on public records requests and related case studies involving withheld records. EFF's presentation highlighted positive examples with Washoe County's Northern Nevada Public Health district's timely responses to public records requests, and negative examples involving the Nevada Secretary of State Office's responses to public records requests, among other examples.

Finally, the Task Force received a presentation from Washoe County Deputy District Attorney Lindsay Liddell. Ms. Liddell's presentation addressed topics including the asserted need to protect victims' rights and fair trials, and balancing transparency concerns with avoiding exploitation of victims and witnesses, among other topics. The presentation also discussed topics relating to Marsy's Law, Nev. Const. Art. 1, Sec. 8A, including the Nevada Constitution's protections for a victim's right to be treated with fairness and respect for privacy and dignity, with emphasis on a case study involving the State of Idaho.

Also during its third meeting, the Task Force addressed various housekeeping and administrative items concerning future meeting topics, meeting dates, and related issues, as well as the format of presenting a status report to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs.

Planned Future Activity & Final Report Submission:

The Task Force is scheduled to meet again in July, August, and September of this year, and will finalize and submit its final report and recommendations on or before October 31, 2026. Notices of future meetings will be available online at https://notice.nv.gov, and public comments may be submitted electronically by e-mail at AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov.

All Supporting Materials (meeting agenda and minutes, presentation materials, etc.) provided in Appendices A and B of the Public Records Task Force's Final Report are *omitted* from the following July 9, 2026 "Appendix of Supporting Materials" as *duplicative*.

Nevada Public Records Task Force Status Report to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs

Appendix of Supporting Materials

July 9, 2026

Public Records Task Force (AB128 (https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/83rd2025/Bill/12047/Text))

Current

- Matthew J. Christian
- Mitch Fox
- Joshua J. Hicks
- Staci Lindberg
- Benjamin Z. Lipman
- Colleen E. McCarty
- Matthew C. Morris
- Leslie Nino Piro
- Brittany L. Walker
- Kalie Work

AG Topics

- Get Information
- CAFA Notifications
- Inquire About
- FAQs Concerning Utility Rates
- Hate Crime Hotline
- Help for Victims of Crime
- High Risk Protection Order
- Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights
- Fighting the Opioid Epidemic
- Tobacco Enforcement
- Nevada Do Not Call Registry
- Notice Regarding Data Breaches
- Reports
- Social Media Platforms Survey
- Social Media Platforms Investigation and Litigation
- Pro Bono Contracts
- **Public Records Task Force**

Public Records Task Force Information Page

Overview of Public Records Task Force

The Public Records Task Force was created by Assembly Bill 128 (NRS 239.010). The purpose of this Task Force is to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records and make certain recommendations. The bill also: (1) prescribes the membership and duties of the Task Force; and (2) requires the Task Force to submit a written report describing its work and recommendations for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature.

Member Names	Organization	Member Type
Benjamin Z. Lipman	Las Vegas Review-Journal	Transparency
Brittany L. Walker	City of Boulder City	Government
Colleen E. McCarty	Ballard Spahr	Transparency
Kalie Work	Washoe County	Government
Joshua J. Hicks	McDonald Carrano	Transparency
Leslie M. Nino Piro	Office of the Attorney General	Government
Mitch Fox	Nevada Broadcasters Association	Transparency
Matthew C. Morris	Holland & Hart, LLP	Transparency
Matthew J. Christian	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Government
Staci Lindberg	Lyon County	Government

Disclaimer

This webpage is provided for informational purposes only. The Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, does not authorize the Attorney General to regulate governmental entities' responses to public records requests or address requesters' complaints regarding those requests. *See, e.g.*, NRS 239.011, 239.0115.

Public Records Task Force Meetings

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Public Records Task Force

Public Records Task Force Information Page

Originating Site | Teleconference remote site | Video Conference remote site | View Online

Date	Location	Agenda	Minutes	Attachments
STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE				
06/08/2026 09:00 AM	- Clark County Commissioners Chambers - 500 S Grand Central Pkwy - Las Vegas - Click here to view the meeting - Part 1 - - Click here to view the meeting - Part 2 -			
STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE				
04/27/2026 09:00 AM	- Washoe County Chambers - 1001 E. 9th Street - Reno - Click here to listen to the audio recording of the meeting - - Join via audio: +1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose) Webinar ID: 929 3150 9474 - - +16699006833,,92931509474# US (San Jose) +17193594580,,92931509474# US -			
STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE				
02/26/2026 01:30 PM	- City Hall - 401 California Avenue - Boulder City, NV 89005 - Click here to view the meeting - - +16699006833,,83239132514# US (San Jose) +17193594580,,83239132514# US -			

Public Records Task Force

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BECOME A MEMBER

How routine police stops are becoming viral social media fodder

Police body cameras were supposed to ensure justice. They've turned into YouTube content.

by **Jack Meserve**

Updated Nov 28, 2025, 3:18 AM PST



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Paige Vickers/Vox; Getty Images; Stills from YouTube channels Body Cam Watch and Code Blue Cam

Jack Meserve is the managing editor of Democracy: A Journal of Ideas. He has written for New York magazine, the Chronicle of Higher Education, and elsewhere.

If you're arrested in America for a minor charge — say, for speeding or loitering — the punishment from the legal system might end up being the least of your worries. You might wake up a few months later and see your arrest, filmed through a police body camera, with a million views on TikTok or YouTube. A few days later, it might have 5 million views, or 20 million. Your face would be next to dozens of other faces of the recently arrested, all on monetized, for-profit social media channels. And it would be almost impossible to get the videos taken down.

Like so much of the algorithm-driven internet, this particular subsection can be easy to miss. But it's massive. A popular YouTube channel like Code Blue Cam averages over 10 million views a video, and has totaled more than a billion across hundreds of videos. Another, Midwest Safety, has totaled over 1.5 billion views. There are dozens like this, all with similar names: "Body Cam Watch," "PoliceActivity," "EWU Bodycam." At least one channel is represented by an agency that represents more traditional influencers.

INSIDE THIS STORY

- A new, endless supply of public domain content

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These channels are now well-known enough that recent arrestees have posted specifically about the fear of ending up on these channels. "I literally have panic attacks about this," one posted on Reddit. "If my video was released I'd go off the deep end." Another: "I feel like it will not only affect my chances of getting into a good career, but that millions of people would see me acting like a drunken idiot."

RELATED: What do we want police body cams to do?

Each channel gets its content from the same basic model: Someone uses public records requests to obtain video from police arrests, lightly edits the video, adding maybe a brief AI narration or captions, and then hits "publish." Many videos take the same shape: somebody drunk or otherwise intoxicated yelling, speeding, throwing things, hitting cops; that person being arrested while crying, screaming, spitting, and so on. That said, there are videos of people being arrested for just about anything, from shoplifting to murder and kidnapping cases.

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The faces of the people who are arrested are almost never blurred, and, depending on the channel and state of the footage, bystanders' or family members' faces often aren't blurred either. Some channels give judicial outcomes, others don't. Some have full names of those arrested, others redact. There's little rhyme or reason. Even videos of cases of alleged child abuse feature entirely unblurred children as they're questioned by police about their father, whose full name is given. And, of course, at the time of their arrest, none of these people have been convicted of a crime.

In a world where civilians make TikToks about embarrassing conversations they overheard on the train, it's easy to argue that people deserve their privacy. But in this case, granting it might come with a cost. Access to video involving police, who can and do commit misconduct and crimes, has a real value to journalists and to the public. It's difficult to know how to balance immense and cruel public embarrassment with the right of the public to monitor law enforcement.

This phenomenon of YouTube body camera channels illuminates multiple strange trends in American life: the public becoming the hyperpublic, the use and misuse of

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the long history of Americans enjoying video of people getting handcuffs slapped on them.

A new, endless supply of public domain content

Body-worn cameras have had a remarkably rapid uptake by police. The first US pilot programs began in 2012, but their popularity surged after the 2014 killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, when the Obama administration authorized $75 million in funding for local police departments to buy and deploy these cameras.

The cameras have enjoyed high support among the public over the years, sometimes exceeding 90 percent. Between 2022 and 2023, over 80 percent of local police officers reportedly wore cameras.

This creates a nearly endless supply of footage, which can be obtained through state transparency and open-records laws. But the people requesting the most usually aren't on a crusade for justice. They are interested in having footage of someone's shoplifting arrest rack up millions of views for profit.

Every state has its own laws regarding public access to body camera footage, and the specific application and interpretation of each of those laws is the subject of frequent litigation between news organizations and police departments. Trying to get a video that shows potential police misconduct? Even if you file an open records request, if

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According to a ProPublica investigation, "departments across the country have routinely delayed releasing footage, released only partial or redacted video or refused to release it at all." That's one reason police reformers have long been skeptical of the utility of transparency alone, and studies showed that cameras resulted in muddled effects at best, whether in reducing police misconduct or in better uncovering it after the fact.

But whatever the aggregate statistics show, there clearly are individual cases of misconduct being uncovered via open records requests. Traditional media use the same public records laws in their reporting, which certainly does uncover misconduct and generally inform the public.

Cases of county sheriffs drinking and driving, questionable shootings by officers, and other cases of potential misconduct appear on some of these body cam channels.

Yet on these channels, videos of possible police misconduct are dwarfed by lurid arrests for often minor charges. Police departments won't resist public records requests that merely show ordinary citizens being embarrassed and officers in a sympathetic light. And an average YouTube viewer probably prefers to be titillated rather than depressed by police violence. So while you wait for videos of abusive police behavior, in the meantime, you can get footage for videos like "Karen Trashes Dollar General When She Doesn't Get Hired" or "Drunk 18-Year-Old Girl Completely Loses It During Arrest" or "Woman Sets Porta Potty On Fire Because She Doesn't Like It."

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Humiliating the arrested via government disclosure has a long history in the United States. "Publish-for-pay" websites acquire mugshots through public records, post them with name and arrest information, and then require payment to remove them. Numerous states have tried to either restrict the release of mugshots or require sites to remove them for free if requested, but it remains a live problem, and reforms have been undone in the name of being tough on crime. Plenty more sites publish tens of thousands of mugshots with no option for removal, presumably just for ad revenue.

Any sufficiently old reader will remember "mugshot galleries," a staple of many even legitimate news outlets because they were reliable generators of user clicks through endless slideshows. Most newsrooms have drastically scaled back the use of mugshots, especially since the murder of George Floyd, but they're still widespread online, with multiple cottage industries selling services to remove them, suppress them via Google search result alterations, and so on.

Beyond photos, *Cops*, the 1990s television staple that ran until 2020, is a remarkably similar format to modern body cam channels, with footage of arrests with no narrator or presenter, and at least the appearance of an unedited, cinema verite style. (In reality, police departments screened footage before it was ever broadcast and had final cut privileges.) It was a source of constant controversy for its endless depictions of people who are poor or have a mental illness as something to be gawked at. The podcast *Running From Cops* found numerous apparent misrepresentations on *Cops*, including "a young woman was denied a bail bond until she signed the form giving *Cops*

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Running From Cops's analysis also found that, compared to generic arrest statistics, *Cops* showed 10 times more arrests than you'd expect for sex work, probably for the sleazy reason you would guess. That pattern has continued on these body cam channels, where it is impossible not to notice just how many videos are of young women, sometimes with the single most revealing frame of the video being used as the thumbnail.

The problem for police

Police in general have to deal with the staggering number of records requests, which takes time and money even for the videos that merely show them doing their jobs. Each request can include multiple cameras taking hours of footage that needs to be reviewed and redacted by department staff. For example, one New Jersey town had over 1,500 requests in just the month of June, requiring more than 300 hours of work to review.

Faced with a deluge of requests for police footage, states like Ohio and Wisconsin have passed laws allowing police departments to charge fees to body cam requesters, which might seem like common sense — until you realize that highly lucrative channels would probably find it the easiest to pay, while local journalists and newspapers would find it the hardest.

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— Adam Schwartz, Electronic Frontier Foundation

In general, states have not found solutions that provide both privacy and transparency, and reading through state legislature debates leaves one with whiplash. In Alabama, where body cam footage is not broadly accessible, footage of the death of an 18-year-old shot by police has been withheld for months. As a result, the state is debating legislation to require its release within 30 days. And in Rhode Island, watchdogs have questioned "inexplicable gaps" in footage of police shootings, 30 minutes of "missing audio" from footage of police cooperation with US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other discrepancies that rely on loopholes in state law.

But in New Jersey, where footage is much easier to obtain, legislators have considered tightening the rules to require consent of the arrestee to publish footage. This came after a channel "only requested DWI stops involving young women, some being underage," and, at least according to news reports, offered to remove one woman's video only if she paid for its removal, an echo of mugshot extortion.

The dichotomy between potentially profound, even criminal, police misconduct and admittedly embarrassing but often harmless arrest footage understandably leads some to say we have to accept the release of the latter in order to get the former. That's the conclusion of a thoughtful essay by Scott Gordon in Tone Madison, an independent and local news outfit in Wisconsin whose reporters' abilities to do their jobs have been affected by the state's imposition of fees for footage. He writes: "A YouTuber making a

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What does transparency without voyeurism look like?

Is there any kind of middle ground here?

The Electronic Frontier Foundation was an early critic of body-worn cameras worn without safeguards. Their fear at the time (and today) was primarily of police misuse, through retention of footage, facial recognition technology, and other technologies allowing widespread state surveillance.

In an interview, EFF's privacy litigation director Adam Schwartz laid out something close to first principles around release of footage that seem reasonable:

- If footage depicts a particular person, then that person must have access to it.
- If footage depicts police use of force, then all members of the general public must have access to it, without being charged an unreasonable fee.
- If a person seeks footage that does not depict them or use of force, then whether they may have access must depend on a weighing by a court of 1) the benefits of disclosure to police accountability, and 2) the costs of disclosure to the privacy of a depicted member of the public. If the footage does not depict police misconduct, then disclosure will rarely have a police accountability benefit.
- Blur civilian faces, with the exception of high-profile people.

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These guidelines, while reasonable, would likely require more funding for police and court systems in order to be implemented properly. And even under these guidelines, a reasonably large number of videos would still wind up online. That's because of just how many arrests, even for fairly minor crimes, involve police using force of *some* kind — whether a taser, pepper spray, less-lethal ammunition, or standard ammunition — without falling into misconduct. It's also because these channels do in fact also publish content in the public interest.

What do the channels themselves say about all this? Alex Smith is the founder of Midwest Safety, one of the largest channels, and the only one I contacted that was willing to answer written questions on the record. Midwest Safety employs around 50 people, and Smith says they spend between eight and 80 hours per video, which explains their noticeably high production values. In defense of the channel, Smith cited multiple videos Midwest Safety published that show misconduct by law enforcement and those in a "position of trust" like a pastor. He also provided a description of their internal "right to be forgotten" policies, which depend on "severity of crime and the public interest in the incident." He described internal rules that limit but do not prohibit, for instance, footage of self-harm or domestic violence.

Midwest Safety is likely the most responsible of these channels, and whatever thoughtfulness they have is not the norm. They were, for instance, the only channel I could find with any listed process for a video to be removed. And they also still publish videos like "Extreme Karen Goes Crazy on Fast Food Employees," which primarily

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Whatever one thinks of the right balance when it comes to police body cam footage, this problem seems unlikely to stay limited to arrest footage. Modern technology has mutated public access and transparency into a kind of hyperpublic. Consider courtrooms, a setting that almost anyone would think *has* to be open to the public. When Covid-19 shut down in-person courtrooms, some judges understandably opened their hearings to public YouTube streams for that very principle. But *public* to a person who is willing to physically go and sit in a courtroom and watch proceedings and *public* to anyone willing to open YouTube are so drastically different that they may as well be different words.

Predictably, some of those judges have clearly become enamored with their online audience. In Detroit, a judge chatted with YouTube commenters during cases, including during child sexual assault cases, until live chat while streaming was banned by a higher court. In Texas, defense attorneys have taken to printing cards to warn clients appearing before a particular judge that they're being watched on livestream, because his honor has repeatedly gone viral for reprimanding defendants with lines like, "I will put you over my knee like a little child and I'm going to spank you." Even if a judge *would* act like this without a camera, why does it need to be broadcast? Does the principle of public access to courtrooms *really* mean 9 million views for a hearing about a misdemeanor that required four hours of community service?

Defendants might need to be handed cards warning them they're being filmed in court, but fear of YouTube arrest infamy is starting to become common knowledge

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around in an admittedly dangerous way, used a lighter on fake plants, which are very flammable.

No one was hurt, but the store's merchandise was totaled for a $7.6 million loss. She ended up serving 60 days in jail and getting eight years of probation. In the video, the visibly distraught 17-year-old says, "I didn't take my meds today," "I'm really sorry," "I thought it would just die out," "I don't want to kill myself," in between weeping.

She then asks the officer, "Do you have a body camera? Oh, Jesus Christ, this is so embarrassing, is this going to be published to YouTube?" The officer responds, "No, no..." then corrects himself, "Well, I can't promise that."

It has over 6 million views in six months.

This story was originally published in The Highlight, Vox's member-exclusive magazine. To get early access to member-exclusive stories every month, join the Vox Membership program today.

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Police Records







A reporter's state-by-state access guide to law enforcement records





THE REPORTERS COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Winter 2008

Although most states provide for the release of information about arrests and criminal convictions, there have been at least two recent movements aimed at hiding this valuable information from public view.

In Nashville, Tenn., a Vanderbilt University law professor has sought enforcement of a more than 30-year-old federal consent decree that shields arrest information from disclosure.

At the same time, an American Bar Association commission recommended numerous restrictions on criminal records before withdrawing the resolution from consideration by the ABA House of Delegates in August 2007.

In the early 1970s, a class-action lawsuit in Nashville, Tenn., resulted in two consent decrees (a mix between a contractual agreement and a court order) that limited how the city, county and state governments could use arrest information.

Specifically, in 1973 the government agreed not to use information about arrests that did not result in criminal convictions in considering applications for employment with the Metropolitan Government or its board of education.

Additionally, in 1974, the government entities agreed not to disseminate information about arrests made by the Metropolitan Government except to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes.

Jump ahead more than 30 years to 2007 and Doe v. Briley is active again after a law professor who represented the class in the original case sought to have the consent decree enforced.

James F. Blumstein, a law professor at Vanderbilt University, said he learned via a newspaper article in spring 2006 that the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department was displaying on a department Web site pictures, names and other information about men arrested for solicitation of prostitution.

"I had moved on," Blumstein said. "I hadn't monitored this. I thought and assumed that they would act in good faith; we negotiated this in good faith. Every once in a while you would see some arrest information come out, but I thought that came through the court system because news media have access to court records."

Blumstein said the reason behind the case is the protection of the interest an individual holds in being able to obtain employment, and not having an arrest that does not result in a criminal conviction hamper that interest.

"The evidence we developed at the time and was conceded by the government, and there's still pretty good evidence of that, is that people can be discriminated against in their employment when arrest records are available," Blumstein said.

He said that when raw arrest information is released, it does not afford the arrestee a chance to defend the arrest.

However, media groups have argued in court documents that changes in law since the consent decrees were accepted require the agreements to be modified.

Citing a United States Supreme Court decision (Paul v. Davis, 424 U.S. 693 (1976)), attorneys for Nashville's NewsChannel 5 have argued that one's reputation is not a liberty or property interest protected by the Constitution. They have also argued, citing a Sixth Circuit case from 1996, that there is no privacy interest "in one's criminal record."

Although Blumstein agreed that a change in law could be grounds for a modification to the consent decrees, he said the time to raise such an argument has come and gone. He said the appropriate time for that argument "would have been sometime after 1976," when Paul was decided.

The television station, however, has also argued that the information should be released under the Tennessee Public Records Act, which provides access to "all state, county and municipal records" unless a state statute provides otherwise, according to the station's court filings.

"Moreover, subsequent Tennessee case law has made it clear that the agreement to enter into the Consent Decree by the Metropolitan Government and by the State itself is unenforceable and a violation of public policy," NewsChannel 5 wrote in court documents.

The television station also pointed out that the Tennessee Court of Appeals has "held that a governmental entity cannot enter into confidentiality agreements with regard to public records."

The station also argued that the decrees operate as a form of prior restraint in violation of the First Amendment.

Frank Gibson, director of the Tennessee Coalition for Open Government, said he believes advocates for overturning or redrafting the consent decrees have a good shot at winning.

"The government lawyers, who are on our side in this particular case, probably said it best in their argument before the federal judge," Gibson said. "The public has a right to know about crime in their neighborhoods. And, if the police department can't report that they've arrested someone in a crime that might be of great public interest then the public doesn't know about it."

Gibson also expressed concern that the consent decrees could negatively impact programs such as Crime Stoppers.

"This would make such programs as Crime Stoppers obsolete," he said. "Most Crime Stoppers are looking for people who've been charged with a crime, but haven't been convicted. This consent decree says the police department cannot identify anybody arrested for a crime until they are convicted."

Blumstein disagreed with Gibson's assessment, saying that the consent decrees do not prevent officials from releasing information about suspect who have yet to be arrested. He further said that the decrees do not prevent the police from announcing an arrest, they just cannot name the specific individual who has been arrested.

The case is still pending in federal District Court in Nashville.

'Guilt isn't the only measure'

Sparked by a speech by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, the American Bar Association created two commissions to examine the national criminal justice system.

The first produced recommendations in 2004 related to sentencing procedures, specifically calling for the repeal of mandatory minimum sentences.

The current commission, the ABA Commission on Effective Criminal Sanctions, has made recommendations to restrict access to criminal history information.

These recommendations were to be presented to the ABA's House of Delegates in August 2007, but were withdrawn at the last minute.

In its recommendations, the commission urged governments to limit access, within the limits of the First Amendment to criminal cases where charges are dropped or not pursued, those that result in acquittal, where

Police Records
Winter 2008

The Reporters Committee is grateful to legal intern Sean Hill for his work in updating the introduction to this guide. He built on the work of previous fellows and interns.

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The Reporters Committee for
Freedom of the Press
1101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1100
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 807-2100
web: www.rcfp.org
e-mail: rcfp@rcfp.org

convictions are overturned, or where confessions are set aside.

The commission also had recommended that access to misdemeanor and felony convictions not involving "substantial violence, large scale drug trafficking, or conduct of equivalent gravity" be restricted after "the passage of a specified period of law-abiding conduct."

One recommended exception would have allowed such convictions to be used in later prosecutions or sentencing hearings. The commission had also recommended that judges should be able to grant access to records for "good cause shown" or where "public welfare support[s] revocation" of restriction.

The recommendations had also stated that disclosure of restricted records need not be made to employers or anyone else questioning an individual's criminal background, except for law enforcement. The commission had also recommended that liability for an employer's negligence in hiring be removed so long as the relevant records had been restricted.



AP PHOTO BY LEFTERIS PITARAKISA

Availability of arrest records varies widely from state to state; some make little information available, while others make arrest information and entire 'rap sheets' available to the public.

The commission also recommended that credit reporting agencies be prohibited from releasing information about restricted records.

Chris Joyner, a reporter at The Clarion Ledger in Jackson, Miss., said he opposes any attempt to close access to records, but that the ABA commission's recommendations scared him.

"In these specific recommendations, they scare me because they place the documents entirely on one side of the ledger in the hands of law enforcement," Joyner said prior to the withdrawal of the recommendations. "That provides no opportunity for the press or for individual citizens to provide some sort of check on that power. It requires us to place a mount of trust on the court system that the court generally does not require."

Joyner said court records are among the most important held by the government because they reflect how individuals are judged innocent or guilty.

He said it is important for court records to remain open not only to see who has been convicted, but also to see who has been found innocent.

"Innocence is a measure that is important for the press to be able to audit," Joyner said. "If they close these records where someone is charged and found innocent, we're sort of going around half blind."

He said what impact these recommendations would have, if adopted by local governments, would be delayed. He said the impact may not be noticed until someone wants to look at large-scale issues within the court system.

"A big part of the watchdog function of the press is to go back and look at large numbers of cases to see what they tell us about the way the system is working for people," Joyner said. "If those records are then sealed after the fact, we're going to lose that ability."

Sources for information about crimes, criminals

Information about crimes, criminals and their victims is a staple for most local newspaper and broadcast news operations. Reporters obtain it from police, the courts and other sources, often with little difficulty.

If a charge has been filed and the case has been turned over to a court, access may be greater because the U.S. Constitution and many state constitutions guarantee public access to the criminal judicial system. But if the information you seek is in law enforcement officials' hands, obtaining it can be more difficult.

Information may be kept in several different forms at a police station. Often there is a "blotter" -- a log of all calls for assistance received by police. It may provide rudimentary information about the location of an event, the time and a brief description of the caller's request.

For additional information about an item on the blotter, you may want to see the incident report filed by the officer who answered the call. In some police departments all reports are kept in one office. In others, the reports may be filed in the office that will investigate the incident further. For example, a report about a robbery would go to the "crimes against persons" office and a report about prostitution or drugs would go to the vice squad.

A third source of information is the arrest or "booking" log, which provides basic information about individuals charged with crimes. Often it includes the name, address and age of the suspect and brief descriptions of charges filed against the individual.

To determine whether a person is being held in jail or has been released on bail, you may have to inquire at another office at the police station or the clerk's office in the court where suspects are arraigned.

Cultivate your local police

In practice, getting to know members of the police force could be the most important step in learning about events, criminal and noncriminal, and getting access to police records.

At the scene of a crime, accident or other emergency, a friendly officer may provide information that you will not find in an incident report until hours later, if at all.

But be careful. Some of the information may be incomplete or not entirely accurate. Publishing such material without verification might lead to a libel suit. You should read the actual incident report, or contact higher officials who can confirm the information, before writing your story.

In most states, fair and accurate reports of the contents of official documents, including police records, are privileged. In those states, a news organization that accurately reports the contents of an official police document containing false information cannot be held liable for the inaccuracies. In a few cases courts have ruled that a reporter who has not read the report from which the information

was obtained cannot invoke the privilege.

Therefore, even if a police official has provided information from an incident or arrest report over the telephone, it is a good practice to visit the police station and read the document yourself.

At headquarters, police personnel may alert you to a seemingly innocuous blotter entry that could be a page one story. Your source may let you read the relevant reports or refer you to someone else who has them.

Laws and rules govern access

The open records laws in most states guarantee that police records are open unless some specific exemption would allow officers to deny access to the information. Some of those laws entitle you to inspect records during regular business hours. Others allow you to ask for copies. The time limit for providing copies will vary from state to state.

If, in your state, an open records request would compel you to wait for paper copies of information, you may want to invoke the access laws only as a last resort.

Individual police officers may not be aware of the requirements of the state's open records laws. Be prepared to point to statutory provisions that entitle you to inspect and copy public records.

Most police agencies also have written policies concerning what information is public and who may release arrest and incident reports. Acquaint yourself with those policies so that you can invoke them when needed.

If the policies are at odds with the requirements of the open records law, you may want to bring this to the attention of the city, county or state attorney.

Statutes and case law on media access to police records vary greatly from state to state. Some states' open records laws, including Indiana's, Minnesota's and Oregon's, go into great detail about access to arrest records, incident reports and "rap sheets."

Open records laws in some states make no mention of law enforcement records. In some of these states, court opinions specify the law enforcement records that are open.

Often the records law will exempt "investigatory" records. An informal poll of state press associations showed that their foremost concern in gaining access to police records is the broad and frequent interpretation of police records as "investigatory," even when release would clearly not harm investigations.

State-by-state guide to access

The following summaries of state laws are derived from the "police records" section of the Reporters Committee's "Open Government Guide," available online at www.rcfp.org/ogg. These guides are written by attorneys in each state who often litigate these issues on behalf of journalists.

Alabama

Since police departments and their officers can properly be considered "public officers and servants of counties and municipalities" within Alabama Code § 36-12-1 (2001), all police records that are not expressly made confidential by statute or that must be kept confidential to protect a pending criminal investigation should be open.

Accident reports (Alabama Uniform Traffic Reports) are available to the public.

The police blotter is a public record under the authority of *Birmingham News Co. v. Watkins*, No. 38389 (Cir. Ct. of Jefferson County, Ala., Oct. 30, 1974) (based upon the First Amendment, not Public Records Law, with discretion for police department to withhold portions of records or entire records if and as necessary to prevent "actual interference" with law enforcement).

There is no specific Alabama statutory provision or case law authority regarding public access to 911 tapes, but the Alabama Attorney General has held that 911 tapes are public records, Op. Att'y Gen. Ala., No. 2001-086 (Jan. 26, 2001), and Alabama media have been able to obtain access to such tapes in several instances in recent years.

Law enforcement "investigative reports and related investigatory material" are not public records. Ala. Code § 12-21-3.1(b) (Supp. 2005). However, there is authority for public access to complaint reports, including the front side of incident/offense reports subject to the right of the sheriff to withhold or redact certain information on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the case, the status of the investigation, whether the victim would be subject to threats or intimidation, or when public disclosure would hinder the investigation; *Washington County Publications v. Wheat*, No. CV-99-94 (Cir. Ct. of Washington County, Ala., May 1, 2000); as well as search and arrest warrants, with supporting affidavits and depositions, after a search warrant or arrest warrant is executed and returned. 197 Op. Att'y Gen. Ala. 13 (Oct. 10, 1984).

There is no specific statutory or case law authority regarding public access to records of closed investigations.

There is authority for public access to the following arrest records: arrest reports, with redaction of witness identification and witness reports at the discretion of the police department, *Birmingham News Co. v. Deutcsh*, CV 85-504-132 JDC (Cir. Ct. of Jefferson County, Ala., Equity Div., Aug. 19, 1986) (consent order); and arrest warrants and search warrants, with supporting affidavits and depositions, after execution and return. 197 Op. Att'y Gen. Ala. 13 (Oct. 10, 1984).

Compilations of criminal histories by the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center (ACJIC) are available to only those persons with a "right to know" or "need to know" as determined by the ACJIC Commission. Op. Att'y Gen. Ala. No. 2005-042, 2005 Ala. AG LEXIS 9 (Jan. 18, 2005); Ala. Code §41-9-590 *et seq*. (2000); Ala. Code § 41-9-636 to 642 (2000).

There is statutory or case law authority for closure of the following records regarding crime victims: Court files regarding crime victim's petition hearing that reveals the victim's address, telephone number, place of employment, and related information, Ala. Code § 15-23-69 (1995); Crime Victims Compensation Commission reports and information obtained from law enforcement officers and agencies, Ala. Code § 15-23-5 (1995); child abuse reports and records, Ala. Code § 26-14-8(c) (Supp. 2005); and complainant identification on arrest reports. *Birmingham News Co. v. Deutcsh*, CV 85-504-132 JDC (Cir. Ct. of Jefferson County, Ala., Equity Div., Aug. 19, 1986).

Alabama Attorney General opinions have approved closure of information gathered about a crime victim who is also a witness to a crime. Op. Att'y Gen. Ala. No. 2000-225, 2000 Ala. AG LEXIS 166 (Aug. 30, 2000); Op. Att'y Gen. Ala. No. 2000-203, 2000 Ala. AG LEXIS 136 (Aug. 8, 2000).

There is no statutory or case law authority regarding public access to records of confessions.

Rule 3.9 of the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure protects the identity of confidential informants when sworn testimony is taken to support the issuance of a search warrant.

There is no statutory or case law authority regarding public access to records of police techniques; however, the Alabama Crimi-



AP PHOTO BY GEORGE WIDMAN

Dispatchers work inside a 911 call center in Manheim, Pa. Recordings of the calls are often only released if police think there will be a benefit in doing so, although in many states they will not be released at all.

nal Justice Information Center's proposed changes to the Law Enforcement Officers' Handbook state that a law enforcement agency may redact information from Alabama Uniform Incident/Offense Reports that "would reveal investigatory techniques." *See* ACJIC, *Law Enforcement Officers' Handbook*, Part III (proposed changes) (October 2005), *available at* http://www.alabamapress.org/alapress/forms/LEOfficersHandbook.pdf.

A mug shot in a police computer database is a public record. Op. Att'y Gen. Ala. No. 2004-108, 2004 Ala. AG LEXIS 35 (Apr. 1, 2004).

State law requires each sheriff to keep in the sheriff's office, subject to public inspection during office hours, a well-bound book that must include a description of each prisoner received into the county jail. Ala. Code § 36-22-8 (2001).

Alaska

Statutes requiring or authorizing the withholding of police records include the Public Records Act, the Criminal Justice Information Systems Privacy and Security Act (Alaska Stat. [hereinafter "AS"] 12.62), and AS 28.15.151, dealing with drivers' records and traffic reports.

These laws are dealt with in the comprehensive survey of the law governing access to police records contained in the Nov. 25, 1994, Op. Att'y Gen. No. 663-93-0039 (referred to hereafter as "1994 Police Records AG Opinion.").

Police records are specifically addressed in the Public Records Act, as a result of a 1990 amendment that added AS 40.25.120(6). This exception to the general public right to inspect public records provides that an agency may withhold law enforcement records that: could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings; would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication; could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of a suspect, defendant, victim or witness; could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source; would disclose confidential techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions; or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigation or prosecution if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law.

The addition of subsection 120(6) (which mirrors the federal FOIA provisions for law enforcement records, and was substantially copied by subsequent amendment of the Anchorage Municipal Code) simply codified what was generally understood to be the prevailing common law, and was consistent with an earlier superior court case granting access to a police tape recording. *Anchorage Daily News v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 11 Media L. Rptr. 2173 (Alaska Super. Ct., 3rd Jud. Dist., April 26, 1985). There, the court ordered release of tape recorded conversations between a police officer and a municipal assembly member stopped for a traffic violation. The court stated that in order to construe the municipal ordinance exempting police records as being consistent with state law, police records must be disclosed, at least when a case is closed and in the absence of other circumstances that compel continued withholding, such as endangerment of witnesses and disclosure of confidential informants or investigative techniques.

Records that are otherwise public remain subject to disclosure when they are used for, included in, or relevant to law enforcement proceedings and other litigation. AS 40.25.122.

The Alaska Rules of Court were revised in 1989 to exempt search warrants and related affidavits, receipts and inventories from dis-



closure until after an indictment is returned, except upon a showing of good cause, and to make these documents presumptively public after charges are filed. Ak.R.Cr.P. 37(e).

Accident reports are presumably open, subject to the restrictions permitted by AS 40.25.120(a)(6).

Police blotters are presumably open under the public records statute, and case law interpreting similar statutes.

911 tapes are presumably available on the same basis as other police records, and have been obtained by news media, but in any given case access may be subject to arguments based on the Victim's Rights Act, and balancing of personal privacy interests in individual cases.

The state public records law, in AS 40.25.120(a)(6)(A) (and a similar provision in the Anchorage Municipal Code and some other municipal ordinances) exempts from disclosure law enforcement records or information that "could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings." The statute does not expressly distinguish between active and closed investigations, but records from a closed case are less likely to interfere with proceedings.

Arrest records are presumably public. *See* 1994 Police Records AG Opinion, § C; *see also*, Jan. 1, 1989, Op. Att'y Gen. No. 663-89-0142.

The names of victims of sexual assaults or kidnapping can no longer be given out. In addition, the business and residence addresses and phone numbers of victims or witnesses of any crimes cannot be given out. *See generally*, Article 2 of the Victim's Rights Act, AS 12.61.100 - .150.

Nothing in the statute specifically exempts confessions, but as a practical matter disclosure of confessions by police and prosecutors is governed by standards issued by the American Bar Association. Confessions often become public when they are attached to court pleadings filed in connection with motions to suppress their use as evidence in a trial.

The Public Records Act specifically provides that an agency may withhold records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes that could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, or that would disclose confidential techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions. AS 40.25.120(6)(D), (E). *See* 1994 Police Records AG Opinion, § A.1.a.

The Public Records Act specifically authorizes an agency to withhold records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes that could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, or that would disclose confidential techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions. AS 40.25.120(6)(A)(E)(F). *See* 1994 Police Records AG Opinion, § A.1.b.

The Public Records Act does not specifically address photographs or mug shots within the context of law enforcement records, but as these would be within the general definition of public records, there is no apparent reason why mug shots would not be available or unavailable according to the criteria set forth in AS 40.25.120(6).

Arizona

The release of police records is governed by the Arizona Public Records Law. A.R.S. §§ 39-121 to -125.

Executive orders 98-6, 98-4 and 95-5 have prohibited the release of accident reports for commercial purposes.

911 tapes are public records and thus presumed open for inspection and copying.

In *Cox Arizona Publications Inc. v. Collins*, 175 Ariz. 11, 14, 852 P.2d 1194, 1998 (1993), the Arizona Supreme Court reversed the court of appeals' ruling that the public is not entitled to examine police reports in "an active ongoing criminal prosecution." The Arizona Supreme Court held that such a "blanket rule . . . contravenes the strong policy favoring open disclosure and access." Thus, public officials bear the "burden of showing the probability that specific, material harm will result from disclosure" before it may withhold police records. *Mitchell v. Superior Court*, 142 Ariz. 332, 335, 690 P.2d 51, 54 (1984).

However, A.R.S. § 13-2813 prohibits disclosing "an indictment, information or complaint . . . before the accused person is in custody or has been accused."

A person who has been wrongly "arrested, indicted or otherwise charged," can have the arrest record cleared and such information shall not be released to any person. A.R.S. § 13-4051.

A.R.S. § 41-619.54(C) provides that all criminal history records in the hands of the Board of Fingerprinting are private and not subject to A.R.S. § 39-121. Further, it provides that any good cause exception hearing is also private and not subject to A.R.S. § 39-121.

Arizona does not specifically prohibit the disclosure of a victim's identity contained in police records. Accordingly, the general provisions of Arizona's Public Records Law governs.

Confessions in police records are public records and thus presumed open for inspection and copying.

Records of reports of criminal activity "to a silent witness, crime stopper or operation game thief program" are not public. A.R.S. § 12-2312.

Wiretapping activity cannot be revealed except to specific public officials involved in the investigation. A.R.S. § 13-3011.

Mug shots are public records and thus presumed open for inspection and copying.

Arkansas

The Arkansas Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") exempts "[u]ndisclosed investigations by law enforcement agencies of suspected criminal activity." Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105(b)(6). A record must be investigative in nature to fall within the exemption, *Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff*, 307 Ark. 457, 821 S.W.2d 761 (1991), and only records of "ongoing criminal investigations" are exempt. *Martin v. Musteen*, 303 Ark. 656, 799 S.W.2d 540 (1990); *McCambridge v. City of Little Rock*, 298 Ark. 219, 766 S.W.2d 909 (1989).

By statute, traffic accident reports completed by a police agency must be made available for public inspection "at all reasonable times." Ark. Stat. Ann. § 27-53-305(a). A separate statute provides that accident reports by the state police are open to the public. Ark. Code Ann. § 27-53-209.

Police blotters are open, as are incident reports, dispatch logs, and similar "routine" records. *Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff*, 307 Ark. 457, 821 S.W.2d 761 (1991); Ark. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-319.

Emergency calls recorded by a publicly supported 911 communications center are open. Ark. Op. Att'y Gen. Nos. 99-409, 95-018, 94-120, 94-100, 90-236. However, a statute exempts "subscriber information" from disclosure. Ark. Code Ann. § 12-10-317(a)(2).

The FOIA's law enforcement exemption, Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105(b)(6), applies to records that are investigative in nature, *Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff*, 307 Ark. 457, 821 S.W.2d 761 (1991), but only if the investigation remains ongoing. The *Hengel* case indicates that information, such as an officer's speculation about a suspect's guilt, his or her views as to the credibility of witnesses, and statements by informants fall within the exemption. *See also* Ark. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 99-110 (exemption applies to opinions and impressions of investigating officer).

Arrest records are open. *Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff*, 307 Ark. 457, 821 S.W.2d 761

(1991). However, records of the arrest or detention of a juvenile are exempt unless disclosure is authorized by written order of the juvenile division of circuit court or the juvenile is formally charged with a felony in the criminal division. Ark. Stat. Ann. § 9-27-352.

So-called "rap sheets" are exempt from disclosure by virtue of Ark. Code Ann. § 12-12-1003(e). This information, which is maintained by the Arkansas Crime Information Center, cannot be obtained from prosecutors, local police departments, or other authorized persons who have received it from the center. *E.g.*, Ark. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 94-054.

A statute passed in 1997 provides that the address and telephone number of a victim of a sex offense, a victim of any violent crime, a minor victim of any offense, or a member of the victim's family "shall be exempt from the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act." Ark. Code Ann. § 16-90-1110(c)(2).



AP PHOTO BY DAVID KIDWELL , *POCONO RECORD*

Journalists rely on access to the records created during police investigations and other information gathered from crime scenes to report on important stories.

Records reflecting confessions are apparently open to the public, unless the particular record is considered "investigative" in nature. *See* Ark. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-158.

The FOIA does not contain a specific exemption for the identities of confidential informants, although such information is exempt under the law enforcement exemption, Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105(b)(6), so long as an investigation is in progress. Ark. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 2002-149, 90-305.

Generally, the FOIA's law enforcement exemption will not apply to agency manuals that contain policies and instructions to law enforcement personnel, since they are not investigative in nature. *Cf. Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff*, 307 Ark. 457, 821 S.W.2d 761 (1991). The attorney general has opined that law enforcement manuals are exempt only if they are "part of an ongoing investigation." Ark. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 85-134.

Mug shots are open. The FOIA definition of "public record" is broad enough to include photographs, *see* Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-103(5)(A), and a mug shot is not sufficiently investigative to qualify for protection under the law enforcement exemption. *Cf. Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff*, 307 Ark. 457, 821 S.W.2d 761 (1991).

California

Open records law in California is represented by statute primarily through the California Public Records Act ("CPRA"), Cal. Gov't. Code §§ 6250 through 6276.48, and by the state's constitution through the Sunshine Amendment, Cal. Const. Art. I, § 3(b), passed by voters in 2004.

Accident reports are exempt. Cal. Veh. Code § 20012. Abstracts of accident reports required to be sent to the state are open to the public for inspection at the DMV during office hours. Cal. Veh. Code § 1808.

A police blotter is a public record as to information that is expressly stated to be subject to disclosure in the statute. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(1), (2) and (3).

911 tapes are public as to most information contained in tape but tape itself arguably not required to be disclosed under investigatory records exemption. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(1), (2), and (3).

Specified facts from investigatory or security records, without disclosure of the records themselves, must be disclosed unless disclosure would endanger the successful completion of an investigation, or related investigation, or endanger a person involved in the investigation. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 6254(f)(1), (f)(2) and (f)(3).

For arrests, the agency must disclose such facts as the name, occupation and detailed physical description of every individual arrested by the agency, as well as the time and date of arrest, the time and date of booking, the location of the arrest, the factual circumstances surrounding the arrest, the amount of bail set, the time and manner of release or the location where the individual is currently being held, and all charges the individual is being held upon, including any outstanding warrants from other jurisdictions and parole or probation holds. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(1).

For complaints or requests for assistance, the agency must disclose such facts as the time and nature of the response, 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. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(2).

The California Public Records Act's exemption for investigatory files does not terminate when the investigation terminates. *Williams v. Superior Court*, 5 Cal. 4th 337, 362, 852 P.2d 377, 19 Cal. Rptr.2d 882 (1993).

Arrest records, including a list of specific details, must be released, 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. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(1); *see also County of Los Angeles v. Superior Court* (*Kusar*), 18 Cal. App. 4th 588, 22 Cal. Rptr. 2d 409 (1993).

Local summary criminal history information (a "rap sheet") is exempt from disclosure. Cal. Penal Code § 13300.

The name and age of victims shall be made public, unless disclosure would endanger the



safety of a person involved in an investigation. However, the name of any victim of certain crimes defined by various provisions of the Penal Code relating to sex offenses 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. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f)(2).

If a confession is part of an agency's investigatory records compiled for correctional or law enforcement purposes, this information is not required to be disclosed. However, once introduced into evidence in a criminal proceeding, other than a grand jury proceeding, public access to the information is presumed absent a constitutional showing justifying closure.

The identity of confidential informants and any statements made by them are expressly exempt from disclosure by the CPRA. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f).

Police techniques or "security procedures" are expressly exempt from disclosure. Cal. Gov't Code § 6254(f).

Access to mug shots appears to be discretionary. *See* Cal. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 03-205 (2003)(sheriff has discretion to furnish copies of mug shots to public or media but once released a copy must be made available to all who make request). In California, law enforcement agencies routinely make mug shots available to the press.

Colorado

Accident reports filed with the Motor Vehicle Division are public records under Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 42-4-1610 and 42-1-206.

Records of official actions, including records of arrests on a "police blotter," are public records under Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 24-72-303 and 24-72-304.

911 tapes are subject to release. *See* Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 24-72-303 and 24-72-304.

For police investigatory records, public access is discretionary with the custodian, Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-305(5), who may deny inspection if disclosure would be "contrary to the public interest." *See Pretash v. City of Leadville*, 715 P.2d 1272 (Colo. App. 1985). The statute does not differentiate between active and closed investigations.

Arrest records are open under Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-303(1), unless sealed by the court under Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-308(1).

Compilations of criminal history are open under Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-303.

Victims' identities, insofar as they are part of police records, are public records subject to inspection. The only exception is the name of victims of sexual assault. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-304(4).

Confessions are public records if procured during an official action by a criminal justice agency.

Confidential informants' identities and statements are subject to withholding if their disclosure may harm an ongoing investigation or cause other injury to the public interest. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-305(5). *See Pretash v. City of Leadville*, 715 P.2d 1272 (Colo. App. 1985).

Records of security procedures may be withheld under Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-305(5) if disclosure would be contrary to the public interest.

Mug shots taken at the time of arrest should be deemed open because they are "photographs . . . which are made, maintained or kept by any criminal justice agency for use in the exercise of functions required or authorized by law," and they are records of an "official action." Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-303(1), §§ 24-72-302(4) & (7).

Connecticut

As per the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA," codified as amended at Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 1-200 through 1-241), law enforcement records are exempt if "compiled in connection with the detection or investigation of crime, if the disclosure of said 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) signed statements of witnesses, (C) information to be used in a prospective law enforcement action if prejudicial to such action, (D) investigatory techniques not otherwise known to the general public, (E) arrest records of a juvenile, which shall also include any investigatory files, concerning the arrest of such juvenile, compiled for law enforcement purposes, (F) the name and address of the victim of a sexual assault . . . or (G) uncorroborated allegations . . ." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(3)

In *Calibey v. State Police*, Do. #FIC 86-310 (Jan. 28, 1987), the Freedom of Information Commission held that a report of a fatal motor vehicle accident was not exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

In *Town of Trumbull v. FOIC*, 5 Conn. L. Trib. No. 34 (1979), the Superior Court held that daily activity sheets, after the deletion of certain exempt information, were not exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

There are no specific provisions or reported authorities regarding 911 tapes.

In *Gifford v. FOIC*, 227 Conn. 641, 631 A.2d 252 (1993) the Supreme Court ruled that reports prepared by police in connection with arrests were not required to be disclosed to the public during the pendency of the related criminal prosecution, but Connecticut law other than the FOIA law requires limited data to be released regarding arrests.

There are no specific provisions or decisions regarding mug shots, and are presumed open unless a specific exemption applies.

District of Columbia

Open records law in the District of Columbia derives primarily from the District of Columbia Freedom of Information Act of 1974. D.C. Code Ann. § 2-531 *et seq.* ("D.C. Act").

The privacy exemption, D.C. Code Ann. § 2-534(a)(2), investigatory records exemption, *id.* at § 2-534(a)(3), and arson reporting exemption, *id.* at § 2-534(a)(9), may apply. Complaints and other specified police records shall be open for public inspection under D.C. Code Ann. § 5-113.06.

The mayor's office has ruled that when a defendant has pleaded guilty to a charge and a videotaped confession was never used against him in court, the privacy rights of the police officers involved and the victim's family bring the videotape under the privacy exemption of the D.C. act. The defendant was found to have forfeited his privacy rights, and parts of the tape could be made public that merely identified him as the perpetrator. *In re Appeal of Molly Pauker, Esq.*, (unnumbered FOIA App.) (Office of the Mayor, Nov. 3, 1989).

No sex offender registration information is available as a public record except those records made public by regulations promulgated by the Mayor. D.C. Code Ann. § 22-4017.

Delaware

Delaware open records law derives by statute through the state's Freedom of Information Act. 29 Del. C. § 10001 *et seq.* (the "Act" or "FOIA").

Statutory exemptions related to criminal records and files are poorly worded and contradictory. Police agencies are willing to release general statistical information but are reluctant to release individual files, often relying on the investigatory records exception. *See* 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(3).

Accident reports are exempt only if the disclosure would constitute an invasion of personal privacy or constitute an investigative file. *See* 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(3); 29

Del. C. § 10002(g)(6).

Police blotters are not exempt; 911 tapes may not be exempt.

Investigatory records in active investigations are exempt under the third exemption the investigatory files exemption. *See* 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(3). Closed records may also still be exempt. *See* Del. Op. Att'y Gen., No. 99-ib14 (Nov. 5, 1999).

Arrest records are exempt under open records exemption four except an individual's own record. 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(4).

Past practice suggests that compilations of criminal histories may be released. *Bd. of Managers of Delaware Justice Info. Sys. v. Gannett Co.*, 808 A.2d 453 (Del. Super. 2002).

As a matter of practice, investigatory reports are released to victims, though the Act appears to treat the information as exempt. *See* 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(3).

Confessions are exempt under both exemption three and exemption four. *See* 29 Del. C. §§ 10002(g)(3), (4).

Information on confidential informants is exempt if the disclosure would constitute an endangerment to local, state or national welfare and security under open records exemption five. 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(5).

Police techniques could be exempt under open records exemptions five. 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(5), (16). *See also* Del. Op. Att'y Gen., No. 05-ib19 (Aug. 1, 2005).

Mug shots may be exempt under exemption four. 29 Del. C. § 10002(g)(4).



AP PHOTO BY MICHAEL PROBST

Information from active investigations can be withheld under most state open records acts.

Florida

The Florida open records law is codified at Fla. Stat. sections 119.01 to 119.15. As a general rule, accident reports are subject to chapter 119 disclosure requirements. However, police accident records often encompass exempt information, such as confessions or investigatory data.

Police blotters are subject to public inspection.

To the extent that records of 911 tapes are not otherwise statutorily exempt from the mandates of the Public Records Law (Chapter 119) (i.e., confessions, etc.), they are subject to public inspection.

The Legislature has exempted from public inspection certain criminal intelligence and investigative records and files. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.07(3)(f). The police investigative/intelligence records exemption only applies when such records are active. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.07(3)(b). Criminal intelligence/investigative information is considered to be "active" while such information is directly related to pending prosecutions or appeals. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.011(d). Once the conviction and sentence have become final, the exemption no longer applies. *State v. Kokal*, 562 So.2d 324 (Fla. 1990). Records disclosed to a criminal defendant are not exempt as investigative or intelligence information. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.011(3)(c)(5).

The following information relating to arrest records is not considered to be criminal intelligence/investigative information and is available for inspection: the name, sex, age and address of a person arrested; the time, date and location of the incident and of the arrest; the crime charge; documents given or required by law or agency rule to be given to the person arrested; and information and indictments except as provided in Fla. Stat. secs. 905.26 119.011(3)(c).

Juvenile records traditionally have been treated differently from other records within the criminal justice system. The Florida Juvenile Justice Act exempts most information pertaining to juveniles. Fla. Stat. sec. 39.045(5). However, Fla. Stat. sec. 39.045(9) authorizes a law enforcement agency to release for publication the records of a child taken into custody under certain limited circumstances, such as where the juvenile has been taken into custody for a violation of law which would be a felony if committed by an adult.

Criminal histories, like other non-exempt public records, are subject to the statutory disclosure requirements of the Public Records Law, Chapter 119. However, courts have the power to seal or expunge records containing criminal history information under statutorily specified circumstances. Fla. Stat. sec. 943.058.

The name, sex, age and address of the victim of a crime is open to public inspection under the Public Records Law. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.011(3)(c)(2), but other information concerning victims, such as the victim's telephone number or address or personal assets, is exempt, Fla. Stat. 119.03(3)(s).

Information revealing the "substance of a confession" of a person arrested or of witness lists exchanged pursuant to the provisions of Fla. R. Crim. P. 3.220 is not subject to the disclosure requirements until such time as the charge is finally determined by adjudication, dismissal or other disposition. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.07(3)(k).

Information revealing the identity of confidential informants or sources is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 119. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.07(3)(c).

Information revealing police surveillance techniques, procedures or personnel, and information revealing undercover personnel of any criminal justice agency is not subject to public inspection. Fla. Stat. sec. 119.07(3)(d).

Mug shots are subject to public inspection unless they are exempt criminal intelligence information or are otherwise exempt. Fla. Stat. § 119.011(1); Fla. Stat. § 119.07(3)(b).

Georgia

The Georgia Open Records Act ("the Act") specifically provides that "initial police arrest reports and initial incident reports"



are public records and must be disclosed. O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(4).

In 1999, the General Assembly limited access to individual Uniform Motor Vehicle Accident reports to those parties named in the report or those that otherwise have a "need" for the report as defined by statute. O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(4.1).

The Act permits access to public records of an emergency "911" system, except information which would reveal the name, address, or telephone number of a person placing the call. O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(16).

The Act exempts records of pending investigations. O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(4). Records related to closed or terminated investigations are therefore subject to disclosure under the Act.

The Act specifically provides that initial police arrest reports are public records. O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(4).

Under O.C.G.A. § 35-3-34(d.2) the public may obtain access to records of in-state felony convictions through the Georgia Crime Information Center or local law enforcement agencies. *See Napper v. Georgia Television Co.*, 257 Ga. 156, 356 S.E.2d 640 (1987).

The Act exempts records the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of a confidential source. O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(3).

The Act does not exempt records of confessions, records identifying crime victims, records revealing police techniques, or mug shots.

Hawaii

Open records law in Hawaii is represented by the state's Uniform Information Practices Act ("UIPA"). Act 262, 14th Leg., Reg. Sess. (1988), *reprinted in* 1988 Haw. Sess. Laws 473 (codified at Haw. Rev. Stat. ch. 92F (Supp. 1991).

The government may justify a denial of a request for police records by invoking particularly one of two UIPA exemptions. It may cite Section 92F-13(2), which excepts "[g]overnment records pertaining to the prosecution or defense of any judicial or quasi-judicial action to which the State or any county is or may be a party, *to the extent that such records would not be discoverable*." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 92F-13(2) (emphasis added). In other instances it may cite Section 92F-13(3), which excepts "[g]overnment records that, by their nature, must be confidential in order for the government to avoid the frustration of a legitimate government function." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 92F-13(3).

Monthly supplemental homicide reports prepared by county policy departments must be made available for public inspection and copying. Supplemental Homicide Reports, Office of Information Practices ("OIP") Op. Ltr. No. 94-1 (Mar. 11, 1994). The reports contain information concerning the age, gender, and race of the victim(s) and offender(s); the weapon used; and the circumstances of the homicides.

Copies of traffic citations are available for public inspection and copying. Public Access to City and County of Honolulu Traffic Citations, OIP Op. Ltr. No. 95-20 (Aug. 21, 1995).

Police blotters, chronological records of police arrests, are public records when they concern adults. Public Access to Police Blotter Information, OIP Op. Ltr. No. 91-4 (Mar. 25, 1991).

In *Burnham Broad. Co. v. County of Hawaii*, Civ. No. 92-0161 (Haw. 3d Cir. Mar. 1992), a Hawaii court found that a county government agency was required to release 911 tapes and that its failure to do so created agency liability for the media plaintiffs' court costs and attorneys' fees, but privacy concerns could outweigh the public's interest in agency accountability when 911 tapes involve living individuals.

Investigative reports are confidential if their disclosure would likely interfere with agency law enforcement activities, frustrate a legitimate government function, or reveal deliberative processes. An examination of all factors is necessary to determine whether such reports must be disclosed. *See, e.g.*, RFO 98-004 - Honolulu Police Department; Request for Opinion on *The Honolulu Advertiser; Request for Internal Affairs Reports*, OIP Op. Ltr. No. 98-5 (Dec. 20, 1998). Investigatory records regarding closed criminal investigations should be made available after redaction of information identifying the victim, witnesses and defendant's Social Security number, home address, and home telephone number. Release of Police Records, OIP Ltr. Op. No. 99-2 (Apr. 5, 1999).

Section 831-3.1 prohibits the dissemination by the state of any record of arrest that is not followed by a valid conviction, convictions which have been expunged, convictions in which no sentence is imposed, and misdemeanor convictions after the lapse of 20 years. *Cf.* Request for Written Opinion Regarding Disclosure of Arrest Records, OIP Op. Ltr. No. 97-5 (June 10, 1997).

Disclosure of a confession while a case is still open may be denied if its disclosure might threaten to frustrate a legitimate government function or interfere with law enforcement measures.

The UIPA has no *specific* general exception for information compiled for law enforcement purposes that would, if disclosed, identify a confidential informant or reveal confidential investigative techniques. Nevertheless, the OIP has exempted from disclosure agency records that would interfere with investigative or law enforcement procedures of agencies.

Standards of police conduct are not confidential unless they concern purely internal matters. Disclosure of case-specific police techniques, on the other hand, may be protected if disclosure would frustrate the legitimate government function of law enforcement. *See* Public Access to General Order Nos. 528, 601, 602, 604, 606, 804, and 805, OIP Op. Ltr. No. 95-13 (May 8, 1995).

Mug shots are government records for the purposes of the UIPA. Police Department Mug Shots, OIP Op. Ltr. No. 94-12 (June 29, 1994). However, when an arrest record which includes the mug shots is expunged, the mug shots must remain confidential. OIP Op. Ltr. 03-09 (June 26, 2003). Moreover, after one year from the date of a person's arrest, the mug shot is protected from disclosure unless: (1) an active prosecution of the charge is pending, or (2) the arrest results in a conviction.

Idaho

Police records are subject to disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code § 9-335, which generally exempts active and inactive investigatory records.

Accident reports should be available to the public under the terms of the statute, although they are not expressly discussed.

Police blotters should also be available to the public under the terms of the statute, although they are not expressly discussed.

911 tapes are handled in an erratic manner by Idaho law enforcement agencies. Although there is no express exception that applies to such tapes, agencies claim that release of the tapes would constitute an invasion of privacy.

Records of active investigations compiled for law enforcement purposes by a law enforcement agency are generally exempt, Idaho Code § 9-335(1), but 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; (c) constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; (d) disclose the identity of a confidential source or confidential information furnished only by the confidential source; (e) disclose investigative techniques or procedures; or (f)

endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel. Records of inactive investigations shall be disclosed unless the disclosure would violate the same provisions. Idaho Code § 9-335(2).

Arrest records should be available for public inspection and generally there is little difficulty in obtaining such records.

The identity of a crime victim is generally kept confidential by law enforcement agencies until the filing of a criminal complaint. This is based upon agency claims that the victim's privacy rights must be protected. There is no express exemption in the statutes, however, which specifically exempts the name of a crime victim from disclosure.

Confessions are not specifically addressed in the Idaho open records statutes. Most law enforcement agencies and prosecutors consider confessions to be "investigative records" and therefore exempt from disclosure, unless and until the confession is filed with the court or introduced in open court.

Names of confidential informants are exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code § 9-335(1).

Information concerning police techniques is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code § 9-335(1).



Access to mug shots is inconsistent, even from town to town in the same state. The City of Los Angeles reportedly refuses to release mug shots unless investigators decide a picture will help with a criminal investigation, but neighboring jurisdictions and county and state officials often release them. Top, from left: Nick Nolte, Mel Gibson, Hugh Grant; bottom, from left: Paris Hilton, Nicole Richie, Lindsay Lohan.

Mug shots should be, and generally are, available to the public under the public records act.

Illinois

Open records law in Illinois is codified primarily through the state's Freedom of Information Act at 5 ILCS 140/1 to 11.

Traffic accident reports, rescue reports and records that identify witnesses to traffic accidents may be provided by agencies (except in a case for which a criminal investigation is ongoing) without constituting a clearly unwarranted per se invasion of personal privacy, which would otherwise make the records exempt. *See* 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(b)(v).

Police blotters and chronologically maintained arrest records are open. *See* 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(d)(I). Arrest information is also to be provided to the news media under the arrest reports provision of the State Records Act, 5 ILCS 160/4a; the article of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois concerning the Department of State Police, 20 ILCS 2605/2605-302; the Local Records Act, 50 ILCS 205/3b; and the Campus Security Act, 110 ILCS 12/15.

911 tapes are not specifically exempt, so they are open unless, possibly, a law enforcement agency invokes exemptions under 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(b)(c), (e) or (v).

Investigatory records are closed. *See* 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(c)(i) to (viii). The statute makes no distinction between active and closed files.

Compilations of criminal histories are closed except for specific exemptions listed in the Act. *See* 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(d)(I) to (v).

The Act seals the identity of victims and other "persons who file complaints with or provide information to administrative, investigative, law enforcement or penal agencies." *See* 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(b)(v). This includes community liaisons to the police department. *Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety v. City of Chicago*, 348 Ill. App. 3d 188, 808 N.E. 2d 56, 283 Ill. Dec. 506 (1st District, 2004). Also, releasing the identity of victims of most crimes probably would not be considered an invasion of privacy under the common law.

Confessions are possibly closed until admitted in court. *See* 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(c)(I) to (iii).

Records related to confidential informants and police techniques are closed. *See* 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(c)(iv) and (v).

The Act does not specifically address mug shots, but they are generally open.

Indiana

Although the Indiana Access to Public Records Act does not specifically address written reports of accident investigations (as opposed to the notation of an accident on a police blotter), Ind. Code § 9-26-2-3 provides a right of access to reports created under the motor vehicle code.

Police agencies must maintain and disclose a daily log or record that lists suspected crimes, accidents or complaints, as well as the time, substance and location of all complaints or requests for assistance received by the agency, as well as victim information in most cases. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-5(c).

The law does not specifically address 911 tapes. Presumably these tapes would be available unless they were deemed to be investigatory records. *See also* Ind. Code § 16-31-2-11.

The statute leaves it to the discretion of the police agency whether it will release or hold confidential its investigatory records. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-4(b)(1). There is no distinction made between open or closed



investigations.

The following information must be made available on arrest: identifying information (including name, age and address), the charges on which the arrest is based, and information relating to the circumstances of the arrest (such as the time and location of the arrest, the arresting officer, and the arresting law enforcement agency). Ind. Code § 5-14-3-5(a).

The statute requires the disclosure of the name and age of any victim, unless the victim is a victim of a sex crime. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-5(c)(3)(B).

There is no specific provision on the disclosure of confessions, confidential informants, records containing police techniques, or mug shots. These would fall in the general category of discretionary police investigative records.

Iowa

Open records law by statute in Iowa can be found in chapter 22 of the state code.

Accident reports filed by law enforcement officers (not individuals involved in the accident) are available to any party to an accident, the party's insurer, agent, attorney or the attorney general upon written request and payment of $4.00 fee. Iowa Code § 321.271. 70 Op. Att'y Gen. 420, 421.

Investigative records, including blotter information, is confidential, but the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances surrounding a crime or incident shall not be kept confidential, except in those unusual circumstances where disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of an individual. Iowa Code § 22.7(5).

Records of closed investigations are ordinarily treated by law enforcement as public, subject to applicable exceptions.

911 tapes are presumably public information, but information about criminal activity which peace officers receive from third parties is confidential. *State Ex Rel. Shanahan v. Iowa District Court*, 356 N.W. 2d 523, 528 (Iowa 1984).

Records of current and prior arrests are public records. Iowa Code § 22.7(9).

Records of police techniques are closed. Iowa Code § 21.5(1)(g) and (h).

Mug shots are not addressed in the act but are presumably public.

Kansas

Open records law in Kansas is codified through the Kansas Open Records Act, K.S.A. 45-215, *et seq*., ("KORA").

Accident reports are open to the public. K.S.A. 45-217(b). *See also* Op.Atty.Gen. 79-17 (1979)).

Police blotters are open to the public. K.S.A. 45-217(b). The incident based reporting system code sheet used by law enforcement agencies is a public record that must be disclosed upon request. Op.Atty. Gen. 93-9 (1993).

911 tapes are not specifically addressed, but presumably open unless part of a criminal investigation. K.S.A. 45-221(a)(10).

Investigatory records are generally closed to the public.

However, a district court may order disclosure in an action brought under K.S.A. 45-222 (civil remedies to enforce KORA) if the court finds that disclosure, among other things, is in the public interest and would not compromise investigations. K.S.A. 45-221(a)(10).

Records compiled in the process of detecting, preventing or investigating violations of criminal law are not open. Mug shots are not open. Op.Atty.Gen. 87-25 (1987).

Documents stating charges filed against individuals in municipal court and specifying scheduled court dates are open. Op.Atty. Gen. 87-145 (1987). Jail books listing persons in jail are open. Op.Atty.Gen. 87-25 (1987). However, correctional records pertaining to an identifiable inmate are exempt from disclosure. K.S.A. 45-221(a)(29). Op.Atty. Gen. 84-124 (1984). Op.Atty.Gen. 82-226 (1982).

Juvenile offender records generally cannot be disclosed unless a K.S.A. 38-1608(a) statutory exception applies. Op.Atty.Gen. 95-94 (1995).

The name, address, phone number or any other information which would specifically identify the victim of a sexual offense, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3501 *et seq*., may not be revealed. K.S.A. 45-221(a)(10)(F). Information concerning other victims is not specifically addressed and is presumably open for inspection unless part of a criminal investigation. K.S.A. 45-221(a)(10).

Confessions are not specifically addressed, but presumably open unless they are part of a criminal investigation. K.S.A. 45-221(a)(10).

The identity of an undercover agent or informant is confidential. K.S.A. 45-221(a)(5).

Mug shots are not open. Op.Atty.Gen. 87-25 (1987).

Kentucky

As per the Kentucky Open Records Act ("ORA"), police records relating to ongoing or prospective investigations are exempt from disclosure. Once the investigation is completed, the records are open to inspection. *See* KRS 61.878(1)(h). Police records of juveniles are exempt. *See* 93-ORD-42 (discussing exemption mandated by KRS 610.320(3)).

Accident reports are presumably open. Police blotters are presumably open unless "the disclosure of the information would harm the agency by revealing the identity of informants not otherwise known or by premature release of information to be used in a prospective law enforcement action or administrative adjudication." KRS 61.878(1)(h).

911 tapes are generally open; nondisclosure of any tape "must be justified with specificity and with reference to the particular statutory exemption upon which the agency relies." 94-ORD-144.

Arrest records are open. 93-ORD-42.

An administrative regulation forbids the release of "[c]entralized criminal history records maintained by the Kentucky Justice Cabinet . . . except as provided in KRS 17.150." 200 KAR 1:020 § 4(6).

Records identifying victims are open under the records law. See 94-ORD-133.

Confessions are open unless they would disclose informants or release information to be used later "in a prospective law enforcement action or administrative adjudication." KRS 61.878(1)(h). Records identifying confidential informants are exempt. *See* KRS 61.878(1)(h).

Mug shots are presumably open.

Louisiana

As per the Louisiana Public Records Act, accident reports are available to parties to accidents, insurers, attorneys, and "news-gathering organizations." La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:4(24); § 32:398(H), (K)

Police blotters and booking information summaries shall always be open for public inspection. *Id.*; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3(A)(4); Op. Att'y Gen. 78-1159. The information contained in an outstanding warrant is public record, and is not outweighed by privacy interests. Op. Att'y Gen. 95-294.

Despite their historical treatment as public records (Ops. Att'y Gen. 97-233, 96-89, 93-152, 92-209, 90-576), the state First Circuit recently held that 911 tapes are protected under the "privileged communications between a health care provider and patient" exception in the Public Records Act. *Hill v. East Baton Rouge Parish Dep't of Emergency Med. Servs.*, No. 2005 1236, 2005 La. App. LEXIS 2611 (La. App. 1st Cir. Dec. 22, 2005) (citing La. R.S. § 44:4.1(B)(5)).



AP PHOTO BY *THE EXPRESS-TIMES*

Bethlehem, Pa., Police Commissioner Francis R. Donchez pulls a criminal records file at police headquarters for a reporter who requested information as part of a 2005 statewide FOIA audit.

Records of active investigations are exempt, except for the initial police report. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3(A)(l), (4). Records of closed investigations are public records only after pending or reasonably anticipated litigation is finally adjudicated or settled. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3(A)(l).

Arrest records are exempt until the arrested party has been adjudged or pleads guilty. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3. Op. Att'y Gen. 97-417.

Compilations of criminal histories are public information, if they do not pertain to a pending or reasonably anticipated criminal prosecution. *See* Op. Att'y Gen. 77-1370 and *State v. Sanders*, 357 So. 2d 1089 (La. 1978).

The act does not require that victims be identified in the initial investigation report. Nor does it prohibit disclosure in that report of the identity of victims except for victims of sexual crimes. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3(A)(4)(b).

Confessions are exempt during pendency of criminal litigation. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3(A)(l).

Records identifying confidential informants are exempt. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3(A)(2).

Records disclosing police techniques are exempt. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44:3(A)(3). But a general assertion that certain documents reveal investigative techniques is insufficient to justify the privilege.

An opinion of the Attorney General suggests that mug shots are not available for inmates or ex-offenders without special authorization from the Department of Corrections. Op. Att'y Gen. 94-338.

Maine

Open records law in Maine is codified through the state's Freedom of Access Act ("FOAA") in sections 401-410 of Title 1 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated.

Accident reports are generally available.

When a police blotter is used, it is generally an available record.

Transcripts of 911 calls are available to the public. The transcript will not contain names, addresses or telephone numbers of persons placing the call or receiving assistance. Upon good cause shown by the requester, a court may release the audio tape. 25 M.R.S.A. § 2929.

Records of active and inactive investigations are subject to the same statute. Pursuant to 16 M.R.S.A. § 614(1), reports or records that contain intelligence and investigative information and that are prepared by, prepared at the direction of or kept in the custody of a criminal justice agency are confidential and may not be disseminated if there is a reasonable possibility that public release or inspection of the reports or records would interfere with law enforcement or invade personal privacy.

Arrest records are available. 16 M.R.S.A. §§ 611-622.

The identity of a victim generally receives no special treatment under the FOAA statute or any related law. However the identity of minor victims of sexual offenses is confidential and prosecutors shall refrain from unnecessary pre-trial publicity that might reveal the minor's identity. 30-A M.R.S.A. § 288.

The availability of a confession is controlled by the availability of investigatory records of the offense involved. 16 M.R.S.A. §§ 611-622.

Records revealing confidential informants are not available. 16 M.R.S.A. §§ 611-622.

Records describing police techniques are confidential. 16 M.R.S.A. § 614(1)(G).

Mug shots are available. 16 M.R.S.A. §§ 611-622.

Maryland

Open records law in Maryland is codified through the state's Public Information Act ("PIA"), Md. Code Ann., State Gov't §§ 10-611 to 10-628.

Accident reports are closed to attorneys



or their agents or employees for marketing or soliciting legal services, or to anyone working on behalf of such. § 10-616(h)(2). Otherwise, accident reports are open for public inspection.

Police blotters are not exempt from disclosure, because they are not records of investigations or investigatory files. *See* §§ 10-616(h), 10-618(f).

911 tapes are public records, except for those portions exempted from disclosure for other reasons. 71 Op. Att'y Gen. 288 (1986).

Investigatory records may be closed under specified circumstances. § 10-618(f). The State's Attorney is neither required nor authorized to disclose a police investigative report or any part of it that was used for grand jury proceedings. *Office of the State Prosecutor v. Judicial Watch Inc.*, 356 Md. 118, 133, 737 A.2d 592, 600 (1999). Records of active investigations conducted by the Attorney General, a State's Attorney, city or county attorney, police department or sheriff may be closed. § 10-618(f). Once an investigation is closed, investigatory files are subject to disclosure, based upon an amendment to the comparable FOIA exemption. *See Fioretti*, 351 Md. at 83, 716 A.2d at 267; *Bowen v. Davison*, 135 Md. App, 252, 761 A.2d 1013, 1015 (2000).

Arrest records are open, because they are not records of investigations or investigatory files. 63 Op. Att'y Gen. 543 (1978); *see also* § 10-616(h), 10-618(f).

Compilations of criminal histories are open, since they are not records of investigations or investigatory files. *See* §§ 10-616(h), 10-618(f).

Victims' names and addresses are open to disclosure under the PIA. *See* §§ 10-616(h), 10-618(f). However, the custodian of such a record would be required under the PIA to consider not only the privacy interests of the victim, but also assertions about the public interest in disclosure that are made by the requester. 77 Op. Att'y Gen. 227 (1992).

Disclosure of confessions, if part of an investigatory file, may be denied. § 10-618(f). Otherwise, the confession is a non-exempt and, therefore, producible part of the police record. § 10-616(h).

Records relating to or disclosing confidential informants may be closed to disclosure pursuant to § 10-618(f)(2)(d).

Records relating to or disclosing police or other law enforcement investigative techniques may be closed pursuant to § 10-618(f)(2)(v).

Mug shots that are part of police records are subject to disclosure. § 10-616(h).

Massachusetts

Accident reports are routinely available. See General Law c. 66, § 10(a).

Police logs listing, in chronological order, responses to valid complaints, crimes reported, names and addresses of persons arrested and charges against such persons, are public records. G.L. c. 41, § 98F.

911 tapes are available subject to investigatory exceptions.

Investigatory records for active investigations are normally not available. G.L. c. 4, § 7, cl. 26(f). Records of closed investigations are available if disclosure would not "probably so prejudice the possibility of effective law enforcement that such disclosure would not be in the public interest." G.L. c. 4, § 7, cl. 26(f).

A police log record of arrests is open. G.L. c. 41, § 98F.

Criminal Offense Record Investigation (CORI) exemptions may apply to certain records relating to criminal histories, including criminal charges, arrests, pre-trial proceedings or other judicial proceedings where the information sought was recorded as a result of the initiation of criminal proceedings. G.L. c. 6, § 167-178B. If information being requested does not concern a crime for which incarceration is possible, then the record is public. CORI law also does not apply to evaluative information (records primarily used in connection with bail, pre-trial or post-trial release proceedings, sentencing, correctional and rehabilitative planning, probation, or parole) or intelligence information (records and data compiled by a criminal justice agency for the purpose of criminal investigation). *See* G.L. c. 6, § 167.

Criminal records may be obtained if evidence is offered that the public interest in disseminating the requested CORI outweighs the personal privacy interests of the subjects whose information is sought. Such information can be obtained only from the Criminal History Systems Board in Boston.

Names of victims of rape and sexual assault are confidential. G.L. c. 41, § 97D.

No statutory restriction applies to confessions but they are normally not available. It is unethical for a lawyer or District Attorney to make pre-trial announcement or release of such information. Massachusetts Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 3.6 (*cited in* Supreme Judicial Court Rule 3:07).

Names of confidential informants are normally not available. Massachusetts recognizes an absolute informant privilege, *Worthington v. Scribner*, 109 Mass. 487 (1872); *District Attorney v. Flatley*, 419 Mass. 507, 510, 646 N.E.2d 127, 129 (1995), except in the case of non-confidential information and informants, *Commonwealth v. Congdon*, 265 Mass. 166, 174, 165 N.E. 467, 469 (1928).

Information on police techniques and procedures is available if released by police. Otherwise, probably not. *See* G.L. c. 4, § 7 cl. 26(f); c. 39, § 23B(4).

There are no statutory or case law restrictions on release of mug shots, although the investigatory exception may apply in some circumstances. Generally, release is probably discretionary with law enforcement authorities.

Michigan

Open records law in Michigan is codified through the state's Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. ("MCLA") §§ 15.231 - .246.

The names and addresses of persons who had been injured, potentially injured or killed in automobile accidents are subject to the FOIA privacy exemption. *Baker, P.C. v. City of Westland*, 245 Mich. App. 90, 627 N.W.2d 27 (2001)

Police incident reports are generally public unless the public body can justify the application of a FOIA exemption. *See Evening News Ass'n v. City of Troy*, 417 Mich. 481, 339 N.W.2d 421 (1983).

According to the Attorney General, a law enforcement agency may refuse to release the name of a person who has been arrested, but not charged, in a complaint or information, with commission of a crime, on the grounds that disclosure would result in a "clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy." 1979-80 Op. Att'y Gen. 255, 282 (1979). Similarly, a public body may withhold records showing the final disposition of an arrest record of a person found not guilty or where there was a decision not to prosecute, because disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of an arrested person's right to privacy in the absence of a public interest in his or her record. 1979-80 Op. Att'y Gen. at 282-83.

Since a sex crime complainant's past sexual history would concern intimate details of a highly personal nature, it would be exempt from disclosure as an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, as would the complainant's address and telephone number and the names of parents and their address and telephone number. *Pennington v. Washtenaw County Sheriff*, 125 Mich. 556, 336 N.W.2d 828 (1983).

Confessions are presumably open.

Records identifying confidential in-

formants are generally exempt. *See* MCLA § 15.243(1)(b)(iv) and MCLA § 15.243(1)(s)(i).

The FOIA does not create any prohibition against the release of file photographs taken of criminal suspects by law enforcement officials. 1979-80 Op. Att'y Gen. 468, 470 (1979). However, while such photographs are public records under the FOIA, they may in some circumstances be exempt -- as where a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy may occur in the release of such photographs (MCLA § 15.243(1)(a)). Nevertheless, booking photos have been held not to be entitled to exemption from disclosure under the FOIA where the subject involved had been arrested, charged in open court and was awaiting trial. *Detroit Free Press v. Oakland County Sheriff*, 164 Mich. App. 656, 418 N.W. 2d 124 (1987).



AP PHOTO BY BOB MACDONNELL, *THE HARTFORD COURANT*

Universal health care protesters were handcuffed and arrested in front of the Conn. governor's office in the State Capitol in 2007.

Minnesota

Open records law in Minnesota is primarily codified through the Minnesota Data Practices Act ("MGDPA").

In regard to police-related records, access to public records is governed by the Section entitled "comprehensive law enforcement data." § 13.82. Section 13.82 attempts to categorize specific actions and information that involve law enforcement functions and that would, in most cases, form the nucleus of official actions. For example, subdivision 2 of the section identifies public "arrest data." Subdivision 3 requires that "request for service data," or data documenting service requests by the public, be accessible. Subdivision 4 allows access to "response or incident data," which document action taken by the law enforcement agency.

There is no specific provision that deals with accident reports. Since accidents would normally fall within arrest data or response to incident data, and since response or incident data include "responses to traffic accidents," data contained on accident reports would generally be public. § 13.82, subd. 4.

"Police blotter" data are not separately identified in the Act. To the extent that a "police blotter" would include arrest data, such as agency action, resistance encountered, charge or other legal basis for the action, identity and place of custody of arrestee, it would be public.

Generally, audio recordings of 911 telephone calls are not public. A written transcript is available upon request. § 13.82, subd. 4.

Section 13.82, subd. 7 protects "investigative data" collected to prepare a case against a person as confidential, as long as the investigation is active. Subdivision 7 also allows any person to bring action to compel access to investigative data.

"Inactive investigative data" are public. Along with the expiration of formal time periods, an investigation becomes inactive when the agency decides "not to pursue the case." § 13.82, subd. 7.

Section 13.82, subd. 2 identifies "arrest data" that are public. Such data include the actions of the agency, such as resistance encountered or pursuit, the charge, arrest, warrants or other legal basis for the action, the identity of the person arrested or cited and all matters relating to the custody of that person.

Criminal histories, or "rap sheets," have, as a matter of practice, always been available either with respect to an arrested person or generally from the Bureau of Apprehension (BCA). Section 13.87 specifies the criminal history data that are available from the BCA.

Section 13.82 has specific subdivisions protecting the identity of victims of child abuse or neglect or vulnerable adult maltreatment from disclosure. Section 13.82 also protects the identities of victims of criminal sexual conduct, child abuse and vulnerable adults. Subdivision 17 also protects those other victims or witnesses who have requested that they not be identified.

There is no specific provision within § 13.82 that deals with access to "statements" or "confessions." If the statement is given at or about the time of arrest and is documented as a part of the initial report on the incident, it would likely be public under § 13.82, subd. 2 and 6. If the statement or confession was collected while the investigation was active, it would probably be protected from disclosure. § 13.82, subd. 7.

Section 13.82, subd. 17(c) protects the identity of informants "if the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identify of the informant would threaten the personal safety of the informant."

Section 13.82, subd. 25 indicates that "deliberative processes or investigative techniques of law enforcement agencies are confidential."

Booking photographs, meaning the "image" taken by law enforcement officials to identify someone in connection with their arrest, are public. § 13.82, subd. 26.

Mississippi

As per the state's Public Records Act, police records are generally permitted to be closed by law, but frequently open in practice. *See* § 45-29-1. Accident reports are open.

Access to police blotter information, 911 tapes, and confessions depends on the contents of the report, and whether any of the material is subject to other exemptions.

Criminal case files and records related to those cases are generally exempt from the act. Op. Att'y Gen. March 2, 2001 to Carter.

Arrest records are open.

Records that may identify victims are still open, if they are not investigatory record.

Records that would reveal confidential informants may be closed.

Records revealing police techniques may be closed. *See* Op. Att'y Gen. Sept. 7,



1995 to Jerry A. Evans (policy on vehicle searches).

Mug shots are generally open.

Missouri

Open records law in Missouri is primarily codified through the Sunshine Law, Mo.Rev. Stat. §§ 610.010-.035, Arrest Records Law, Mo.Rev.Stat. §§ 610.100-.126), and the Public Records Law, Mo.Rev.Stat. §§ 109.180-.190.

Certain information regarding accident reports may be available if maintained on a law enforcement agency's daily log. Mo.Rev. Stat. § 300.125.

Local law enforcement agencies that maintain a daily log or record that lists suspected crimes, accidents, or complaints are required to make certain limited information available to the public, including the time, substance and location of all complaints or requests for assistance and information relating to the underlying occurrence. Mo.Rev. Stat. § 610.200.

911 tapes are inaccessible to the general public. Mo.Rev.Stat. § 610.150.

Investigation reports are closed records until the investigation becomes "inactive." Mo.Rev.Stat. § 610.100.2. The term "inactive" is defined to include a decision by a law enforcement agency not to pursue a case, the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, or the finality of convictions and exhaustion of all appeals. Mo.Rev.Stat. § 610.100.1(3).

All arrest reports and incident reports are public records. Mo.Rev.Stat. § 610.100.2. However, if a person who is arrested is not charged with an offense within thirty days, or if the charge is dismissed or the person is found not guilty, official records of the arrest and of any confinement incidental to that arrest become closed records.

Law enforcement agencies are afforded discretion to withhold arrest, incident, or other reports or records if they contain information that is "reasonably likely to pose a clear and present danger to the safety of any victim, witness, undercover officer or other person." Mo.Rev.Stat. § 610.100.3.

Law enforcement agencies are afforded discretion to withhold arrest, incident, or other reports or records if they contain information that is "reasonably likely to pose a clear and present danger to the safety of any victim, witness, undercover officer or other person." Mo.Rev.Stat. § 610.100.3.

Montana

As mandated through a state constitutional provision and open records statutes, police records including accident reports, police blotters, 911 tapes, and initial arrest records are all public criminal justice information. *See Barr v. Great Falls Intern. Airport Authority*, 326 Mont. 93, 107 P.3d 471 (2005) (holding arrest record from Alaska contained in national computer database was public criminal justice information). For arrest records, also see *Barr v. Great Falls Intern. Airport Authority*, 326 Mont. 93, 107 P.3d 471 (2005) (holding arrest record from Alaska contained in national computer database was public criminal justice information).

Investigative records, active and closed, computation of criminal histories, confessions, confidential informants, and police techniques are all confidential criminal justice information subject to the balancing test. *See also* Montana Criminal Justice Information Act of 1979, Mont. Code Ann. §§ 44-5-101 to -515 (1987); *Engrav v. Cragun*, 769 P.2d 1224 (1989); 42 A.G. Op. 119 (1988).

Nebraska

As codified within Nebraska Revised Statutes, accident reports appear to be available for inspection in the absence of a specific exemption stating otherwise.

Police blotter information was specifically made public record by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3521(2) (Reissue 1995).

Copies of 911 tapes are occasionally withheld, although there is no statutory authority for such withholding. Some law enforcement agencies take the position that all tapes are investigatory records.

"Records developed or received by law enforcement agencies and other public bodies charged with duties of investigation or examination of persons, institutions, or businesses, when the records constitute a part of the examination, investigation, intelligence information, citizen complaints or inquiries, informant identification, or strategic or tactical information used in law enforcement training" are exempt from disclosure. The public records law does not distinguish between active and closed files.

Arrest records are available for public inspection as a part of criminal history information, notwithstanding the language of the exception for investigatory records. *See* Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-3506; 29-3520 (Reissue 1995).

Compilations of criminal histories are public records. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3520 (Reissue 1995).

No specific statutory provision addresses records that identify victims, confidential informants, or police techniques. To the extent that such information is part of law enforcement investigatory files, it may be withheld from disclosure.

Confessions admitted in evidence at a court hearing closed to the public pursuant to Nebraska Supreme Court guidelines may be sealed.

Mug shots are public records. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3521(1) (Reissue 1995).

Nevada

Active investigation records are not specifically closed by statute, but the balancing test set forth in *Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630, 798 P.2d 144 (1990), generally weighs in favor of closure. Inactive investigation records are more likely to be considered open under the balancing test.

Compilations of criminal histories are closed to the general public, but must be disclosed to any "reporter for the electronic or printed media in his professional capacity for communication to the public." N.R.S. 179A.100(5)(l).

Records such as accident reports, police blotters. 911 tapes, arrest records, confessions, mug shots are presumably open. Records identifying victims are presumably open but some police agencies are slow to release victim information.

Records that would identify confidential informants may be closed. Protecting confidential sources is specifically listed as a balancing test factor in *Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630, 798 P.2d 144 (1990).

Records revealing police techniques may be closed. Protecting confidential police techniques is specifically listed as a balancing test factor in *Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw*, 106 Nev. 630, 798 P.2d 144 (1990).

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire "right to know" law is contained within RSA Ch. 91-A, as amended, and is entitled "Access to Public Records and Meetings" (hereinafter "Statute").

The status of investigatory records is controlled by the law enforcement records of the Federal FOIA, 5 U.S.C. Sec. 552(b)(7), adopted by *Lodge v. Knowlton*, 118 N.H. 574 (1978), meaning that they are presumably open unless they interfere with investigations or invade personal privacy.

Arrest records, by custom and practice, are considered public, unless the government can establish an exemption under *Lodge v. Knowlton*, 118 N.H. 574 (1978).

The statute does not explicitly cover accident reports or police blotters, but the

general practice is that these records are public.

There are no reported decisions involving 911 tapes, identities of victims, confessions, confidential informants, police techniques or mug shots.

The status of criminal history record information is governed by the State Security and Privacy Plan.



AP PHOTO BY COREY S. KRASKO, *THE SOUTHWEST TIMES RECORD*

Two Arkansas state troopers look over an accident reconstruction sketch in 2008. Another trooper was killed in the accident.

New Jersey

As per the state's Open Public Records Act ("OPRA"), accident reports are public records under N.J.S.A. 39:4-131.

The Appellate Division has held that a 911 tape was a government record, did not constitute a criminal investigatory record and was thus accessible, but noted that the decision was based on the particular circumstances in the case. *Serrano v. South Brunswick Tp.*, 358 N.J. Super. 352 (App. Div 2003).

N.J.S.A. 47:1a-1.1 exempts from the definition of government record and thus from access criminal investigatory records which are defined as a record not required by law to be made, maintained or kept on file that is held by a law enforcement agency pertaining to any criminal investigation or related civil enforcement proceeding.

Criminal investigatory records are generally confidential and only information regarding the type of crime, time, location and type of weapon may be released. In the case of a closed investigation, while the records are not statutory public records, police reports and internal police records are considered common law public records which may be subject to disclosure following an *in camera* review and balancing of interests by the court. *See Shuttleworth v. City of Camden*, 258 N.J. Super. 573, 610 A.2d 985 (App. Div. 1992); *Asbury Park Press Inc. v. Borough of Seaside Heights*, 246 N.J. Super. 62, 586 A.2d 870 (Law Div. 1990).

When an arrest is made the public is entitled to the suspect's name, age, residence, occupation, marital status, the charges, the amount of bail and the circumstances surrounding arrest, but not to prior arrest record. N.J.S.A. 47:1A-4.

Access to the State Criminal History Record Information File is limited to specifically authorized agencies. N.J.A.C 13:59-1.1.

If an arrest has been made, information as to the name, address and age of any victim is required to be released unless the victim's family has not been notified or if release of the information would jeopardize the victim's safety or impair an on-going investigation. N.J.S.A. 47:1A-4.

Information regarding a confession is a confidential criminal investigation record until utilized in court proceedings or until the investigation is closed.

Information regarding a confidential informant generally is privileged unless otherwise ordered by a court. *See* N.J.S.A. 2A:64A-28; *Shuttleworth v. City of Camden*, 258 N.J. Super. 573, 610 A.2d 985 (App. Div. 1992).

N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 exempts from the definition of a government record security measures and surveillance techniques which, if disclosed, would create a risk to the safety of person's property.

Police photographs and mug shots are exempt from disclosure under Kean Executive Order No. 123 (1985) and thus exempt under OPRA.

New Mexico

As per the state's Inspection of Public Records Act, accident reports are open. § 29-10-7(5), NMSA 1978.

Police blotters are open; § 29-10-7(2), NMSA 1978.

911 tapes are open, pursuant to the Attorney General's Compliance Guide and unpublished court decisions.

Investigatory records are confidential if the records reveal confidential sources, methods, information or individuals accused but not charged with a crime, without regard to whether the investigation is active or closed. § 14-2-1(D), NMSA 1978.

Arrest records are open; *see* generally § 29-10-7 and § 14-2-1(D), NMSA 1978.

Compilations of criminal histories are presumably open; *see* generally § 29-10-7 and § 14-2-1(D), NMSA 1978.

Records that would identify victims are generally open, but subject to closure if disclosure reveals confidential sources, methods or information that would seriously interfere with the effectiveness of an investigation.

Records of confessions are not clearly open; there is no precedent available.

Records that would reveal confidential informants are not public; § 14-2-1(D), NMSA 1978.

Records containing police techniques are not public if disclosure would reveal a confidential method; § 14-2-1(D), NMSA 1978.

Mug shots are open; *see* generally § 29-10-7 and § 14-2-6(E), NMSA 1978.

New York

Open records law in New York derives from the state's Freedom of Information Law ("FOIL").



Leather-bound books of "police activity logs" in which police officers recorded all of their work-related activities are agency records subject to disclosure under FOIL, even though officers themselves maintained physical possession of the activity logs. *Gould v. New York City Police Dep't*, 89 N.Y.2d 267, 653 N.Y.S.2d 54 (1996).

Accident reports are open, but names and addresses of accident victims can be deleted on privacy grounds.

Police blotters are presumably open.

The Committee on Open Government has expressed the opinion that 911 tapes can be viewed as records compiled in the ordinary course of business and as such, should generally be subject to disclosure. Comm. Open Gov't, FOIL-AO-3734 (1985); FOIL-AO-3540 (1984).

An agency may deny access to records or portions thereof that are compiled for law enforcement purposes and which, if disclosed, would interfere with law enforcement investigations or judicial proceedings. N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 87(2)(e)(i) (McKinney 1988).

Arrest records are generally open.

The FOIL does not directly exempt from disclosure compilations of criminal histories. The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, which compiles criminal histories, is governed by a statutory directive to adopt measures to assure the security and privacy of identification and information data in its possession. N.Y. Exec. Law § 837(8) (McKinney 1982). The division has relied upon this statutory provision to promulgate regulations exempting information in its criminal history files from disclosure on the basis that disclosure would result in an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. 9 N.Y.C.R.R. 6150.4(b)(6) (1978).

Convictions records are available under FOIL. *See Geames v. Henry*, 173 A.D.2d 825, 572 N.Y.S.2d 635 (2d Dep't 1991).

Records including victim information are generally open; one court rejected a sheriff's practice of withholding reports of offenses when the person reporting the offense indicated a preference that the incident not be released to media. *Johnson Newspaper Corp. v. Call*, 115 A.D.2d 335, 495 N.Y.S.2d 813 (4th Dep't 1985)

An agency may deny access to records or portions thereof that are compiled for law enforcement purposes and which, if disclosed, would identify a confidential source or disclose confidential information relating to criminal investigations. N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 87(2)(e)(iii) (McKinney 1988).

An agency may deny access to records or portions thereof that are compiled for law enforcement purposes and which, if disclosed, would reveal criminal investigative techniques or procedures, except routine techniques and procedures. N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 87(2)(e)(iv) (McKinney Supp. 1988).

There are no cases on whether mug shots must be made available.

North Carolina

Section 132-1.4 of the General Statutes governs criminal investigations and intelligence information records, which generally are not public records. Certain information, however, *is* public, including the time, date, location, and nature of an apparent violation of the law; the name, sex, age, address, employment, and alleged violation of law of a person arrested, charged, or indicted; the circumstances surrounding an arrest; and the contents of "911" calls, except for information that would identify the caller. G.S. § 132-1.4.

Motor vehicle accident reports are public records and are routinely available from the Division of Motor Vehicles. G.S. § 20-166.1.

There is no requirement that law enforcement keep a "police blotter" or "log." The Public Records Law does not contain any exclusion or exemption for such documents.

Many details from arrest records are public information. G.S. § 132-1.4(c). The public records law expressly provides that absent a court order sealing them, the following records are public: arrest and search warrants that have been returned by law enforcement agencies, indictments, criminal summons, and nontestimonial identification orders. G.S. § 132-1.4(k).

Criminal histories as reflected in the records maintained in the offices of the various clerks of court are public records. G.S. 7A-109(a) specifically states that records maintained by clerks of court are open to public inspection. By contrast, criminal history records stored in the computerized Police Information Network (PIN) are not open to public inspection.

Names of victims and complaining witnesses disclosed in arrest documents, charges, indictments, applications for search warrants and similar documents are matters of public record. G.S. § 132-1.4(c)(6).

The public records law does not contain any provision specifically relating to confessions. Ordinarily, the existence of a confession becomes a matter of public record when it is the subject of a pre-trial suppression hearing or when it is offered in evidence at trial.

The public records law provides that information pertaining to confidential informants is within the definition of "records of criminal investigations," which are not public records. G.S. § 132-1.4(b).

The public records law does not address the status of documents disclosing "police techniques." However, it is anticipated that the Attorney General would take the position that information concerning law enforcement techniques is part and parcel of the law enforcement agency's "investigative files," and thus is not a matter of public record.

Mug shots are not explicitly treated under the public records law. Photographs are included within the definition of public records, but they are also included within the definition of records of criminal investigations, which would make them exempt from disclosure. In practice, many law enforcement agencies routinely release mug shots.

North Dakota

North Dakota Century Code § 44-04-18.7 provides that "active criminal intelligence information and active criminal investigative information" are exempt from the open records law. Such information does not include: the arrestee description, including name, date of birth, address, race, sex, physical description, and occupation of arrestee; facts concerning the arrest, including the cause of arrest and the name of the arresting officer; conviction information; disposition of all warrants; a chronological list of incidents, including initial offense report information showing the offense, date, time, general location, officer, and a brief summary of what occurred; a crime summary; radio log; and general registers, including jail booking information.

Accident reports and police blotters are open under N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.7.

Names, addresses, and telephone numbers that must be provided to a 911 public service answering point under N.D.C.C. § 57-40.6-06, may be used only for verifying the location or identity, or both, for response purposes only, of a person calling a 911 answering point for emergency help. N.D.C.C. § 57-40.6-07.

Criminal intelligence and investigative information that is not considered 'active' can be closed to the extent that the information is personal information. When an investigation is inactive with no expectation that it will recommence, there is no ongoing investigation and information regarding the

investigation is open to the public. N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.7.

The state law does not specifically address whether records including victim information, confessions, confidential informants, or police techniques are open.

Mug shots are open under N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.7.

Ohio

Routine incident reports are not exempt. *State ex rel. Steckman v. Jackson*, 70 Ohio St. 3d 420, 639 N.E.2d 83 (1994).

"Nine-one-one tapes in general . . . are public records which are not exempt from disclosure and must be immediately released upon request." *State, ex rel. Cincinnati Enquirer v. Hamilton County*, 75 Ohio St. 3d 374, 662 N.E.2d 334 (1996).

Ohio law makes no distinction between active and inactive or closed investigations, and the exemption applies even where authorities have decided not to file charges. *State ex rel. Thompson Newspapers Inc. v. Martin*, 47 Ohio St. 3d 28, 546 N.E.2d 939 (1989); *State ex rel. Polovischak v. Mayfield*, 50 Ohio St. 3d 51, 552 N.E.2d 635 (1990).

However, investigatory records may lose exemption status after an investigation leads to a prosecution, and all appeals and post-conviction relief are exhausted. *SeeState ex rel. Steckman v. Jackson*, 70 Oho St.3d 420, 639 N.E.2d 83 (1994).

Arrest records are open. *State ex rel. Outlet Communications Inc. v. Lancaster Police Dept.*, 38 Ohio St. 3d 324, 528 N.E.2d 175 (1988).

Criminal histories compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation are not available to the public. 42 U.S.C. § 3789g; Ohio Rev. Code § 109.57.

Arrest histories compiled by local governments are public records. *State ex rel. Lippitt v. Kovacic*, 70 Ohio App. 3d 525, 591 N.E.2d 422 (1991).

Information about victims possessed by the police department is not exempt. *Pinkava v. Corrigan*, 64 Ohio App. 3d 499, 581 N.E.2d 1181 (1990).

Confessions are not exempt per se, but can be withheld to protect the defendant's constitutional right to a fair trial. *State ex rel. Vindicator Printing Co. v. Watkins*, 66 Ohio St. 3d 129, 609 N.E.2d 551 (1993).

The identities of confidential informants is exempt where promises of confidentiality are reasonable. Ohio Rev. Code §§ 149.43(A)(2)(a), (A)(2)(b).

Confidential, non-routine police investigative techniques are exempt. Ohio Rev. Code § 149.43 (A)(2)(c).

Mug shots are not exempt.

Oklahoma

A chronological list of all traffic accidents, including date, time and general location of incident as well as the name of the officer and a brief summary of what occurred is public information. 51 Okla. Stat. Supp. 2005, § 24A.8.A.5. However, collision reports are not public records under the act.

Jail blotter or booking information is open. 51 Okla. Stat. Supp. 2005, § 24A.8.A.8.

While not specifically addressed, 911 tapes would appear to fall under records of public calls recorded or radio logs. 51 Okla. Stat. Supp. 2005, §§ 24A.8.6 and 7.

Investigatory records of the attorney general, county and municipal attorneys are confidential except as required by law to be made public. 51 Okla. Stat. 2001, § 24A.12. Investigatory files are not listed among the files which must be released by law enforcement agencies and thus are presumptively closed unless required by law to be made public or where a court finds that the public interest or the interest of an individual outweighs the reason for denial. 51 Okla. Stat. Supp. 2005, § 24A.8.B. *See also* 1999 Okla. Op. Att'y Gen. 58. However, a public record cannot be removed from the public domain by placing it in an investigatory file. 51 Okla. Stat. 2001 § 24A.20.

A description of arrestees and facts concerning arrests are open. 51 Okla. Stat. Supp. 2005 §§ 24A.8.A.1, 2, 5, 6.

Names of persons convicted of criminal offenses are public. 51 Okla. Stat. Supp. 2005 § 24A.8.A.3.

Upon the request of a victim or the district attorney, the court may order the victim's personal information kept confidential if necessary to protect the victim or victim's immediate family and if the information is not necessary to a defense. 22 Okla. Stat. 2001 § 984.2.

Confessions have not been specifically exempted by statute.

No specific statutory authority protects a confidential informer unless the informer objects to the release of information and the agency makes a good faith finding that its release could be damaging to the objecting individual. 1986 Okla. Op. Att'y Gen. 39; *see also* 12 Okla. Stat. 1991, § 2510.

Oklahoma law does not address whether police techniques and mug shots are open.

Oregon

Disclosure of arrest information or a report of a crime may be delayed if a clear need is shown, including protection of the victim or complaining party. O.R.S. 192.501(3).

Accident reports and police blotters are subject to disclosure.

911 tapes are subject to disclosure (if investigatory material is included, disclosure might be withheld under ORS 192.501(3)).

Investigatory records may be exempt under ORS 192.501(3). Arrest records are generally subject to disclosure. ORS 192.501(3).

Compilations of criminal histories may be available under special circumstances pursuant to ORS 181.540; specifically ORS 181.540(b) concerning computerized criminal offender information, which allows some public availability under rules adopted by the state police.

The name of a crime victim is subject to disclosure. ORS 192.501(3)(d). Criminal victim compensation records are not subject to disclosure, under ORS 147.115.

Under ORS 192.501(3), confessions are not available from law enforcement agencies as investigatory records until evidence of the confession has been submitted in a judicial proceeding or the confession is voluntarily disclosed by the agency. However, his information may be sought under Oregon's open courts constitutional provision, Article I, section 10.

Confidential informant information generally is not subject to disclosure. *See* ORS 192.502(3) and ORS 192.501(3).

Investigatory information compiled for criminal law purposes is generally exempt. ORS § 192.501.

Mug shots are open, subject to ORS 192.501(3).

Pennsylvania

Police records are generally unavailable if they fall within the "investigation exception" of the Right to Know Act. However, there are some circumstances where records may be available.

Accident reports are open, at least so long as they do not serve as a confidential basis for further action. *City of Philadelphia v. Ruczynski*, 24 Pa. D.&C.2d 478 (Phila. Cty. C.P. 1961).

Police blotters specifically have been held to be "public" records, but the request must be directed to the proper custodian. *See Commonwealth v. Mines*, 680 A.2d 1227 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1996); *Lebanon News Publ'g Co. v. City of Lebanon*, 451 A.2d 266 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1982). Whether they would be subject to any exception in the law must be determined on a case-by-case basis. Police incident reports are also public records under the act. *Tapco Inc. v. Township of Neville*, 695 A.2d 460, 465 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1997).

911 tapes may not be "public records" under the act if they do not fulfill the requirement that they form the basis for an agency's decision. *See North Hills News Record v. Town of McCandless*, 722 A.2d 1037 (Pa. 1999).

Investigatory records are non-public under the act. The Act does not distinguish



between active and closed investigatory files.

Arrest records must be disclosed on request, for a fee, to individuals, after certain specified "outdated" information, such as arrests when there has been no disposition after 18 months, has been expunged. 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 9122.

State police regulations and policy statements regarding the responsibilities of bureaus and divisions and regarding the use of deadly force do not fall within the investigation exception and thus are accessible to the public.

Rhode Island

Open records law in Rhode Island derives from the state's Access to Public Records Act ("APRA"). R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 38-2-1 *et seq*.

Records for criminal law enforcement are generally excluded from disclosure by Exemption (D) to the extent that disclosure could interfere with criminal investigations or enforcement proceedings, would deprive a person of a fair trial or impartial proceedings, could reasonably be expected to disclose a confidential source, would disclose investigation or prosecution techniques or procedures, or could endanger the life or safety of an individual. R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

Accident reports are presumably open; there is no specific exemption.

Any records reflecting the initial arrest and any complaint against an adult filed in court by a law enforcement agency are expressly not exempt pursuant to Exemption (D). *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

All telephone calls and all tapes shall remain confidential and be used only for the purpose of handling emergency calls and public safety. *See* R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 39-21.1-17.

Records relating to investigations of crimes are exempt only to the extent that the disclosure could interfere with criminal investigation or enforcement proceedings, would deprive a person of a fair trial or impartial adjudication, could reasonably be expected to constitute a unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source or the information furnished by such a source, would disclose investigation or prosecution techniques or procedures or law enforcement guidelines, or could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or safety of an individual. R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

Adult initial arrest records are public. *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

Compilations of criminal histories are presumably open, subject to qualifications as set forth in Exemption (D); no specific exemption. *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

Records identifying victims are open, subject to qualification as set forth in Exemption (D). *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

Confessions are open, subject to qualification as set forth in Exemption (D). *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

Records that could reasonably be expected to disclose a confidential source are exempt from disclosure pursuant to Exemption (D). *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

Records that would disclose investigation or prosecution techniques are exempt from disclosure pursuant to Exemption (D). *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

There is no provision regarding mug shots; they are presumably open subject to the above stated restrictions. *See* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D).

South Carolina

Automobile accident reports are public, but may not be used for commercial solicitation. S.C. Code Ann. § 56-5-1275.

Police reports that disclose the nature, substance and location of any crime or alleged crime reported as having been committed are public. S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-50(A)(8).

911 tapes are available under the definition of public records, which includes "tapes." S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-20(c).

Active investigative records may be sheltered from disclosure if the public disclosure of the records would interfere with a prospective law enforcement action. S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-40(a)(3); *Turner v. North Charleston Police Dept.*, 351 S.E.2d 583 (S.C. App. 1984). The Supreme Court has rejected the argument that such records, even when the investigation is closed, can be automatically exempt; instead, each report must be examined to determine if portions are subject to the mandatory disclosure requirements of the act. *Newberry Observer v. Newberry County Comm'n. on Alcohol and Drug Abuse*, 417 S.E.2d 870, 20 Media L. Rep. 1420 (S.C. 1992).

Arrest records are subject to disclosure.

Criminal histories are available from the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. S.C. Ann. § 23-3-130.

Information regarding victims of crime may be redacted from police reports if the release of the information would endanger the life, health or property of any person. S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-40(a)(3)(D).

There is no specific exemption regarding confessions, but a law enforcement agency may claim that premature release would interfere with a prospective law enforcement action. S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-40(a)(3).

The identity of confidential informants not otherwise known is sheltered from mandatory disclosure. S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-40(a)(3).

Investigative techniques not known outside the government are not subject to mandatory disclosure. S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-40(a)(3).

There is no specific exemption for mug shots, and they would be available unless the premature release would interfere with a prospective law enforcement action. S.C. Code Ann. § 30-4-30(a)(3).

South Dakota

Accident reports are open. S.D.C.L. §§ 32-34-13, 13.1.

Police blotters are traditionally open. *See* S.D.C.L. § 9-18-2 regarding records of municipal officers generally.

It is not clear whether 911 tapes are required to be open.

Investigatory records are closed, whether active or inactive. S.D.C.L. § 23-5-10.

Arrest records are open in practice. *Also see* S.D.C.L. § 9-18-2 regarding records of municipal officers generally.

Compilations of criminal histories are closed. S.D.C.L. § 23-6-14.

Records that include victim information are generally open, but victims in sex-crimes can suppress their names until an arraignment. S.D.C.L. § 23A-6-22.

Confessions are presumably closed during the investigative stage.

It is uncertain whether records identifying confidential informants are open, but see S.D.C.L. § 23A-35-4.1 regarding the temporary sealing of an affidavit in support of a search warrant.

Access to mug shots is restricted. S.D.C.L. § 23-5-7.

Tennessee

As per the state's Public Records Act, accident reports are generally open. T.C.A. § 55-10-108.

Police blotters are presumably open.

911 tapes are presumably open. *See* Op. Att'y Gen. No. 93-65 (Nov. 29, 1993).

Investigatory records are closed. Tenn. R. Crim. P. 16. The state high court has ruled that closed investigative files not relevant to pending or contemplated criminal action are not excepted by Rule 16.

Arrest records are presumably open,

and compilations of criminal histories are presumably open.

Records identifying victims are presumably open.

Confessions are presumably open, if not part of an active investigatory file.

Mug shots, records identifying confidential informants, or records describing police techniques are presumably open unless contained in an active investigation file.

Texas

Accident reports revealing the date of the accident, the persons involved, and its location along with towing records and 911 call records are privileged and confidential. Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 550.065.

Police dispatch reports are public information that must be released. *City of Lubbock v. Cornyn*, 993 S.W.2d 461, 465-66 (Tex. App.-Austin 1999, no pet.).

The police "blotter," "showup sheet," and arrest sheet are not exempt from disclosure while the offense report, arrest record, and personal history are exempt. *Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 185 (Tex. Civ. App.-Houston [14th Dist.] 1975).

Tape recordings of calls made to 911 constitute public information. Tex. Att'y Gen. ORD-519 (1989). Such records are subject to public disclosure even if they are held by a "911 network district" established under the Emergency Communication District Act. Tex. Health & Safety Code Ann. §§ 772.201-772.300 (formerly Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. Ann. art. 1432d); Tex. Att'y Gen. ORD-519 (1989).

The act specifically exempts records dealing with law enforcement agency investigations. § 552.108. This exception generally covers offense reports and personal history and arrest records maintained for internal use. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 185 (Tex. Civ. App.-Houston [14th Dist.] 1975, *writ ref'd n.r.e.*); Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. OR94-142 (1994). Section 552.108(a)(1) of the act exempts information and internal records held by a law enforcement agency relating to an active investigation. Specifically, information that would interfere with the detection, investigation or prosecution of a crime.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the act exempts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than a conviction or a deferred adjudication.

"Arrest sheets" containing an arrestee's name, race, age, place of arrest, names of arresting officers and offense for which suspect is arrested are required to be released. *Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 at 179-80,188.

The Texas attorney general has noted that "as a rule, . . . the names of complainants are public information. . . . Only in unusual instances, such as where the complainant was the victim of a sexual assault may the identity of a complainant be withheld." Tex. Att'y Gen. ORD-482 (1987).

A synopsis of a reported confession generally is exempt. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 185 (Tex. Civ. App.-Houston [14th Dist.] 1975).

Generally the identity of confidential informants is exempt. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co.*, 531 S.W.2d at 187.

Internal law enforcement detection and investigation methods are generally exempt under section 552.108. *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706, 710 (Tex. 1977).

In cases that are still under active investigation, section 552.108 exempts mug shots from disclosure. Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. OR94-087 (1994). Several attorney general decisions have concluded that when the mug shot was taken in connection with an arrest for which the arrestee was subsequently convicted and the case is closed, information may be withheld only if its release will unduly interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Tex. Att'y Gen. ORD-616 (1993).

Utah

Automobile and watercraft accident reports prepared by operators of vehicles involved in an accident, by witnesses to an accident, or by police officers investigating an accident, may be disclosed to certain groups and individuals, including the news media. Utah Code Ann. §§ 41-6-40(3)(a), 73-18-13(3) (2004). Information provided to the press or member of the broadcast news media, however, may only include the name, age, sex and city of residence of each person involved in the accident, the make and model year of each vehicle involved in the accident, whether each person involved in the accident had insurance coverage, the location of the accident, and a description of the accident. Utah Code Ann. § 41-6-403(d) (2004).

The chronological logs and initial contact reports of law enforcement agencies are generally public records. Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-301(2)(g) (2004).

The state high court in *Fox Television Stations Inc. v. Clary* held that two tape recordings of 911 telephone calls placed by a woman as she was being shot by her estranged husband were public records and ordered the Sheriff's Department to release complete, unredacted copies of the 911 tapes. *Id.* The court concluded that the interests favoring restriction of access, if any, did not clearly outweigh the interests favoring access. Since no other statutory or constitutional exemptions applied, the 911 tapes were presumed public.

Access to investigatory records may be restricted if release of such records (1) reasonably could be expected to interfere with the investigation; (2) reasonably could be expected to interfere with audits, disciplinary, or enforcement proceedings; (3) would create a danger of depriving a person of a right to a fair trial or impartial hearing; (4) reasonably could be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source; or (5) reasonably could be expected to disclose confidential investigative or audit techniques. Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-304(9) (1997).

Arrest warrants after issuance are public records; however, a court may restrict access to the warrant prior to service. Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-301(2)(m) (2004).

Criminal history records and warrant arrest information are available to criminal justice agencies and some noncriminal justice agencies and individuals for specific purposes. The information "may only be used for the purposes for which it was provided and may not be further disseminated." Utah Code Ann. § 53-10-108 (2004).

Victim names are presumed public, although access may be restricted if release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. *See* Utah Code Ann. §§ 63-2-103(13)(a)(ii) (1997), 63-2-301(2)(g), 63-2-302(2)(d) (2004).

There appears to be no Utah statute governing access to confessions, although law enforcement agencies may withhold confessions if release would interfere with an on-going investigation. *See* Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-304(9)(a) (2004).

Records that reasonably could be expected to disclose a confidential police informant are protected from public disclosure. Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-304(9)(d) (2004).

Records that reasonably could be expected to disclose investigative techniques not generally known outside of government are protected from public disclosure. Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-304(9)(e) (2004).

A jail booking photograph is a record under GRAMA. *See KSL-TV v. Juab County Sheriff's Office*, No. 98-01 (Utah State Rec. Comm. Feb. 20, 1998) (citing Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-103(18)). Because such records are not specifically exempted under GRAMA, these records are presumed public. *See id.* (citing Utah Code Ann. § 63-2-201(2) (2004)).

Vermont

Open records law in Vermont is codified at 1 V.S.A. §§ 315-320.

Accident reports, police blotters and arrest records are open.

911 tapes are presumed open, unless they are part of an investigation.

Investigatory records in active investi-



gations are closed; but records in closed investigations are presumed open.

Compilations of criminal histories are presumed open, to the extent comprised of past convictions.

Records identifying victims are presumed open, unless minors are involved.

Confessions are closed if part of an investigation.

Records identifying confidential informants are presumed closed.

Records revealing police techniques are open if related to the management and direction of law enforcement, but closed if part of an ongoing investigation or if release would compromise public safety.

Mug shots are presumed open.

Virginia

Accident reports held by the Department of Motor Vehicles must be released to persons involved in the accident, or their representatives, attorneys or insurance carriers. Va. Code Ann. § 46.2-380.

The act only compels the release of "criminal incident information" in felony cases. "Criminal incident information" is defined as "a general description of the criminal activity reported, the date and general location the alleged crime was committed, the identity of the investigating officer, and a general description of any injuries suffered or property damaged or stolen. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706.(A), (B).

911 tapes qualify as public records and as non-criminal incident information. *See Tull v. Brown*, 255 Va. 177, 494 S.E.2d 855 (1998).

Section 15.2-1722(A) identifies certain personnel, arrest, investigative, and incident records held by sheriffs and chiefs of police. Such records previously were exempt from the act, but in 1999, the General Assembly deleted the language exempting these records.

Documents relating to a closed police investigation of possible misconduct by a named public official were held exempt from disclosure on the grounds that they were personnel records, pursuant to § 2.2-3705.1(1) (formerly § 2.2-3704(B)(3)), by a trial court of Virginia. *Moore v. Maroney*, 258 Va. 21, 27, 516 S.E.2d 9, 13 (1999).

Investigative information need not but may be disclosed unless disclosure is prohibited or restricted under § 19.2-11.2. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706(D).

Chronologically listed records of completed arrests must be disclosed. 1977-1978 Va. Op. Atty. Gen. 486 (January 13, 1978).

Criminal history records shall be disseminated only to the individuals or groups listed in Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-389.

The identity of a victim may be disclosed unless prohibited by § 19.2-11.2, or by another section. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706(D). Victim identity, provided to or obtained by staff in a rape crisis center or a program for battered spouses may be withheld. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3705.2(1).

Confessions are not addressed directly, but are often characterized as "evidence" not subject to disclosure by prosecutors and law enforcement agencies.

Records that would identify anonymous informants need not be disclosed. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706(F)(4).

Records of law-enforcement agencies, to the extent that such records contain specific tactical plans, the disclosure of which would jeopardize the safety and security of law enforcement personnel or the general public may be withheld. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3705.2(4).

Adult arrestee photos are excluded from disclosure to the extent necessary to avoid jeopardizing an ongoing investigation in a felony case. Va. Code Ann. § 2.2-3706(F)(2).

Washington

Accident reports are normally not available as public records. RCW 46.52.080. *Guillen v. Pierce County*, 144 Wn.2d 696, 31 P.3d 628 (2001).

The police blotter, jail register and incident reports are generally available prior to case closure. However, the Public Records Act seals law enforcement records if nondisclosure "is essential to effective law enforcement or for the protection of any person's right to privacy." RCW 42.17.310(1)(d) (recodified as RCW 42.56.240(1), eff. 7/1/06).

The CRPA provides that records of convictions, other formal dispositions adverse to the subject and records of those currently in the criminal justice system (including those on parole) "may be disseminated without restriction." Records on charges that have not resulted in conviction or other adverse disposition and for which formal proceedings are complete are closed to the public. RCW 10.97.050.

911 tapes are available to the extent not covered by the investigative records exemption. *See* RCW 42.17.310(1)(d) (recodified as RCW 42.56. 240(1), eff. 7/1/06).

Specific investigative records, the nondisclosure of which is essential to law enforcement or to protect a person's right to privacy, are exempt from disclosure. RCW 42.17.310(1)(d) (2000). Once the investigation is complete, the records are open. *Hearst Corp. v. Hoppe*, 90 Wn.2d 123, 580 P.2d 246 (1978).

The CRPA restricts access to pre-conviction and nonconviction records generally but not post-conviction records. Records of entry are accessible on a chronological basis, and records of those currently in the criminal justice system are not exempt. RCW 10.97.

The CRPA allows access to records of convictions and records of those currently in the criminal justice system; however, records on charges that have not resulted in conviction or other adverse disposition and for which formal proceedings are over are closed to the public. RCW 10.97.050.

The identity of witnesses, victims and people who file criminal or quasi-criminal complaints with agencies other than the Public Disclosure Commission is exempt if disclosure would endanger a person's life, property or physical safety, so long as the complainant indicates at the time of filing the complaint that the complainant desires it to be confidential. RCW 42.17.310(1)(e) (recodified as RCW 42.56. 240(2), eff. 7/1/06).

There are no specific restrictions on access to confessions unless they fall within the investigative records exemption under the Public Records Act, RCW 42.17.310(1)(d) (recodified as RCW 42.56. 240(1), eff. 7/1/06), or the CRPA. RCW 10.97.050.

Records identifying confidential informants may be exempt pursuant to RCW 42.17.310(1)(d) (recodified as RCW 42.56. 240(1), eff. 7/1/06).

Requesters have generally been able to obtain copies of mug shots as public records, although police, prisons and jails often delay access. RCW 70.48.100.

West Virginia

Police records are generally open; the exemption applies only to (1) "information compiled as part of an inquiry into specific suspected violations of the law" and (2) internal records which reveal "confidential investigative techniques and procedures." Items such as mug shots, police blotters and 911 tapes normally would not meet these prerequisites for confidentiality, and thus should be subject to disclosure.

Records which are "generated pursuant to 'routine administration, surveillance or oversight'" are not exempt.

Various statutes contain more specific provisions governing access to certain types of law enforcement records. Accident reports

which are filed by law enforcement officers with the state Department of Motor Vehicles are available for public inspection at DMV, W. Va. Code § 17A-2-14; 51 Op. Att'y Gen. 556 (1965), and also should be available under the FOIA from the officers directly.

Active investigatory records are exempt from disclosure, W. Va. Code § 29B-1-4(4). However, the exemption should no longer apply once the investigation has concluded. Arrest records and compilations of criminal histories maintained by the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the state police are exempt from disclosure under the provisions of W. Va. Code § 15-2-24, which denies public access to "fingerprints, photographs, records or other information" maintained by the CIB.

There is no specific provision in the FOIA regarding access to such information as confessions, or the identities of victims and informants. The general test --whether the information was "compiled as part of an inquiry into specific suspected violations of the law" or reveals "confidential investigative techniques and procedures" -- will determine whether such records are open to public inspection. This test does not apply to information concerning alleged crimes reported to security or other officials at colleges and universities.

Wisconsin

Motor vehicle accident reports are subject to public inspection. Wis. Stat. § 346.70(4)(f). *State ex rel. Young v. Shaw*, 165 Wis. 2d 276, 477 N.W.2d 340 (Ct. App. 1991). Boating and snowmobile accident reports are open. Wis. Stat. § 30.67(4); 76 Wis. Op. Att'y Gen. 56 (Mar. 25, 1987).

Police blotters are subject to inspection in every case. *Newspapers Inc. v. Breier*, 89 Wis. 2d 417, 279 N.W.2d 179 (1979).

There is no authority with respect to 911 tapes *per se*. However, radio logs are generally subject to inspection. 67 Wis. Op. Att'y Gen. 12 (Jan. 25, 1978). Requests seeking copies of 911 tapes, like all other requests, must be reasonably limited and defined. *See Schopper v. Gehring*, 210 Wis. 2d 208, 213, 565 N.W.2d 187, 189-90 (Ct. App. 1997).

Investigatory records generally are subject to the common law balancing test. *Appleton Post-Crescent v. Janssen*, 149 Wis. 2d 294, 441 N.W.2d 255 (Ct. App. 1989). *Journal/Sentinel Inc. v. Aagerup*, 145 Wis. 2d 818, 429 N.W.2d 772 (Ct. App. 1988). Investigatory records in the hands of the district attorney are absolutely immune from public inspection. *State ex rel. Richard v. Foust*, 165 Wis. 2d 429, 477 N.W.2d 608 (1991).

When an investigation is closed and no prosecution or disciplinary action is either ongoing or contemplated, there is no risk that releasing a police report will interfere with an enforcement proceeding or jeopardize anyone's right to a fair trial. *Linzmeyer v. Forcey*, 2002 WI 84 ¶ 39, 254 Wis. 2d 306, 331, 646 N.W.2d 811, 821.

Records such as the police blotter reporting on arrests in chronological order are subject to inspection, but "rap sheets" compiling an individual's arrest history are probably not. *Newspapers Inc. v. Breier*, 89 Wis. 2d 417, 279 N.W.2d 179 (1979).

There is no statute restricting access to the identity of victims. The record created on procedures for the award of compensation to victims is generally subject to public inspection unless otherwise provided by law. Wis. Stat. § 949.16.

Confessions are subject to the balancing test.

Informants who have received a specific pledge of confidentiality are not subject to having their identifies disclosed. *Mayfair Chrysler-Plymouth Inc. v. Baldarotta*, 162 Wis. 2d 142, 469 N.W.2d 638 (1991). *See also* Wis. Stat. § 905.10 providing informer privilege. Confidential informants' identities are not to be disclosed to subject of information. Wis. Stat. § 19.35(1)(am)2.b.



AP PHOTO BY LOUIS LANZANO

Actor Russell Crowe is taken in handcuffs from a New York police precinct in June 2005 after being arrested for assault.

A mug shot is a "record" under the law, *State ex rel. Borzych v. Paluszcyk*, 201 Wis. 2d 523, 549 N.W.2d 253 (Ct. App. 1996), and inspection is likely to be allowed under *Newspapers Inc. v. Breier*, 89 Wis. 2d 417, 279 N.W.2d 179 (1979).

Wyoming

No provision directly deals with accident reports. The court in *Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785, made it clear that police records may not be withdrawn to protect the privacy of individuals. *See* Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(b).

Police blotters are open. *See Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785.

Information obtained through 911 telephone systems is not available for inspection except to the person in interest, law enforcement personnel, public agencies for the purpose of conducting official business, or pursuant to court order. Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(d)(x) (1977 & Cum. Supp. 1996).

For investigatory records, a balancing test must be applied. *See* Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(b). The balancing test is applied whether the investigation is open or closed. Obviously, the harm caused by any interference with the investigation or prosecution is more likely to occur when the investigation is active.

In *Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785, the police department had a policy of denying access to its "rolling log" and case reports. The court held that the blanket denial of access to these records was improper. *Id.* Access could be denied only on a case-by-case basis when the custodian determined that a particular record included sensitive investigatory material or material compiled for the purpose of prosecution. *Id.* The public interest balancing test must therefore be applied before denying access. *Id.*

"Criminal history records" may be disseminated by Wyoming Criminal Identification Division and local law enforcement agencies and agents for investigatory and intelligence purposes only. Wyo. Att'y Gen. Op. 86-008 (1986).

There is no provision for protecting victims from publicity, and case law does not appear to provide any protection. *See Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785.

Confessions might be exempt, subject to the custodian's discretion if it would interfere with the investigation or prosecution. *See* Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(b) and *Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785.

Records identifying confidential informants might be exempt, subject to the custodian's discretion. *See* Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(b) and *Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785.

Records revealing police techniques might be exempt, subject to the custodian's discretion. *See* Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(b) and *Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785.

There are no provisions for mug shots. *See* Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(b) and *Sheridan Newspapers*, 660 P.2d 785.



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THE CONFLUENCE OF SENSATIONALISM AND NEWS: MEDIA ACCESS TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO 'KNOW'

Jimmy R. Moye

> A responsible press has always been regarded as the handmaiden of effective judicial administration, especially in the criminal field. Its function in this regard is documented by an impressive record of service over several centuries. The press does not simply publish information about trials but guards against the miscarriage of justice by subjecting the police, prosecutors, and judicial processes to extensive public scrutiny and criticism.[1]

This quote, by Associate Justice Tom C. Clark of the United States Supreme Court, describes the role enjoyed by the media in a society hungry for and driven by information. Most would agree that the media's interpretation of daily events, especially in the field of criminal justice has had a profound effect on society and its perceptions of crime. One only has to turn on the evening news to see the crime scene from a gruesome murder or read the daily newspaper to catch up on the latest rumor about a suspected criminal to recognize that a majority of news reporting revolves around crimes and ongoing criminal trials. A report released by the Center for Media and Public Affairs found that even though the homicide rate in the United States dropped by 20 percent from 1993 through 1996, major network[2] news coverage of murders increased on an average of 721 percent within the same time period.[3] The First Amendment of the United States Constitution[4] grants the press the freedom to serve as the eyes and ears of the masses by closely monitoring the criminal justice system and prohibiting the government from restricting freedom of speech and the press.[5]

The Supreme Court, however, has determined that an offspring of the freedoms of speech and press is the public's right of access to particular government proceedings and information.[6] The Court established a two prong test in *Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court*,[7] to determine when the public right of access attaches to a proceeding or information.[8] First, a court must determine whether a right of access adheres to a particular process and thus whether the process is presumptively open to the public.[9] Two factors relevant for consideration in this inquiry are whether there is a historical tradition of public access to the proceeding or information; and second, whether there is a functional value associated with opening that proceeding or making the requested information available to the public.[10] The second prong of the test is whether the government has asserted an interest sufficiently compelling to warrant closure.[11]

The media's role as the "handmaiden of effec-

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1 Sheppard v. Maxwell, 384 U.S. 333, 350 (1966).

2 *See* Howard Kurtz, *The Crime Spree on Network New: While Homicides Fell, Murder Coverage Swelled, A Survey Finds. Is It All O.J.'s Fault?*, WASH. POST, Aug. 12, 1997 at D1. "Major networks" are defined in this paper as inclusive of the American Broadcasting Company ("ABC"), the Columbia Broadcasting System ("CBS"), and the National Broadcasting Company ("NBC").

3 *See id.* The study also found that one out of every 20 network news stories over a 4 year period ending in 1996 was about a murder. *Id.* Crime coverage on major networks ranked sixth from 1990 to 1992, but jumped to first with 7,448 stories over four years, with 1,449 involving O.J. Simpson.

4 *See generally* U.S.CONST. amend. I.

5 *See id.* The First Amendment states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peacefully assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

6 *See* Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia, 448 U.S. 555, 580 (1980).

7 *See generally* 457 U.S. 596 (1982).

8 *See id.* at 607

9 *See id.* at 605.

10 *See id.* at 605-06.

11 *See id.* at 606-07.

tive judicial administration"[12] has come under fire, especially of late. The press, because it is driven to attract viewers and readers, can be less than responsible in covering criminal investigations. By printing and televising rumors and presenting one-sided coverage, the press can be as guilty of miscarriages of justice as any element of the criminal justice system. The media's sensationalistic reporting of ongoing investigations in the death of Diana, Princess of Wales,[13] the Michael Irvin-Erik Williams alleged rape case,[14] the JonBenet Ramsey murder case,[15] and the media's handling of the Centennial Park bombing in Atlanta,[16] all exemplify the lengths the media will go to sell newspapers and increase ratings without regard to the effect on the criminal investigative process. Critics argue that, if the media cannot responsibly and honestly report on ongoing criminal investigations, statutory provisions should restrict its access to all ongoing criminal investigative material, including police reports, witness statements, forensic tests and subsequent results, and any evidentiary material.[17] The primary obstacle to such a remedy is the public's First Amendment right of access to governmental proceedings and information. The Supreme Court has yet to consider whether the public, and therefore the media, has a First Amendment right of access to ongoing criminal investigative material.

This Comment argues that irresponsibility in media coverage of ongoing criminal investigations makes institutional restrictions on the constitutional right of public access to information during an ongoing criminal investigation not only justifiable, but a legal necessity. This Comment specifically deals with the question of whether ongoing criminal investigative material should be legally made available to the public, but does not address the issue of such material attained through illegal means. Part I of this Comment examines the three leading cases which form the basis for the press' constitutional right of access and the reasons for which the right may be curtailed. Part II suggests that when the right of access test is applied to ongoing criminal investigative material, the test will not be satisfied and therefore,

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12 Sheppard, 384 U.S. at 350.

13 *See* Charles Trueheart, *Diana's Guard Can't Recall Paris Crash; French Investigation Secretive, Methodical,* WASH. POST, Sept. 20, 1997 at A1. On August 31, 1997, Princess Diana died of injuries sustained in a car accident in Paris, France. *See id.* Also killed in the crash were her companion Dodi Al-Fayed, and his driver, Henri Paul; a second bodyguard was the only survivor of the accident. *See id.* Within hours of their death, rumors in the media swirled about evidence and suspects, namely, several photographers allegedly chasing the Princess' Mercedes through the streets of Paris. *See id.* Within a few days, the media buzz began to focus on newly released evidence and deemed the driver, who allegedly had three times the legal alcohol blood level, to be culprit for the death of the Princess. *See id.*

14 *Accuser Charged in Cowboys Case: Woman Cited for Filing False Report of Sexual Misconduct,* WASH. POST, Jan. 15, 1997, at C1. On December 30, 1996, Nina Shahravan, a Dallas-area woman, implicated Michael Irvin and Erik Williams, both members of the Dallas Cowboys football organization, and a third unnamed suspect in her rape. *See id.* She claimed that Williams and the unnamed suspect raped her, while Irvin held her at gunpoint and videotaped the crime. *See id.* The media maligned the two players for their suspected involvement and also closely monitored the investigation by the Dallas Police Department. *See id.* Many elements of the investigation were made public, while repeated assertions of innocence by the two men were virtually ignored by the media. *See id.* On January 10, 1997, despite the negative media both men had received, Nina Shahravan admitted to police authorities that she committed perjury and had consensual intercourse with Erik Williams and that Michael Irvin was not present at Williams' home. *See id.*

15 *See* Tom Kenworthy, *Focus of Colorado Probe Turns to Parents of JonBenet Ramsey,* WASH. POST, April 20, 1997, at A3. JonBenet Ramsey, a six year old from Boulder, Colorado, was found on December 26, 1996 in the basement of her parent's home. *See id.* She had been found eight hours after her mother discovered a ransom note demanding $118,000. *See id.* The media has become fascinated with the murder of JonBenet Ramsey and has focused its attention on JonBenet's parent's as the main suspects. *See id.* Every step of the investigation has been scrutinized by the press. *See id.* Sensitive information such as the autopsy report, forensic tests, and other evidence, all allegedly pointing to the guilt of the Ramseys'. *See id.* Despite the media's accusations of guilt against the Ramseys', the Boulder Police only recently have named them suspects and have yet to formally file any charges against the Ramseys'. *See id.*

16 *See* Jerry Seper, *Reno 'Very Sorry' for Leaks in Jewell Case,* WASH. TIMES, Aug. 1, 1997, at A3. On July 27, 1996, a 40-pound pipe bomb exploded in Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park. *See id.* Richard Jewell, a late-night security guard at the park, cleared the area before the bomb exploded. *See id.* He was first celebrated as a hero by the media and then was later considered a suspect. *See id.* The media hounded Mr. Jewell and labeled him the culprit mastermind behind the bombing. The constant media attention and blame ran contrary to the evidence. *See id.* Even though the press branded Mr. Jewell guilty, the Federal Bureau of Investigations eventually cleared him of any wrongdoing and have yet to name any formal suspects or file any charges. *See id.*

17 "Ongoing criminal investigative material" for the purposes of this article means any document deemed to be relevant to a criminal investigation that has yet to be resolved or closed by the controlling police authority. For a discussion on criticisms of the media and the way it handles criminal investigative material, *see Current Issues in Media and Telecommunications Law, Panel I: Accountability of the Media in Investigations,* 7 FORDHAM INTELL. PROP. MEDIA & ENT. L.J. 401 (1997); *see also* Gerald F. Uelmen, *Leaks, Gags, and Shields: Taking Responsibility,* 37 SANTA CLARA L. REV. 943 (1997).

the public's access to such material should be restricted. Finally, this Comment concludes that if the Supreme Court should find the public has a right of access under the First Amendment to ongoing criminal investigative material, the Court will inevitably be faced with answering the question of which rights are more important, the defendant's right to a fair trial or the First Amendment freedoms of speech and press. This Comment posits that the Court would ultimately protect a defendant's due process right over the public's access to information.

I. THE EVOLUTION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT OF ACCESS

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution expressly forbids the government from abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.[18] Implicit in the First Amendment is the right of the public to have access to particular government proceedings or pieces of information.[19] The Supreme Court in *Globe Newspaper v. Superior Court* held that the government can curtail these freedoms only when there is a narrowly tailored, compelling government interest.[20] The Court enunciated that courts should use the *Globe Newspaper* test to determine whether the public's right of access attaches to government proceedings or information.[21]

A. Expanding the Public's Right to Access Government Proceedings and Information

The foundation for determining the public's constitutional right of access was laid in *Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia.*[22] The case involved the criminal trial of a murder defendant.[23] The defendant was originally convicted of murder, but the conviction was overturned and two subsequent trials ended in mistrial.[24] The trial judge, applying a Virginia statute giving the judge discretion to exclude any person from the trial who would effect the defendant's ability to obtain a fair trial, ordered the courtroom cleared except for witnesses.[25] The appellants, publishers of a local newspaper, argued that constitutionally, before the court could order closure, it had to consider whether the rights of the defendant could be protected in any other way.[26] The Commonwealth of Virginia argued that neither the Constitution nor the Bill of Rights provides the public the right to attend criminal trials.[27] The Supreme Court agreed with the appellants holding that even though the Constitution contains no express terms guaranteeing the public a right to attend criminal trials, the right is implicit in the guarantees of the First Amendment.[28] Chief Justice Burger, joined by Justices White and Stevens, opined that an "unbroken, uncontradicted history" led to the conclusion that a presumption of openness in criminal trials was inherent in our system of criminal justice.[29] The Court also ruled that without an overriding governmental interest supported by the findings of the trial court, criminal trials must be made open to the public.[30]

The Supreme Court further refined this principle in *Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court.*[31] The issue in *Globe Newspaper* centered around the criminal trial of a suspect who allegedly raped three minor girls.[32] The trial court, applying a Massachusetts statute[33] providing for the exclusion of

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18 *See* U.S.CONST. amend. I

19 *See* Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia, 448 U.S. 555, 575 (1980).

20 *See* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 606-07.

21 *See id.* at 609.

22 *See* Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 555.

23 *See id.*

24 *See id.* at 559. In July, 1976, Stevenson, the defendant, was convicted of second degree murder. *See id.* The Virginia Supreme Court reversed the conviction in October, 1977, on evidentiary error. *See id.* The defendant was retried in the same court and a mistrial was declared on May 30, 1978, when a juror asked to be excused and no alternate was available to serve. *See id.* The third trial commenced soon after and a mistrial was declared on June 6, 1978, because a prospective juror read about the retrial of the defendant and had informed other prospective jurors about the defendant's retrial. *See* Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 555.

25 *See id.* at 560.

26 *See id.*

27 *See id.* at 575.

28 *See id.* at 580. (explaining that "[w]e hold that the right to attend criminal trials is implicit in the guarantees of the First Amendment; without the freedom to attend such trials, which people have exercised for centuries, important aspects of freedom of speech and "of the press could be eviscerated." (Burger, C.J.)).

29 Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 581. (holding that "[a]bsent an overriding interest articulated in findings, the trial of a criminal case must be open to the public." (Burger, C.J.)).

30 *See id.* at 581.

31 *See generally* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 596.

32 *See id.* at 598

33 *See id. See also* MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 278, § 16A (West 1981) (providing: "At the trial of a complainant or indictment for rape, incest, carnal abuse or other crime involving sex, where a minor under eighteen years of age is the

the public from trials of specified sexual offenses involving a victim under the age of 18, ordered the exclusion of the public and the press from the courtroom.[34] The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court upheld the decision of the trial judge,[35] however the United States Supreme Court reversed.[36] The Court, however, expanding upon its prior decision in *Richmond Newspapers*, invalidated the Massachusetts statute, ruling the public right of access should be broadly construed because it supports the "free discussion of governmental affairs."[37] The Court noted that the public's First Amendment right of access is not absolute and established a two-prong test to determine when the right of access attaches to a government proceeding or information.[38] The first prong of the test, whether the right of access adheres to a particular process and is presumptively open to the public, consists of two relevant factors: whether there is historical tradition of public access to the proceeding or information and whether there is probative value associated with opening the proceeding or information to the public.[39] The second prong addresses whether the government has presented a compelling enough interest to warrant restricting access to the proceeding or information.[40]

The holding in *Globe Newspaper* was tested in *Press-Enterprise Company v. Superior Court.*[41] In *Press-Enterprise,* a defendant on trial for murder moved to exclude the public from the preliminary hearing.[42] The Magistrate granted the defendant's motion under a California statute[43] requiring preliminary hearings to be open unless "exclusion of the public is necessary in order to protect the defendant's right to a fair and impartial trial."[44] At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, the Magistrate refused petitioner's request to release the transcript of the proceeding.[45] The Supreme Court struck down the California statute as violative of the First Amendment.[46] In delivering the opinion of the Court, Chief Justice Burger, applying the test established in *Globe Newspaper,* announced that a tradition of open preliminary hearings existed in California and that public access to such preliminary hearings was "essential to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system."[47]

II. APPLYING THE *GLOBE* TEST TO ONGOING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS

The Supreme Court has yet to provide the limits, if any, of the public's right of access to ongoing criminal investigative material. When applying the *Globe Newspaper* test to ongoing criminal investigative materials, it becomes clear that the public should not have a right of access to such data. The following sections elucidate that the right of access will not apply to criminal investigative material because there is no historical tradition of public access, there is little social probative value of making such information available, and the government has compelling interests in restricting the access of the public to ongoing investigative material.

A. Applying the First Prong of Globe: Is the Process Presumptively Open?

The first element of the *Globe Newspaper* test is whether the process is presumptively open to the public.[48] When determining the openness of the governmental process, a court must inquire into the historical tradition of public access to the proceeding and decide whether there is a societal value to opening the process.[49]

While the press' historical access to ongoing criminal investigative material is neither long, nor

person upon, with or against whom the crime is alleged to have been committed, . . . the presiding justice shall exclude the general public from the court room, admitting only such persons as may have a direct interest in the case.").

34 *See* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 599.

35 *See id.* at 600.

36 *See id.* at 611.

37 Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 604.

38 *See id.* at 606-07.

39 *See id.* at 605-07.

40 *See id.* at 606-07.

41 *See generally* 478 U.S. 1 (1986).

42 *See id.* at 3. The defendant in the criminal trial, Robert Diaz, was charged with allegedly murdering 12 patients by administering massive doses of a heart drug. The preliminary hearing took place on July 6, 1982, when the defendant moved to exclude the public from the proceedings under CAL. PENAL CODE § 868 (West 1985).

43 *See* Press-Enterprise, 478 U.S. at 4.

44 CAL. PENAL CODE § 868 (West 1985). The statute requires open hearings unless "exclusion of the public necessary in order to protect the defendant's right to a fair and impartial trial."

45 *See* Press-Enterprise, 478 U.S. at 4-5.

46 *See id.* at 15.

47 *Id.* at 11-12

48 *See* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 605.

49 *See id.* at 605-06.

impressive, the public's access to judicial proceedings has a long history.[50] In *Richmond Newspapers*, Chief Justice Burger traced the historical tradition of open, public trials as far back as the Norman Conquest of England.[51] Justice Brennan, writing for the majority in *Globe Newspaper*, used the long history of open, public access to trials as a foundation for the Court's decision.[52] In *Press-Enterprise*, the Court was able to trace the roots of preliminary hearings at least back to the trial of Aaron Burr for treason in 1807.[53]

The media's involvement with ongoing criminal investigative material has had a mixed past.[54] For example, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, through access to ongoing investigative material, helped expose the ongoing criminality of the Ku Klux Klan,[55] governmental corruption,[56] and even helped solve a murder.[57] Other newspapers, such as the *San Francisco Bulletin* and the *Chicago Daily News* were also integrally involved in using ongoing criminal investigative material.[58]

The press has also used criminal investigative material negligently. For example, a San Francisco newspaper uncovered and publicized evidence which it wrongly thought linked a suspect to the commission of a crime.[59] The *Detroit Free Press, Denver Post, New York Tribune* and others have used their access to criminal investigative material to help create hysteria among readers, cover up government corruption and entangle innocent people in the criminal justice system.[60]

The press does not have a lengthy tradition of access to ongoing investigative material. The history of the press' access, as traced through landmark cases, although implying a truly *public* right of access, in fact established a more developed, deeply rooted tradition of involvement with open trials and preliminary hearings.[61] Those historical traditions of access have become fundamental to the actual function of the criminal justice system.[62]

In our current system of criminal justice, denying public access to ongoing criminal investigative material will not forestall the system from functioning. If the public did not have access to such information, the police could still conduct their investigation by interviewing witnesses, gathering evidence, administering forensic tests and other investigative processes, all leading to an eventual resolution of a committed crime.[63] However, because the trial process has been historically open, it would be virtually impossible to exclude members of the public from those processes.[64] Therefore, while the public's right to freely access the judicial system cannot be denied, the press has no established historical tradition of access to ongoing criminal investigative material.[65] Consequently, the first factor in determining whether public access attaches to governmental proceedings or information fails.

A second factor that must be examined is whether there is social value in making the governmental proceeding or information available to the public.[66] A critical quote from *Crime and Pub-*

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50 *See* Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 565-69.

51 *See id.* at 565.

52 *See* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 605.

53 *See* Press-Enterprise, 478 U.S. at 10.

54 *See generally* JOHN LOFTON, JUSTICE AND THE PRESS 139-142 (1966).

55 *See id.* at 140-41.

56 *See id.* at 141-42.

57 *See id.* at 141.

58 *See id.* at 142,

59 *See id.*

60 *See* LOFTON, *supra* note 54, at 141-42. The *Detroit Free Press* ran a story about recent race riots and about a gathering which drew 10,000 people. *See id.* At the gathering, one of the speakers advocated for an ordinance requiring that Negroes only live in certain sections of Detroit. *See id.* at 140. The story also announced a meeting to be held across the street from the newly purchased home of a Negro doctor, with the story urging people to meet in "self-defense." *Id.* The *New York Times* and *New York Tribune* both attempted to smother the United States Senate inquiry into the Teapot Dome Scandal. *See id.* at 142. The *Denver Post*, the first newspaper to uncover the Teapot Dome Scandal, stopped covering the scandal when its publisher was paid off. *See id.* The four San Francisco newspapers, the *Chronicle, Examiner, Dealer* and *News*, all barraged the citizens with stories of a suspected rapist. *See id.* at 142-43. The stories continued, all but convicting the suspect; who was eventually exonerated of all charges. *See* LOFTON, *supra* note 54, at 142-43.

61 *See* Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 565-69; *see also* Press-Enterprise, 478 U.S. at 10-11.

62 *See* Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 565-69. The Court recounted the history of jury trials from before the Norman Conquest. For instance, the Court pointed out that after the Norman Conquest, it became the duty of all freedmen to attend trials to render judgment. The Court further traced the tradition through the 18th, 19th and 20th century. *See id.*

63 In this instance, the criminal justice system would not cease to function if the public did not have access to this information. As stated, the system would continue along its normal course of business because the public has typically only gained access to such information illegally, namely, leaks.

64 *See generally* Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. 555; Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. 596; Press-Enterprise 478 U.S. 1.

65 *See supra* text accompanying notes 48-62.

66 *See* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 606.

licity[67] best summarizes the probative value of such information to the average American:

> "Why publish all the news about crime anyway? It serves no social purpose; indeed, it is, if anything, injurious to the morals and behavior of the citizenry. Its publication merely breeds more crime and perversion. You publish it because it means more circulation, more money to you . . . and for no other reason."[68]

There is little appreciable probative value in allowing the public access to such results because the press is not interested in a just outcome, but rather an interesting story.[69] As Friendly & Goldfarb suggest, it has become a source of circulation and ratings for the media. Prior history tells us that over-the-top reporting of ongoing criminal investigations has negative effects on the administration of the criminal justice system. A prime example appears in *Sheppard v. Maxwell*.[70] In 1954, the pregnant wife of wealthy socialite Doctor Sam Sheppard was found murdered in her bed.[71] The two major newspapers in Cleveland, the *Cleveland Press* and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, used the case and the public frenzy surrounding it to compete for subscribers.[72] Both papers ran an excessive amount of coverage on the case.[73] In the days after the murder, both papers printed large amounts of biased information, which could have only been revealed by the investigating police authorities.[74] Coverage of information favorable to the prime suspect, Doctor Sheppard, was purposely not printed.[75] Pressure on the murder investigation by the Cleveland media forced authorities to arrest and try Doctor Sheppard.[76] In all the excitement fostered by the media in the case, the media ultimately failed to do its job. Upon closer examination and eventual reversal of the defendant's murder conviction by the United States Supreme Court, there were many unreported miscarriages of justice.[77]

The events surrounding the Sheppard Case are indicative of what the media can become in its most invasive and destructive manifestation, with sensationalist story after sensationalist story, developed purely to sell newspapers and increase ratings and not as a service designed to properly inform the public.[78] The publication of ongoing criminal investigative material has served to misinform and mislead the public.[79] Accordingly, there is little probative value to the public by allowing the public a right to access ongoing criminal investigative material.

B. The Second Prong of Globe: Does the government have compelling interests?

The second element of the *Globe Newspaper* test is whether the government has a narrowly tailored, compelling interest for denying public access to proceedings or information.[80] The government has two compelling reasons for restricting access to ongoing criminal investigative

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67 *See generally* ALFRED FRIENDLY & RONALD L. GOLDFARB, CRIME AND PUBLICITY 34-35 (1968).

68 *Id.*

69 A quote from *Justice and the Press*, by John Lofton, is apropos:

> "Among those papers devoting the highest portion of their news columns to crimes of violence, this type of law breaking is certainly accorded exaggerated significance; and the resulting demands of their reading public for a violent crackdown may be expected to rise correspondingly. This kind of pressure on authorities is not necessarily conducive to justice".

See LOFTON, *supra* note 54, at 180.

70 *See generally* 384 U.S. 333 (1966).

71 *See* FRIENDLY & GOLDFARB, *supra* note 67, at 13-15.

72 *See id.* at 14.

73 *See id.* at 13-15. The *Cleveland Press* was the largest paper in Ohio, with a circulation of 310,000. *See id.* Circulation increased throughout the pretrial and trial period, culminating with a newsstand sellout of 30,000 extra copies the day the verdict announced. *See id.* The Sheppard Case was the lead page-one story twenty three days during the prearrest period. *See id.* Most stories had eight-column banner headlines and at least three times the case covered nearly all of page one and several inside pages. *See* FRIENDLY & GOLDFARB, *supra* note 67, at 13-15. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* was the first to publish after the crime was committed. *See id.* That story was given an eight-column banner headline on page one. *See id.* The *Plain Dealer* accorded the case a page-one banner headline on twelve out of twenty-six days. *See id.* On nine days, the murder was the lead page-one story, without a banner. *See id.* On four days, it was a page-one story, but not a lead story. *See id.* On one day of the twenty-six, no story of the case appeared in the *Plain Dealer*. *See* FRIENDLY & GOLDFARB, *supra* note 67, at 13-15.

74 *See id.* at 15. This information included information by the coroner, who supplied most of the evidence, and his opinion on the investigation, to the *Cleveland Press*. *See id.* at 16. A long story was run about a detailed twelve-hour interrogation of Dr. Sheppard, which could only have been written from accounts by the police. *See id.* at 17.

75 *See id.* at 15-17.

76 *See id.* at 16.

77 *See* LOFTON, *supra* note 54, at 142.

78 *See supra* text accompanying notes 12-15.

79 *See supra* text accompanying notes 12-15.

80 *See* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 606-07. The Court ruled that if the government intended to deny public access to a criminal proceeding to which the First Amendment right of access applied, "it must be shown that the denial is necessitated by a compelling governmental interest, and is narrowly tailored to serve that interest." *Id.* This must be also be supported by specific findings that the compelling interest would be jeopardized by public disclosure. *See id.* at 609.

material: the right of the defendant to a fair trial and the protection of victims of crime.[81]

1. *Right of the Defendant to a Fair Trial*

The most compelling interest the government has in restricting public access to ongoing criminal investigative material is ensuring a defendant's right to a fair trial. The Supreme Court has determined that the states are charged with management of the criminal justice system,[82] and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that a defendant receive a fair trial.[83] The Court has interpreted the Due Process Clause as the right to a fair opportunity to defend against the accusations of the State.[84] Excessive media attention affects the ability of a defendant to adequately respond to the State's accusations in court.[85]

One way in which the media can inadvertently contribute to denying a defendant a fair trial is by tainting the jury pool. During the course of a criminal investigation, police authorities discover various types of evidence. Not all evidence gathered by the police is necessarily relevant to the crime,[86] nor is it always admissible in determining the guilt of a defendant.[87] Examples of such evidence include character evidence[88] or previous crimes or acts.[89] This is information that the jury might never see in the courtroom. If the press were allowed to publicize this information, though, any well-informed person would be exposed to prejudicial evidence. Those who are exposed to this information could be potential jurors and therefore, come into a trial with preconceived, often negative impressions of the defendant.[90] The Supreme Court has found that pre-trial publicity can create bias and prejudice in jury pools. In *Irvin v. Dowd*,[91] the Court, for the first time, reversed a state conviction because of prejudicial pre-trial publicity.[92] In that case, a murder trial was held in a small community overrun with negative publicity about the defendant prior to the trial about.[93] The defendant, charged with murder, sought two changes of venue because of the negative publicity, one of which was granted and the second of which was denied.[94] It was discovered that eight of the twelve jurors, as well as ninety percent of those community members brought in as potential jurors, admitted to having formed opinions based on the pre-trial publicity.[95] The defendant was

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81 *See infra* text accompanying notes 77-120.

82 *See* Irvine v. California, 347 U.S. 128, 134 (1954).

83 U.S. CONST. amend. XIV. "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law . . . ." *Id.*

84 *See* Chambers v. Mississippi, 410 U.S. 284, 294 (1973).

85 *See infra* text accompanying notes 73-80.

86 *See* FED. R. EVID. 401. Rule 401 of the Federal Rules of Evidence states: "Relevant evidence" means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *Id.*

87 FED. R. EVID. 403. Rule 403 of the Federal Rules of Evidence states: "Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury, or by considerations of undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence."

88 *See* FED. R. EVID. 404(a). Rule 404(a) of the Federal Rules of Evidence states:

> Evidence of a person's character or a trait of character is not admissible for the purpose of proving action in conformity therewith on a particular occasion, except: 1) Character of accused. Evidence of a pertinent trait of character offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same; 2) Character of victim. Evidence of a pertinent trait of character of the victim of the crime offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same, or evidence of a character trait of peacefulness of the victim offered by the prosecution in a homicide case to rebut evidence that the victim was the first aggressor; 3) Character of witness. Evidence of the character of a witness, as provided in Rules 607, 608, and 609.

Id.

89 *See* FED. R. EVID. 404(b). Rule 404(b) of the Federal Rules of Evidence states:

> Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show action in conformity therewith. It may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident, provided that upon request by the accused, the prosecution in a criminal case shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial, or during trial if the court excuses pretrial notice on good cause shown, of the general nature of any such evidence it intends to introduce at trial.

Id.

90 *See* Irvin v. Dowd, 366 U.S. 717 (1961).

91 *See id.*

92 *See id.*

93 *See id.* at 726. The negative publicity against the defendant included information about prior criminal convictions, confessions to 24 burglaries and six murders and an unaccepted offer to plead guilty so as to avoid the death penalty. *See id.*

94 *See* Irvin, 366 U.S. at 717-18. The second change of venue motion was apparently denied because the controlling Indiana statute allowed for only one change. *See id.* During voir dire, the defendant filed two additional change of venue motions and eight motions for continuance, all of which were denied by the court. *See id.*

95 *See id.* at 727.

subsequently convicted of murder and sentenced to death.[96] The Supreme Court reversed the conviction, holding that the pre-trial publicity violated the constitutional right of the defendant to a fair trial.[97] The Court opined that "the pattern of deep and bitter prejudice" was shown by the defendant to be present throughout the community and was clearly reflected in the information submitted by the eventual jurors.[98]

In order to protect a defendant's right to a fair trial, the press' access to any such information should be restricted. If the media were allowed to publicize investigative information, it could inadvertently publish evidentiary material that would otherwise be inadmissible against a defendant.[99] Potential jurors may be exposed to this published material and thus develop preconceived, negative impressions of the defendant.[100] This would affect the ability of jurors to fairly, and in an unbiased manner, sit in judgment of the defendant. This would prejudice the defense's case and may lead to a loss of life or liberty of an innocent person.[101] Therefore, the government has a compelling interest in restricting the access of ongoing criminal investigative material to public.

The second factor that must be examined is whether denying the public its First Amendment right of access to criminal investigative material is narrowly tailored to serve the compelling governmental interest of preserving a defendant's right to a fair trial.[102] Although "narrowly tailored" has not been formally defined by the Supreme Court, it has determined that a First Amendment restriction is not narrowly tailored when "a substantial portion of the burden [it places] on speech does not serve to advance the [State's] content-neutral goals,"[103] or when the regulation at issue has a less restrictive alternative.[104]

The burden placed on the public, limiting the right of access to ongoing criminal investigative material, directly serves to advance the State's goal of preserving a defendant's right to a fair trial. As discussed earlier, allowing ongoing criminal investigative material to be publicized may expose potential jurors to prejudicial or irrelevant exculpatory evidence against the defendant.[105] This prejudicial or irrelevant exculpatory evidence may cloud the ability of potential jurors to fairly assess a case against the defendant, thus placing his life or liberty in justice and directly violating the Constitution.[106] Restricting public access would therefore legally protect the potential jury pool from contamination. Accordingly, restricting public access to ongoing criminal investigative material serves to advance the State's goal of insuring a defendant's right to a fair trial.

Next, a court must consider whether the regulation at issue is the least restrictive alternative.[107] Four hypothetical options available to the government in restricting public access to ongoing criminal investigative material include: delaying release of investigative material; making the material available to the press, but limiting the way in which it is publicized; forbidding the press from reporting on any crime until after the case has been made public in a court of law or if not, when the trial is finished; or restricting access of such information until a criminal case is no longer in its investigative stage.

Delaying the release of investigative material is not a feasible option. Merely delaying release of ongoing criminal investigative material still leaves the possibility of potential jurors being exposed and prejudiced by evidence within the case. To further complicate the issue, there is no feasible timetable by which delaying this information could be measured. For example, the investigation of the JonBenet Ramsey murder case has continued for almost a year,[108] while the investigation of the Michael Irvin-Erik Williams alleged rape case was concluded in under a week.[109] Delayed release of information in the Ramsey case could still complicate and possibly injure the investigation. As for a short investigation like that of the Irvin-Williams alleged rape case, delayed release can often only fuel rumor and innuendo, an

96 *See id.* at 718.
97 *See id.* at 717.
98 Irvin, 366 U.S. at 727.
99 *See supra* text accompanying notes 86-89.
100 *See, e.g.,* Irvin, 366 U.S. 717; Sheppard v. Maxwell, 384 U.S. 333 (1965).
101 *See supra* text accompanying notes 70-77.
102 *See* Globe Newspaper, 457 U.S. at 606-06.
103 Simon & Schuster, Inc. v. New York State Crime Victims Bd., 502 U.S. 105, 122 (1991).
104 *See* Boos v. Barry, 485 U.S. 312, 321 (1988).
105 *See supra* text accompanying notes 79-94.
106 *See* U.S. CONST. amend. XIV.
107 *See generally* Press-Enterprise, 478 U.S. 1.
108 *See* Truehart, *supra* note 14, at A3.
109 *See Accuser Charged in Cowboys* Case, supra note 13, at C1.

especially grievous result given that both men involved were vindicated. Therefore, delaying the release of ongoing criminal investigative material is not a feasible option that will still protect the investigative process.

The second stated alternative was to make ongoing criminal investigative material available to the press, but limit the way in which the press may utilize the information. This option is not feasible because it directly conflicts with prior Supreme Court case law.[110] In *Landmark Communications, Inc. v. Virginia*,[111] the Supreme Court held that a Virginia statute,[112] making it a crime to divulge information regarding proceedings before a state judicial review commission authorized to hear complaints about judges's disability or misconduct, was unconstitutional because where the press lawfully obtains information the court cannot thereafter prohibit the press from publishing it.[113] For that reason, limiting the way in which the press may utilize ongoing criminal investigative material is not practicable.

The third alternative course of action would be to completely disallow the press to print on a criminal case until the information is made public in a court of law or until the case has been completed in its entirety. Proponents of this option point to the British system as a model to be followed with regard to limiting public access in this fashion.[114] The British system, though tempting, is not a workable alternative in America. The British legal system functions differently than does its American counterpart,[115] and to implement such a change would mean changing some of the societal norms of the American judicial system.[116] It would also go counter to the press's full access to trial participation.[117]

Finally, that leaves the most viable alternative, restricting access to ongoing criminal investigative material until the investigation is concluded. This alternative, unlike the first, ensures that the investigation will not be jeopardized because it is completed, nor will it violate the First Amendment or any other constitutional provisions, as does the second option.[118] This plan is more viable than the third option because it would not serve to fundamentally change the way our criminal justice works nor would it radically affect the press.[119] Accordingly, the fourth course of action is the most viable and least restrictive means of the four hypothetical options by which to protect the State's interest of ensuring a defendant's right to a fair trial. Thus, restricting access to ongoing criminal investigative material to preserve a defendant's right to a fair trial is narrowly tailored.

2. *Protecting Victims of Crime*

A second compelling governmental interest is protecting the victims of crime from needless exposure and embarrassment, as well as creating an atmosphere in which victims are not afraid to report crimes. Protecting victims of rape[120] is a prime example of this compelling governmental interest. Rape is such an emotionally draining, physically degrading crime that exposure of the

110 *See* Landmark Communications, Inc. v. Virginia, 435 U.S. 829 (1978).

111 *See id.*

112 *See* VA. CODE ANN. § 2.1-37.13 (Michie 1973). The statute provided in relevant part:

> "All papers filed with and proceedings before the [State Judicial Review] Commission, and under the two proceeding sections (§§ 2.1-37.11, 2.1-37.12), including the identification of the subject judge as well as all testimony and other evidence and any transcript thereof made by a reporter, shall be confidential and shall not be divulged by any person to anyone except the Commission, except that the record of any proceeding filed with the Supreme Court shall lose its confidential character." *Id.*

"Any person who shall divulge information in violation of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." *Id.*

113 The case involved a publisher, who in his newspaper, printed an article accurately reporting on a pending inquiry by the Commission and identifying the judge whose conduct was being investigated, appellant was convicted under the above mentioned statute. *See id.* at 831-32.

114 *See* FRIENDLY & GOLDFARB, *supra* note 67, at 141-42. "At the heart of almost all the proposed remedies for prejudicial publicity discussed in the previous chapter is the concept of postponement-postponement of publication of certain news until it is made public at trial or, if it is not, until after the trial is completed." *Id.* at 141.

115 *See id.* at 143-47.

116 *See id.* The authors list four fundamental differences between American and British culture with regard to the criminal justice system: the complete quarantine of British justice from politics; the speed of the criminal process in the United States; the varying criminal climates in the two countries; the press' special role of monitoring the justice system in the United States. *See id.* at 142-43.

117 *See generally* Richmond Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 565-69.

118 *See supra* text accompanying notes 103-106.

119 *See supra* text accompanying notes 112-115.

120 Black's Law Dictionary defines rape as the unlawful sexual intercourse with a person against his or her consent. *See* BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 1260 (6th ed. 1990).

victim's identity can be embarrassing and make it even more difficult for the victim to recover.[121] Victims in notorious sex crimes often have their lifestyles, sexual tastes and the opinions of others printed about them.[122] Helen Benedict, a panel member of a symposium entitled, "The Privacy Rights of Rape Victims in the Media and the Law" stated:

> "Above all, it is not a crime to go the police and say, "I've been attacked." Yet, the media assumes that, by digging into the victim's past and personality, it will uncover something about the crime, just as it might when it digs into the accused's past and personality, it will uncover something about the crime . . . Every profile of a victim, every account of what that victim does or has done, is by implication, an assumption of the victim's complicity in the crime: the very act of profiling the victim treats her as if she is guilty until proven innocent."[123]

This unwanted and unflattering attention provokes many rape victims into not even reporting the crime.[124] Why deal with the unwanted exposure and the shame of having your sexual conduct questioned? Why have your personality questioned? Many women, knowing the possibility of this negative attention, decline to report these crimes all together. By refusing to allow the press access to the identity of victims, especially with crimes such as rape, it raises the possibility that the investigation can move forward without being sidetracked by irrelevant considerations and gives the victim the privacy and dignity that they deserve in such a situation.

Though all crimes are not as serious as rape, it is equally as important to conceal the identities of the victims in connection with other crimes. Many crimes go unreported because of fear of reprisal. If victims knew that information surrounding a criminal investigation would be publicized, it would make them even more wary of reporting these crimes. A second issue faced by all crime victims is their treatment in the media. Many times, whether the treatment is positive or negative, the victim's personal life is constantly flashed before the eyes of the public. If nothing else, it is more difficult to cope with the crime because of the constant attention that is now focused on the victim. A person who is a victim of crime does not by virtue of their status as a victim invite public scrutiny into their lives. Hence, the government has a strong interest in protecting the identities of victims of crime.

Next, this governmental interest must be examined as to whether it is narrowly tailored.[125] The government's goal of protecting the identity of crime victims is directly advanced by restricting the public's access to ongoing criminal investigative material. If the identities of crime victims were released publicly, it may expose the victim to unwanted and unnecessary scrutiny. Other victims of crime will see this and may not seek help from the authorities for fear of receiving the same treatment in the media. Victims of crime may also be wary of reporting crimes for fear of reprisal by the perpetrator. To publicize information surrounding a criminal investigation may jeopardize not only the investigation, but the health and welfare of the victim. By restricting the public's access to such information, it will directly remove the fears of public scrutiny and reprisal. The press would not have access to the material and thus would not crucify the victim. The restricted access to such material will benefit those frightened of reprisal by concealing the identities of victims and information surrounding the investigation. Hence, these restrictions will advance the State's goal of protecting victims of crime.

Finally, a court would inquire as to whether the regulations are the least restrictive means of addressing the State's interest. The alternatives available to the government almost mirror those options available to the government in discussing a defendant's right to fair trial. Those options are delaying the release of the victim's identity; release the victim's identity, but place limits on the way the press utilizes that information; or restrict the access to such material until the investigative phase of the criminal case is over.

Delaying the release of a victim's identity does

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121 *See generally* Susan Estrich, *Press Should Zip its Lip in Rape Cases-Identifying Victim Serves No Purpose and Discourages Them From Coming Forward*, St. Louis Dispatch, Apr. 22, 1991, at 3B.

122 *See* Helen Benedict, *The Privacy Rights of Rape Victims in the Media and the Law*, 61 FORDHAM L. REV. 1141 (1993). The author used as two examples the media coverage of Jennifer Levin, the murder victim in the 1986 "Preppie Murder"; and the *New York Times* and their treatment of Patricia Bowman, the woman who accused William Kennedy Smith of rape.

123 *Id.* at 1143.

124 *See* Shawn J. Wallach, *Rape Shield Laws: Protecting the Victim at the Expense of the Defendant's Constitutional Rights*, 13 N.Y.L. SCH. J. HUM. RTS. 485, 489 (1997).

125 *See* Simon and Schuster, *supra* note 103 at 122; Boos, *supra* note 104, at 321.

not alleviate the problem of how they are treated in the media. Victims will still have their past scrutinized and publicized as if they were the defendants. Releasing this information, even if delayed, only reinforces the problem that many victims face now with the endless dissection of a victim's personal life by the media.

Additionally, the delayed release of a victim's identity does not solve the problem of reprisal. If the identity is released a month after the crime or a year, it is possible that the victim could still be in some form of danger. Ergo, the delayed release of ongoing criminal investigative material is not viable.

As discussed earlier, the second option is not available because it conflicts with prior case law.[126] That leaves the third option which is restricting access to ongoing criminal investigative material. This is the least intrusive way of dealing with the issue because it will allow victims the privacy they deserve, and in some cases need, while an investigation is in progress; it allows the police authorities to fully conduct and complete its criminal investigations without being unfairly scrutinized in the media; and will benefit the media because it is not a complete bar to them receiving the information they crave. Therefore, restricting access to ongoing criminal investigative material to protect victims of crimes is narrowly tailored.

126 *See generally* Landmark Communications, 435 U.S. at 829.

III. CONCLUSION

When the public's First Amendment right of access test is applied to ongoing criminal investigative material, the test is not satisfied and the public's access to such material should be restricted. The test fails because the press does not enjoy a historical tradition of access to such material, there is no probative value to society to release such information, and the government has compelling interests in restricting access to such data. The Supreme Court has yet to consider whether the public has a First Amendment right of access to ongoing criminal investigative material. If the Court is faced with such an issue, it will be faced with making a difficult choice: whether the First Amendment and the public's right to know is lesser or greater than the defendant's right to a fair trial and protection of the victim. It would be in the best interest of democracy that the Court rule against the public's right of access because the criminal justice system is founded on the principle of equity and fairness. The stakes are high when dealing with the criminal justice system: loss of life or liberty. That should outweigh any interest the public, much less the press, may have in monitoring the system.

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MONETIZING SHAME: MUGSHOTS, PRIVACY, AND THE RIGHT TO ACCESS

*Eumi K. Lee**

ABSTRACT

Created for the purpose of criminal identification and investigation, mugshots have become a commodity in the digital era, exploited for financial gain. Although much public attention has been focused on commercial mugshot websites and their practice of charging fees for the removal of these images, the problem is far more widespread. Law enforcement agencies, news outlets, and tabloids have created modern-day "rogues' galleries" online, indiscriminately publishing mugshots of individuals, many of whom were never prosecuted or convicted. The mass publication of mugshots online permanently stigmatizes millions of Americans with the mark of criminality and undermines two basic principles of our criminal justice system—presumed innocence and redemption.

This Article explores the commodification and commercialization of mugshots and the constitutional and statutory laws that govern their availability. This Article asserts that current state laws fail to address the realities of the digital

* Clinical Professor of Law, UC Hastings College of the Law. Thank you to my research assistants Rachel Belden, Tiffany Ku, Bruno Schatz, Xuechang Sun, and Bryan Wang. I am grateful to Hadar Aviram, Alina Ball, Tim Casey, Gabriel "Jack" Chin, Scott Dodson, Jared Ellias, Rachel Jensen, Evan Lee, Paul Marcus, Gail Silverstein, and Manoj Viswanathan, and to the participants at the Clinical Law Review's Writers Workshop, UC Hastings' junior faculty workshop, CAPALF-NEPOC Legal Scholarship Conference, and William & Mary Law School's faculty colloquium. Finally, I would like to thank the editors at Rutgers University Law Review for their careful attention to detail and substance.

era and the greater privacy interests that are implicated through permitting open access to mugshots. Because the majority of states deem mugshots open records under their public records laws, mugshot companies and the press have the constitutional right to publish them. The Article proposes that the presumption should be switched and that mugshots should be deemed closed records that are generally not disclosed to the public. This change would be in line with the trend under federal law and would provide the protection necessary for the privacy interest at stake.

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INTRODUCTION

One terrifying night in 2011, Dr. Janese Trimaldi was attacked by her then-boyfriend. After locking herself in her bedroom, her boyfriend jimmied the door open with a steak knife he retrieved from her kitchen. Over a foot taller and more than double her weight, he lifted her and threw her "six feet backward."[1] After he alleged that she had been the attacker, Dr. Trimaldi was arrested and charged with aggravated assault and battery domestic violence. The charges were dropped shortly thereafter. Little could she have known that the charges would continue to haunt her years later. Within months of the arrest, her booking photograph (commonly referred to as a "mugshot")[2] appeared on a commercial mugshot website. After paying the website $30 to take the image down, her mugshot was published on other mugshot websites, one of which demanded a $400 removal fee. At the time of the 2013 *New York Times* article describing the mugshot industry and the experiences of Dr. Trimaldi and others,[3] she had completed her residency and was applying for permanent positions. Preparing for her medical boards and saddled with $200,000 of student loan debt, Dr. Trimaldi was fearful that all her hard work was for naught because of the mass publication of her mugshot online.[4]

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1. David Segal, *Mugged by a Mug Shot Online*, N.Y. TIMES (Oct. 5, 2013), http://www.nytimes.com/2013/10/06/business/mugged-by-a-mug-shot-online.html?_r=0. I have deliberately chosen to rely on narratives of individuals who have chosen to share their experiences with news outlets. Although I have heard similar stories from my clients or those of other attorneys, I am not using their stories based on my concern that doing so would cause further reputational harm.

2. The term "mugshot" is defined as "[a] photograph of a person's face, esp[ecially] one taken after the person has been arrested and booked." *Mugshot*, BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY (10th ed. 2014) ("Also written *mug shot*."). "To 'book' signifies the recordation of an arrest in official police records, and the taking by the police of fingerprints and photographs of the person arrested, or any of these acts following an arrest." Cal. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 03-205 (July 14, 2003), 2003 WL 21672840.

3. Segal, *supra* note 1.

4. *Id.* Dr. Trimaldi had another arrest fifteen years earlier involving a different boyfriend's illegal sale of steroids. She was never prosecuted, but her mugshot from this arrest was also online. *Id.* Both of these mugshots remain online. *Search: Janese A. Trimaldi*, MUGSHOTS.COM, http://mugshots.com/search.html?q=Janese+A.+Trimaldi (last visited May 8, 2018).

Dr. Trimaldi's experience is not unique; nor is it isolated. In recent years, prominent media outlets have drawn national attention to mugshot websites such as JustMugshots.com, BustedMugshots.com, and MugshotsOnline.com and the deleterious effects that the online posting of mugshots has had on the lives of individuals.[5] Because of the inference of criminality and guilt society draws from these images, their postings not only embarrass and humiliate their subjects, but they also have wide-ranging potential consequences, including lost employment and educational opportunities. As demonstrated by Dr. Trimaldi's experience, efforts to remove the images prove futile. Even if an individual pays one website, another will post the same image and will charge yet another removal fee. In the end, the individual is forced to engage in a twisted and expensive version of the childhood game "whack-a-mole," desperately trying to permanently remove his mugshot from the web and inevitably failing.[6]

As the Sixth Circuit recently observed, "[m]ugshots now present an acute problem in the digital age."[7] "[N]early one out of every three American adults"—77.7 million people—has been arrested and, thus, could be impacted.[8] Once these images are online, whether posted initially by mugshot companies or law enforcement, they live on in perpetuity. They serve as the digital scarlet letter of our times, permanently affecting the reputation of those who have paid their debt to society and even may have expunged their criminal record, those who were found innocent, and those who were never prosecuted.

Many have likened the practices of these mugshot companies to extortion or bribery, i.e., the forced payment of money by threat of humiliation or shame. Privacy advocates have decried these websites, arguing that the publication of mugshots is another erosion into privacy

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5. Susanna Kim, *Businesses Charge Hundreds to Remove Mug Shots Online*, ABC NEWS (Apr. 23, 2012), http://abcnews.go.com/Business/businesses-make-profit-copying-mug-shots-online-critics/story?id=16157378; David Kravets, *Mug-Shot Industry Will Dig Up Your Past, Charge You to Bury It Again*, WIRED (Aug. 2, 2011, 1:52 PM), https://www.wired.com/2011/08/mugshots/.

6. Segal, *supra* note 1. This Article refers to individuals affected by these practices by the non-gender-neutral terms of "he," "him," or "his" because the majority of criminal defendants in the United States are men. *See* U.S. SENTENCING COMM'N, OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL CASES 3 (2017) ("In fiscal year 2016, 86.2 percent of all [federal] offenders were men, compared with 86.8 percent in fiscal year 2012, and 86.5 percent in fiscal year 2007.").

7. Detroit Free Press, Inc. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice (*Detroit Free Press II*), 829 F.3d 478, 486 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc) (Cole, C.J., concurring), *overruling* Detroit Free Press, Inc. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice (*Detroit Free Press I*), 73 F.3d 93 (6th Cir. 1996), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

8. Gary Fields & John R. Emshwiller, *America Busted: As Arrest Records Mount, Consequences Last a Lifetime*, WALL ST. J., Aug. 19, 2014, at A1.

in this digital era. Other critics argue that these images stigmatize individuals with the label of "criminal," making successful (re)integration into the community challenging. On the other hand, free speech advocates, media outlets, and victims' rights organizations urge for open access to these records, arguing that the public has the right to know about arrests. They argue that the images are newsworthy. Some assert that the public distribution of mugshots serves an important public safety role by encouraging assistance in criminal investigations and deterring future criminality. Others contend that open access is necessary for a just, democratic society.[9]

Little has been written about mugshots and privacy within the legal academy.[10] And what has been written has focused largely on the previous federal circuit court split concerning the United States Marshals Service's protective policy to withhold mugshots under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA").[11] However, the vast majority of mugshots are taken and disclosed by state and local, not federal, law enforcement agencies. Although state laws vary greatly, the majority of states consider mugshots open public records and provide easy access to mugshot websites and the media. In addition, recent state legislative efforts targeted at the "mugshot racket" are ineffective because they do not address the root cause of the problem—public access to mugshots in the Internet era.[12] Despite any efforts to remove these images from one

9. *See infra* Section I.D.

10. *See, e.g.*, JAMES B. JACOBS, THE ETERNAL CRIMINAL RECORD 81–88, 197–99 (2015) (describing the mugshot industry and later the disclosure of mugshots under the FOIA); Allen Rostron, Commentary, *The Mugshot Industry: Freedom of Speech, Rights of Publicity, and the Controversy Sparked by an Unusual New Type of Business*, 90 WASH. U. L. REV. 1321, 1325–28 (2013) (discussing the uncertainty of liability under criminal and tort law); Morgan Vasigh, Note, *Smile, You Are Under Arrest: The Misappropriation and Misuse of Mug Shots Online*, 22 INFO. & COMM. TECH. L. 277, 278–86 (2013) (arguing that the mugshot industry violates the Florida right of publicity statute).

11. This topic has been the discussion of numerous student notes. *See, e.g.*, Jane E. Bobet, Note, *Mug Shots and the FOIA: Weighing the Public's Interest in Disclosure Against the Individual's Right to Privacy*, 99 CORNELL L. REV. 633 (2014); Lisa Chinai, Note, *Picture Imperfect: Mug Shot Disclosures and the Freedom of Information Act*, 9 SETON HALL CIR. REV. 135 (2012); Cameron T. Norris, Note, *Your Right to Look Like an Ugly Criminal: Resolving the Circuit Split over Mug Shots and the Freedom of Information Act*, 66 VAND. L. REV. 1573 (2013); Kathryn Shephard, Note, *Mug Shot Disclosure Under FOIA: Does Privacy or Public Interest Prevail?*, 108 NW. U. L. REV. 343 (2014); Gregory Nathaniel Wolfe, Note, *Smile for the Camera, the World Is Going to See That Mug: The Dilemma of Privacy Interests in Mug Shots*, 113 COLUM. L. REV. 2227 (2013). As discussed *infra* in Section III.A.2, this circuit split was resolved in 2016.

12. *See infra* Section III.C.2. *But see* Deanna K. Shullman & Mark R. Caramanica, *Mug Shots on Lockdown: Government and Citizen Backlash to "Exploitation" Websites Surges, Free Speech Is the Casualty*, 30 COMM. LAW., June 2014, at 13, 13–15 (describing state legislative efforts and advocating for maintaining or broadening access to mugshots).

site or another, the reality is that once the mugshot is published online, there is no means of erasing it from cyberspace.

This Article explores the commodification and monetization of these images by the mugshot industry and media outlets, and the state and federal laws that govern their availability. The Article asserts that society must recognize the greater privacy interests at stake in the digital era and limit public access to mugshots. Because the majority of states consider mugshots presumptively open records under their public records laws, mugshot companies and the press have the constitutional right to publish them. The Article suggests that the presumption should be switched and that mugshots should be deemed presumptively closed records that are generally not disclosed to the public, as is the current federal standard.

Part I provides an overview of the use of mugshots in the United States and examines the commodification of mugshots in the digital era. It describes the rise of the mugshot industry, as well as the publication of mugshot galleries by law enforcement, media, and tabloid websites. This Part then explores the effect such publication has on individuals and the contours of the current debate regarding mugshots.

Part II argues that the only means of addressing this problem is by limiting the right of access. Although the mugshot industry enjoys a broad First Amendment right to publish mugshots, there is no constitutional right to access them. The Part examines the constitutional and common law rights to access and then provides a survey of state public records laws, which largely govern the disclosure of mugshots. It contrasts these state laws with federal policy and cases in which mugshots are deemed closed records under Exemption 7(C) of the FOIA. Under Exemption 7(C), the disclosure of mugshots is considered an unwarranted invasion of privacy and is not permitted absent a specific law enforcement need (e.g., circulating the mugshot of a dangerous fugitive).

Part III proposes that the current default presumption that mugshots are open records in the majority of states should be changed such that mugshots are deemed presumptively closed. This would follow the trend in the federal courts as exemplified by the recent decision in *Detroit Free Press, Inc. v. United States Department of Justice* (*Detroit Free Press II*),[13] in which the Sixth Circuit overturned its prior precedent and recognized the greater privacy interest in mugshots at stake in the digital age. The Article provides two proposals. The preferred proposal would be the adoption of a federal law akin to the Driver's Privacy

13. Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 485 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

Protection Act of 1994, which prevents states from disclosing driver's license pictures (and other information) to the public except in limited circumstances.[14] In the alternative, the Part urges state legislatures, agencies, and courts to give greater weight to the privacy interests under existing public records laws, recognizing the effects of the Internet in distributing these government records and the marginal value disclosure adds in providing government oversight. It then explains why other attempts to address the problem, such as lawsuits and recent legislation prohibiting the charging of removal fees, are unworkable. Finally, the Part concludes by suggesting that there is a basis for the Supreme Court to revisit its previous decision that mugshots do not implicate a constitutional right to privacy.

I. BACKGROUND: THE RISE OF THE MUGSHOT INDUSTRY AND ITS EFFECTS

Although created for the purposes of criminal identification and investigation, mugshots have become a commodity in this digital era, commercialized by a wide variety of private entities from newspapers to websites focusing on the posting of criminal records for profit. The devastating effects of this commercialization on millions of Americans require us to reexamine the public accessibility of these records. This Part provides a brief history of the inception of mugshots in the United States and the commercialization of them in the digital era, before exploring the arguments on both sides of the public debate concerning their accessibility.

A. A Brief History of Mugshots in the United States

Mugshot galleries have a long history in the United States, beginning in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. As early as 1854, "the San Francisco Police Department began daguerreotyping prisoners," followed quickly by other city police departments across the nation.[15] Police compiled these images, along with their criminal histories and biographical information, into leather-bound books referred to as "rogues' galleries."[16] By 1857, the New York police had opened a physical gallery

14. 18 U.S.C. § 2721 (2012).

15. JONATHAN FINN, CAPTURING THE CRIMINAL IMAGE: FROM MUG SHOT TO SURVEILLANCE SOCIETY 6 (2009). French police began producing images as early as 1841. At the time, the images were produced using daguerreotyping. *Id.*

16. *Id.* Perhaps the most famous of these books was New York chief detective Thomas Byrnes' PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS OF AMERICA, published in 1886, which included images and colorful descriptions of the crimes. *Id.* at 6–7 (discussing Thomas Byrnes'

where the public could come and view these images as a means of deterrence and crime prevention. The public would come to gawk at others' misfortunes, leading some to leave New York for fear of being recognized.[17] As the sheer volume of mugshots increased with advancements in photography, police departments struggled to find a method of systemizing and cataloguing their ever-growing collections of thousands of mugshots.[18]

This answer was provided by Alphonse Bertillon in Paris, France, in the late nineteenth century, who used mugshots as part of a "signaletic" system of identification.[19] This system included recording "eleven detailed anthropometric measurements" such as height, head length, and arm span, as well as photographs taken of forward-facing and profile.[20] Bertillon focused on using these measurements and images to categorize and identify criminals.[21] Bertillon's system was quickly adopted across Europe and North America.[22] His work derived in part from "the new field of criminal anthropology" that emphasized "the physical pathologies of the body."[23] One of his contemporaries was Francis Galton, the father of eugenics.[24] Although the Bertillon system was replaced by fingerprinting as the dominant means of criminal identification in the

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PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS OF AMERICA); THOMAS BYRNES, PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS OF AMERICA (1886), https://archive.org/details/cu31924096989177.

17. As stated in a news article from 1857: "Already, some arrests have been made by means of these portraits, and three or four of the thieves so unenviably distinguished have quitted New York for parts unknown, convinced that Daguerre had put an end to their chances of success in this locality." Randy Kennedy, *Grifters and Goons, Framed (and Matted)*, N.Y. TIMES (Sept. 15, 2006), http://www.nytimes.com/2006/09/15/arts/design/15mugs.html?pagewanted=all (quoting an 1857 *New York Times* article). The New York police chief even produced an album of mugshots for public distribution with the stated purpose of stopping crime. FINN, *supra* note 15, at 10.

18. FINN, *supra* note 15, at 10.

19. *Id.* at 23.

20. *Id.* at 23–26. The forward-facing and profile positions became the standard. *See id.* at 23–26, 33.

21. *Id.* at 23–28.

22. *Id.* at 28.

23. *Id.* at 11, 29.

24. *Id.* at 11–28 (describing the history of criminal anthropometry and the works of Cesare Lombroso, Galton, and Bertillon). Eugenics was the pseudoscience that used features to infer certain human traits as early as ancient Greece, but its popularity declined sharply after 1945. SEVASTI TRUBETA, PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, RACE AND EUGENICS IN GREECE (1880S–1970S) 263 (2014); Matthew D. Martin III, *The Dysfunctional Progeny of Eugenics: Autonomy Gone AWOL*, 15 CARDOZO J. INT'L & COMP. L. 371, 373 (2007). Bertillon himself distanced his work from this movement. *See* Nick Clark, *Man Who Invented the Mug Shot: The Ground-Breaking Work of Alphonse Bertillon*, INDEPENDENT (Feb. 22, 2015), http://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/man-who-invented-the-mug-shot-the-ground-breaking-work-of-alphonse-bertillon-10057215.html.

1920s, mugshots continue to be used for purposes of investigation, including in photo line-ups and to locate fugitives.[25]

Even after physical galleries fell into disuse, mugshots continued to enter the public realm, however, in a more limited manner. True-crime magazines ran stories "on public enemies like Pretty Boy Floyd and Bonnie and Clyde."[26] And newspapers published mugshots to accompany their front-page articles.[27] Outside of these select mugshots, the great majority of mugshots were never seen by the public. Rather, they remained in police files, gathering dust until the twenty-first century.[28]

B. The Digital Age and the Commercialization of Mugshots

The digital age and its various technologies ushered in a new era of mugshot use. Digital photographs, for example, allowed for quick and easy access and transferability. But it was the Internet that was the real game changer, introducing limitless publication and preservation. Before, mugshots in newspapers and flyers were eventually thrown away; with the Internet, mugshots live on indefinitely in the public sphere.

Initially, these technological advances affected the limited few who had their mugshots in news articles, but this quickly changed with the commercialization of mugshots. In the past decade, an industry developed around the online publication of mugshots and other criminal records, indiscriminately publishing them for commercial gain. However, it is not only the mugshot industry that has profited from this practice. Newspapers, tabloids, and other online websites have capitalized on the

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25. FINN, *supra* note 15, at 31–32.

26. Megan Abbott, *Our Love Affair with the Mug Shot*, N.Y. TIMES (July 19, 2014), https://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/20/opinion/sunday/why-we-cant-resist-mug-shots.html.

27. By the mid 1930s, mugshots were the majority of the photographs published on newspaper front pages. Michael W. Singletary, *Newspaper Photographs: A Content Analysis, 1936-76*, 55 JOURNALISM Q., 585, 586 (1978). A study of five U.S. newspapers in 1986 similarly found that almost fifty percent of all front-page photographs were mugshots. Paul Martin Lester, *Front Page Mug Shots: A Content Analysis of Five U.S. Newspapers in 1986*, 9 NEWSPAPER RES. J. 1 (1988) (finding that out of 1,148 front page photographs, 520 were mugshots).

28. The Naked Truth, *Mugged: The Sordid, Racially Charged History of Police Mugshots*, FUSION: THE NAKED TRUTH (Mar. 6, 2016), http://fusion.net/video/277324/mugged-brief-history-of-mugshots; *see also* Nancy S. Marder, *From "Practical Obscurity" to Web Disclosure: A New Understanding of Public Information*, 59 SYRACUSE L. REV. 441, 456–57 (2009) ("The Web, with its unlimited reach across time and place, can bring information to people's fingertips, which they can use for good or ill . . . . Information that was public but practically obscure will no longer be practically obscure on the Web, and the question with each new issue is whether this matters.").

public's voyeuristic fascination with mugshots, creating modern day online "rogues' galleries."[29]

1. The Mugshot Industry

Websites focused on posting mugshots for direct commercial gain emerged into prominence around 2011.[30] This cottage industry, which I describe as "the mugshot industry," originally posted mugshots and charged a fee for their removal. In 2013, there were over eighty mugshot websites such as Mugshots.com, MugshotsUSA.com, BustedMugshots.com, and more local versions like Florida.Arrest.org. One of the largest sites, Mugshots.com, has between fifteen and twenty million mugshots available for viewing on its site.[31] These companies use automated software that scrapes mugshot images from local law enforcement websites and seamlessly transfers them to an online mugshot gallery, without human assistance.[32] Unlike law enforcement websites that often post a mugshot for a limited time period,[33] these mugshot websites have no end date. In addition to scraping law enforcement websites, companies collect mugshots from state and local agencies through broad public records requests.[34] Thus, some of the posted mugshots are for "decades-old arrests."[35]

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29. Because of their scope and reach, and the impact of their practices, this Article focuses on the online iterations of these businesses. In addition to the online mugshot galleries, there are also tabloid-style magazines, which are sold at local convenience stores. Debbie Elliott, *The Newest Magazine Fad: The Mug Shot Tabloid*, NPR (Nov. 23, 2011, 10:16 AM), http://www.npr.org/2011/11/23/142701001/the-newest-magazine-fad-the-mug-shot-tabloid. With titles such as *Cellmates*, *Jailbirds*, and *The Slammer*, they are quite profitable. *The Slammer*, which covers Central Arkansas, sells 7000 copies a week. *Id.*

30. Segal, *supra* note 1.

31. *Id.*; Cord Jefferson, *How People Profit from Your Online Mug Shot and Ruin Your Life Forever*, GIZMODO (Oct. 8, 2012, 12:00 PM), http://gizmodo.com/5949333/how-people-profit-from-your-online-mug-shot-and-ruin-your-life-forever.

32. These software applications are described as "bots," i.e., "an automated application used to perform simple and repetitive tasks that would be time-consuming, mundane or impossible for a human to perform. Bots can be used for productive tasks, but they are also frequently used for malicious purposes." *Internet Bot*, TECHOPEDIA, https://www.techopedia.com/definition/24063/internet-bot (last visited May 8, 2018).

33. *See, e.g.*, *Public Mugshots*, MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFF., https://www.mcso.org/Mugshot (last visited May 8, 2018) (displaying a mugshot archive of only a few days).

34. Stephanie Fox, *"Busted Paper" and Other Mugshot Magazines: Why They Are—and Will Likely Remain—Legal*, TWIN CITIES DAILY PLANET (Apr. 7, 2013), http://www.tcdailyplanet.net/busted-paper-and-other-mugshot-magazines-why-they-are-and-will-likely-remain-legal.

35. Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 482 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc) (providing BustedMugshots and JustMugshots as examples), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

Typically, the mugshot websites post these photographs along with the date and location of the arrest and the alleged offenses.[36] Not included on the page is what happened after the arrest, i.e., whether charges were filed by the prosecutor; whether charges were later dismissed; whether the person was acquitted; or whether a conviction was later reversed on appeal, vacated, or expunged.

Initially, many mugshot websites generated revenue by charging fees for the removal of photographs. One survey from 2013 found that removal fees ranged from $178 to $399 per arrest, depending on the type of crime for which the person was arrested.[37] Paying a removal fee to one website would not solve the problem for the arrestee, however. Those who paid to have a mugshot removed from one website would often find their mugshot appearing on another, sometimes affiliated, website.[38] As described by one individual who tried to remove his image: "[The websites] come like a mushroom after the rain . . . ."[39]

Investigative reports, by *Wired* and *The New York Times* in 2011 and 2013 respectively, drew national attention to the mugshot industry. Commentators argued that the removal fees were comparable to "extortion" and that the companies were profiting off of the shame and humiliation of others.[40] Private lawsuits were of limited success. Not only were defendants difficult to locate and litigation costs prohibitive, but the First Amendment right to publish served as a defense in tort actions against the companies.[41] State lawmakers began proposing legislation to crack down on the mugshot industry.[42] Since 2013, seventeen states have

36. Often, the same page will provide links to download additional criminal history information or the actual arrest records, as well as a link to unpublish the mugshot.

37. *See* Jose Pagliery, *Mug Shot Extortion Sites Still Up and Running . . . for Now*, CNN (Oct. 16, 2013, 9:29 AM), http://money.cnn.com/2013/10/16/technology/mug-shot-websites.

38. *See* Segal, *supra* note 1. In fact, it is not uncommon for a single person or entity to own numerous websites. *See, e.g.*, Vasigh, *supra* note 10 at 282; Stephanie Francis Ward, *Hoist Your Mug: Websites Will Post Your Name and Photo; Others Will Charge You to Remove Them*, ABA J. (Aug. 2012), http://www.abajournal.com/magazine/article/hoist_your_mug_websites_will_post_your_name_and_photo_others_will_charge_yo.

39. Josh Green, *Mugshots Inc: 'Legalized Extortion' or Constitutional Privilege?*, GWINNETT DAILY POST (July 20, 2012), http://www.gwinnettdailypost.com/archive/mugshots-inc-legalized-extortion-or-constitutional-privilege/article_e5655e0d-0a1e-5b28-b1e1-364383c0cfa4.html.

40. Segal, *supra* note 1; *see also* Kravets, *supra* note 5.

41. *See* John Caniglia, *Ohio Lawsuit over Online Mug Shots Reaches Settlement; Suit Was One of Several Filed Nationally*, CLEVELAND.COM (Jan. 7, 2014, 6:21 AM), http://www.cleveland.com/metro/index.ssf/2014/01/ohio_lawsuit_over_online_mug_s.html (discussing the efforts of one of the first attorneys to bring a suit against the mugshot companies). The right to publish and the First Amendment in these actions are discussed *infra* Sections II.A.1, III.C.

42. Segal, *supra* note 1; *see also* Kurtis Ming, *Call Kurtis Investigates: Mug Shot Extortion*, CBS SACRAMENTO (May 6, 2014, 11:22 AM), http://sacramento.cbslocal.com/

enacted legislation, largely aimed at prohibiting removal fees.[43] However, as discussed below, none of the measures fully address the reality that once the mugshots had been published, whether by newspapers or mugshot companies, the bell could not be unrung.[44]

The mugshot industry quickly figured out how to end-run these state efforts. Many ceased charging removal fees and began focusing their efforts on driving traffic to their sites, discovering that they could generate more revenue from advertising than from removal.[45] For example, LocalBlotter.com stopped accepting payments for removal, but it then directed the affected individuals to InternetReputation.com, a paid advertiser on its site "who specializes in removing unwanted information from the internet."[46]

And so reputation management companies, with names such as RemoveMyMug.com, cropped up in the wake of legislative efforts to curb mugshot websites. These companies offer a bevy of services from supposed removal of mugshot and other arrest records to removal from infidelity (described as "cheater") websites to general online reputation monitoring.[47] Fees range from the low hundreds to the thousands of dollars. One website provides a range of $3200 to $5000, "depending on the case."[48] Many of these sites guarantee that they will erase mugshots and arrest records from the Internet. However, this is often simply not true.

These reputation management sites work in one of two ways. The first is the actual removal of the mugshot from a specific website. Reputation management companies advertise that they are able to do so quickly and efficiently through "a trade secret" and that the task of

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2014/05/06/call-kurtis-investigates-mug-shot-extortion (citing California Senator Jerry Hill calling the websites' practice of charging removal fees "extortion"); Carl Willis, *State Lawmaker Vows to Fight Mug Shot Sites*, WSB-TV 2 ATLANTA (June 25, 2012, 6:12 AM), http://www.wsbtv.com/news/local/state-lawmaker-vows-fight-mug-shot-sites/242742558 (quoting Georgia State Representative Roger Bruce describing the websites' practice as "a crime in and of itself").

43. *See infra* Section III.C.2.

44. *See infra* Section III.C.

45. Tyler Dukes, *Under Scrutiny, Mug Shot Publishing Industry Evolves*, WRAL.COM (June 24, 2014), http://www.wral.com/under-scrutiny-online-mugshot-industry-evolves/13756083; Vasigh, *supra* note 10, at 280–83. One website boasted as many as "15 million pageviews per month." *Id.* at 281.

46. *See, e.g.*, LocalBlotter.com, *34-Year-Old of MN Recently Busted*, LOCALBLOTTER.COM (Nov. 19, 2013, 11:23:48 PST), http://www.localblotter.com/news/minnesota/suspect-busted/8869586.html [http://archive.is/pwOzq].

47. *See, e.g.*, REPUTATION REPAIR, http://www.reputationrepair.com (last visited Apr. 15, 2018) [https://web.archive.org/web/20180410193714/http://www.reputationrepair.com].

48. REMOVEMYMUG.COM, http://www.removemymug.com/mugshot-removal-service (last visited May 8, 2018).

removing the mugshots from the Internet takes "a tremendous amount of work."[49] However, the reality is "a symbiotic relationship" between the mugshot and reputation management sites, whereby the former are given a cut of the fees charged by the latter.[50] The process for removal is often a simple URL for an automated takedown.[51] Because specific reputation management companies are affiliated with mugshot companies, the removal is often limited to a particular site or set of sites.[52]

In the alternative, some reputation management companies "bury" the negative information.[53] These companies flood the Internet with new, positive content about the individual, filling the front pages of search results and bumping the less favorable information to later pages.[54] The assumption is that "Page 12 [of a web search] looks a lot like Siberia" and that "[n]o one is going to look that long and that hard for someone's vital data."[55] Thus, despite some companies' guarantees of removal, the mugshot remains, even after the individual has spent hundreds or thousands of dollars.

2. Newspapers and Tabloids

In the past decade, newspapers and tabloids have also leveraged computer technology for commercial purposes.[56] In 2009, newspapers began publishing online mugshot galleries to drive traffic to their websites. "With the advent of the internet, a lot of [newspaper] editors and publishers started noticing that stories that had crazy looking mugshots tended to do really well, and people started clicking on them

49. Kravets, *supra* note 5.

50. Rostron, *supra* note 10, at 1324–25.

51. Kravets, *supra* note 5.

52. *See, e.g.*, Daryl Nelson, *Mugshot.com and UnpublishArrest.com: Partners in Crime Info?*, CONSUMER AFF. (Dec. 17, 2012), https://www.consumeraffairs.com/news/mugshotcom-and-unpublisharrestcom-partners-in-crime-info-121712.html. For example, UnpublishArrest.com admits to an "established working relationship" with Mugshots.com. *Id.* Their removal services are limited to Mugshots.com, and they share an attorney and other individuals in the organization. *Id.*; The Naked Truth, *supra* note 28.

53. As described by ReputationDefender.com, the site will "[p]ush negative content or misleading search results down to pages where virtually nobody will ever see them." REPUTATION DEFENDER, https://www.reputationdefender.com/personal (last visited May 8, 2018).

54. Steve Henn, *Fixing Your Online Reputation: There's an Industry for That*, NPR (May 29, 2013, 5:49 PM), http://www.npr.org/sections/alltechconsidered/2013/05/29/187080236/Online-Reputation.

55. Jean Dion, *Is the Mugshot Industry Really Dead & Buried?*, SEARCH ENGINE J. (Nov. 21, 2013), https://www.searchenginejournal.com/mugshot-industry-really-dead-buried/73693.

56. *See supra* note 29 and accompanying text.

. . . ."[57] For example, the *Tampa Bay Times* created scraping software in 2009, which transferred mugshots from law enforcement sites to the newspaper's online mugshot gallery. The gallery gave the newspaper millions of extra views for the mere cost of $150 per month.[58] The *Tampa Bay Times* gallery was so successful that the newspaper received numerous calls for the software from other editors looking to create their own galleries.[59]

Other newspapers quickly followed suit. In one 2016 survey of seventy-four U.S. newspapers, forty percent of them published mugshot galleries.[60] These galleries accounted for up to five percent of some newspapers' total web traffic.[61] These newspapers are not limited to any geographic region, and they range from local newspapers to those that are nationally known, such as the *Chicago Tribune*.[62] Often, there is no additional substantive content beyond what is published on commercial mugshot websites, and there are no corrections, updates, or means to request removal.[63] In some instances, newspapers have curated the galleries to appeal to the entertainment value, adding headlines such as the "Best of the Worst: Mug Shot Hall of Shame."[64] Other times, the newspaper's decision to publish mugshots of certain arrestees but not others reflects and reinforces biases within our society.[65]

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57. Ingrid Rojas & Natasha Del Toro, *Should Newspapers Make Money Off of Mugshot Galleries?*, FUSION TV: THE NAKED TRUTH (Mar. 9, 2016, 3:32 PM), http://fusion.net/story/278341/naked-truth-newspapers-mugshot-galleries (quoting University of Nebraska journalism professor Matt Waite).

58. *Id.*

59. *Id.* This was the same type of automated software later used by mugshot websites. *Id.*

60. *Id.*

61. *Id.*

62. *Right2Know*, ARK. ONLINE, http://www.arkansasonline.com/right2know/crime (last visited May 8, 2018); *Mugs in the News*, CHI. TRIB., http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/chi-mugs-in-the-news-photogallery.html (last visited May 8, 2018).

63. Will Simmonds, *Online, You Are Guilty Even After Being Proven Innocent*, ONLINE PRIVACY | ABINE (July 17, 2017), https://www.abine.com/blog/2017/online-guilty-before-proven-innocent.

64. *Best of the Worst: Mug Shot Hall of Shame*, KTXS-12 ABC, http://ktxs.com/archive/best-of-the-worst-mug-shot-hall-of-shame (last visited May 8, 2018); Matt Coker, *Smile for the 10 Ugliest Police Mugshots of 2011*, OC WKLY. (Dec. 19, 2011), http://www.ocweekly.com/news/smile-for-the-10-ugliest-police-mugshots-of-2011-6469093.

65. *See* John Paul Brammer, *Public Sex 'Sting Operation' Leads to Naming and Shaming of 18 Men*, NBC NEWS (June 8, 2017, 2:40 PM), https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/public-sex-sting-operation-leads-naming-shaming-18-men-n769946 (describing how some Florida newspapers published the mugshots and other personal information of men arrested for lewd activities in county parks); Lauren O'Neil, *Status and Race in the Stanford Rape Case: Why Brock Turner's Mug Shot Matters*, CBC NEWS (June 11, 2016, 1:52 PM), http://www.cbc.ca/news/trending/brock-turner-mugshot-stanford-rape-case-

In addition to newspapers, tabloids have focused on using mugshots to attract followers. For example, *The Smoking Gun*, an online tabloid publishing government and law enforcement documents, has extensive mugshot galleries arranged by categories such as "fogeys," "topless women," "pretty perps," "cleavage," and "weepy."[66]

Even some law enforcement agencies have followed suit, posting mugshots on their websites or on social media.[67] In one of the most egregious examples, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, under the leadership of former Sheriff Joe Arpaio, held a daily competition entitled "Mugshot of the Day." Viewers voted *American Idol*-style for the photograph they found most appealing.[68] As described by one commentator, "[i]ndividual humiliation comes as the expense for voyeurism,"[69] and these websites capitalize on the public's fascination with these images.[70]

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images-sex-assault-1.3629147 (criticizing the media's portrayal of black versus white arrestees and the images used by the media).

66. *About the Smoking Gun*, SMOKING GUN, http://www.thesmokinggun.com/about (last visited May 8, 2018); *Mug Shots*, SMOKING GUN, http://www.thesmokinggun.com/mugshots (last visited May 8, 2018).

67. Denise Lavoie, *Should Police Be Allowed to Shame Subjects on Facebook?*, ASSOCIATED PRESS (July 14, 2017), https://apnews.com/ca79ccc2adfe41679e72e91b9e910915/Should-police-be-allowed-to-shame-suspects-on-Facebook?.

68. This practice continued for about five years. *See* Ray Stern, *Sheriff Joe Arpaio Halts Public Voting for Jail "Mugshot of the Day" After Website Redesign*, PHX. NEW TIMES (Sept. 28, 2016, 2:01 PM), http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/news/sheriff-joe-arpaio-halts-public-voting-for-jail-mugshot-of-the-day-after-website-redesign-8690032.

69. Sarah Lageson, *The Enduring Effects of Online Mug Shots*, SOC'Y PAGES (May 19, 2014), https://thesocietypages.org/roundtables/mugshots [hereinafter Lageson, *Enduring Effects*].

70. The public has always had a fascination with mugshots, finding them sordid and titillating. They pique the curiosity of the public and tap into our righteousness and judgment, all while providing amusement and entertainment. Lageson, *Enduring Effects*, *supra* note 69 (quoting Travis Linnemann, who remarked that there is a "punitive urge to view, consume, judge, and mock the misfortune of others"). Even when the mugshots are flattering, the subjects are commodified and objectified. Christopher Brennan, *Arkansas Woman's Attractive Mugshot Earns Her the Nickname 'Prison Bae,'* NY DAILY NEWS (May 27, 2016, 12:50 PM), http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/arkansas-woman-mugshot-earns-nickname-prison-bae-article-1.2651647. Known by millions as the "hot mugshot guy," Jeremy Meeks rose to fame after his mugshot was posted by the Stockton Police Department and went viral. Described as "one of the most violent criminals in the Stockton area" by the department, Meeks landed two Hollywood agents upon his release. Peter Holley, *The 'Hot Mugshot Guy' Is Free: 'It's Almost as if Being in Jail for So Long Made Him Hotter,'* WASH. POST (Mar. 13, 2016), https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2016/03/13/the-hot-mugshot-guy-is-free-its-almost-as-if-being-in-jail-for-so-long-made-him-hotter.

C. Effects on Individuals Portrayed in Mugshots

As the adage goes, "a picture is worth a thousand words." Mugshots do just this, capturing the subject at one of his most "vulnerable and embarrassing moments immediately after being accused, taken into custody, and deprived of most liberties."[71] "Mug shots in general are *notorious* for their visual association of the person with criminal activity."[72] Despite being taken immediately upon arrest and well before the resolution of a case, society draws a strong inference of guilt from mugshots. Because "viewers so uniformly associate booking photos with guilt and criminality," courts "strongly disfavor showing such photos to criminal juries."[73] Mugshots "effectively eliminat[e] the presumption of innocence and replac[e] it with an unmistakable badge of criminality."[74]

Given the association with criminality, it is not surprising that a mugshot's "stigmatizing effect can last well beyond the actual criminal proceedings."[75] These stigmatizing effects occur on multiple fronts. Individuals are ridiculed for their appearance and ostracized because of their presumed guilt.[76] The subjects of the photos are left embarrassed, frustrated, and anxious, wondering how they will be judged and perceived.[77] Their children are taunted by their peers, and the parents are sometimes barred from volunteering at their children's schools.[78] The distribution of mugshots has serious financial implications for the individuals and their families. Individuals have difficulty finding

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71. Karantsalis v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 635 F.3d 497, 503 (11th Cir. 2011).

72. Times Picayune Pub. Corp. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 37 F. Supp. 2d 472, 477 (E.D. La. 1999) (emphasis added).

73. Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 482 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

74. United States v. Irorere, 69 F. App'x 231, 235 (6th Cir. 2003) (quoting Eberhardt v. Bordenkircher, 605 F.2d 275, 280 (6th Cir. 1979)).

75. *Times Picayune*, 37 F. Supp. 2d at 477.

76. *See* Sarah Esther Lageson, *Crime Data, the Internet, and Free Speech: An Evolving Legal Consciousness*, 51 LAW & SOC'Y REV. 8, 24–25 (2017) [hereinafter Lageson, *Evolving Legal Consciousness*] (describing the reactions of individuals whose mugshots were published online); Sarah E. Lageson & Shadd Maruna, *Digital Degradation: Stigma Management in the Internet Age*, 20 PUNISHMENT & SOC'Y 113, 124 (2018) (describing same). Although mugshot websites usually include general disclaimer language that individuals who appear are innocent until proven guilty, this has little impact.

77. *See* Lageson, *Evolving Legal Consciousness*, *supra* note 76, at 26; Sarah E. Lageson, *Found Out and Opting Out: Consequences of Online Criminal Records for Families*, 665 ANNALS AM. ACAD. POL. & SOCIAL SCI. 127, 132 (2016) [hereinafter Lageson, *Found Out*]; Lageson & Maruna, *supra* note 76, at 123–24.

78. Segal, *supra* note 1 (describing the experience of Princess Matthews, whose daughter was taunted by schoolmates after they discovered her mother's mugshot online); Sarah Esther Lageson, *Digital Punishment's Tangled Web*, CONTEXTS, Winter 2016, at 24, 25–26; Lageson, *Found Out*, *supra* note 77, at 132.

housing, pursuing educational opportunities, joining the military, and finding and maintaining employment.[79]

The advent of the Internet greatly magnified these impacts both in terms of *who* is affected and *how* they are affected. Before, newspapers or publishers would have to request a mugshot from individual law enforcement agencies, or if the mugshots were older, search aged records or microfiche. Now, they can upload an unending stream of mugshots from law enforcement websites and publish them instantly. Thus, rather than affecting a few select high-profile crimes or individuals whose arrests were deemed newsworthy by the press, millions of Americans are now indiscriminately affected.[80] To give a sense of scope, "according to the Office of the California Attorney General, 932,540 people were arrested in California in 2011, but no charges were filed or no convictions were made against 545,737 of those individuals."[81] Although less than half were convicted, all may have their mugshots posted.

Beyond volume, the publication of mugshots on the Internet means the impact is greater in magnitude because the images reach a much wider audience, and the impact lasts indefinitely. Before the Internet, individuals experienced the negative effects only immediately following an arrest. Few people saw the mugshots, and inevitably memories would fade.[82] Now the public can easily search for these images online, and they live "permanently" online. As described by the Sixth Circuit:

> A disclosed booking photo casts a long, damaging shadow over the depicted individual. In 1996, . . . booking photos appeared on

79. Lageson, *Evolving Legal Consciousness*, *supra* note 76, at 13; Lageson, *Found Out*, *supra* note 77, at 129, 131; Lageson & Maruna, *supra* note 76, at 117, 126. The negative effects of criminal records on employment opportunities and earnings has been well documented. *See, e.g.*, MICHELLE ALEXANDER, THE NEW JIM CROW: MASS INCARCERATION IN THE AGE OF COLORBLINDNESS 140, 148–51 (2012); Keith Finlay, *Effect of Employer Access to Criminal History Data on the Labor Market Outcomes of Ex-Offenders and Non-Offenders*, *in* NAT'L BUREAU OF ECON. RESEARCH, STUDIES OF LABOR MARKET INTERMEDIATION 89, 122 (David H. Autor ed., 2009); JACOBS, *supra* note 10, at 88–89. Studies have generally focused on the impact of arrest and criminal records and have not isolated the impact of mugshots alone.

80. Fred H. Cate, *Government Data Mining: The Need for a Legal Framework*, 43 HARV. C.R.-C.L. L. REV. 435, 435 (2008) ("Much of the 'privacy' Americans have enjoyed results from the fact that it was simply too expensive or laborious to find out intimate data about them.").

81. Press Release, Office of Senator Jerry Hill, Governor Signs Senator Jerry Hill's Bill Barring Mug Shot 'Shakedowns' by Websites (Aug. 15, 2014), http://sd13.senate.ca.gov/news/2014-08-15-governor-signs-senator-jerry-hill-s-bill-barring-mug-shot-%E2%80%98shakedowns-websites.

82. Peter A. Winn, *Online Court Records: Balancing Judicial Accountability and Privacy in an Age of Electronic Information*, 79 WASH. L. REV. 307, 316–17 (2004) (discussing the practical obscurity of public records in the pre-digital age).

> television or in the newspaper and then, for all practical purposes, disappeared. Today, an idle internet search reveals the same booking photo that once would have required a trip to the local library's microfiche collection. . . . Potential employers and other acquaintances may easily access booking photos on these websites, hampering the depicted individual's professional and personal prospects.[83]

Because mugshots are taken upon arrest, the impacts are not limited to those who were convicted.[84] Even individuals who are falsely accused continue to live with the consequences of their arrest.[85] The case of Kareem Alleyne demonstrates the damning effects of one's online reputation, even when one tries to clear his name. Alleyne was wrongly arrested and charged with vehicular homicide and involuntary manslaughter in the death of Marc Brady, a Philadelphia police officer.[86] At the time, Alleyne had been dating Brady's ex-girlfriend. The court dismissed the charges against Alleyne for lack of evidence, and two years later a Philadelphia jury awarded him more than $1 million, finding that he was improperly arrested and recklessly charged in the car-bike crash.[87] Despite this seeming victory, Alleyne struggled to find a job not only after his arrest, but even after the acquittal.[88] A Google search of his

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83. Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 482–83 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc) (citation omitted), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

84. *See* Segal, *supra* note 1 (describing the experiences of Maxwell Birnbaum, a college freshman who successfully completed a pretrial diversion program after being arrested for possession of ecstasy pills).

85. For example, there was the news story of Jimmy Thompson, who was pulled over for an expired license plate tag. During the stop, the officer incorrectly confused Jimmy Thompson with another "James Thompson" who unfortunately had outstanding arrest warrants. Jimmy Thompson was arrested and spent eight days in jail as a result of the identity mix-up. His lawyer eventually cleared his name, and the sheriff's department removed his mugshot from their site. Thompson then discovered that his mugshot remained posted on Mugshots.com and that he would have to pay at least $399 for removal. Unable to get a job, he did not have the funds to pay the fee. At the same time, he could not find a job because his mugshot was online. The Naked Truth, *supra* note 28; *see also* Dukes, *supra* note 45 (describing the experience of a woman who was arrested when a friend used her identity to scam a department store).

86. *Driver Arraigned After Off-Duty Philly Cop on Bicycle Is Killed*, CBS PHILLY (July 17, 2012, 10:02 AM), http://philadelphia.cbslocal.com/2012/07/17/police-arraign-driver-who-fatally-struck-off-duty-philadelphia-cop.

87. Chris Palmer, *Jury Awards More than $1M to Driver for Improper Arrest*, PHILLY.COM (Apr. 21, 2016 1:08 AM), http://www.philly.com/philly/news/20160421_Jury_awards_more_than__1M_to_driver_in_crash_that_killed_cop.html; Daniel Rivero, *Police Ruined this Man's Online Reputation, and There's Nothing He Can Do About It*, SPLINTER (May 12, 2016, 7:42 AM), https://splinternews.com/police-ruined-this-mans-online-reputation-and-theres-n-1793856757.

88. Palmer, *supra* note 87.

name resulted in multiple copies of his mugshot, often juxtaposed with a clean-cut picture of a uniformed Brady.[89]

D. The Public Debate Concerning Online Publication

Much of the public debate concerning the online publication of mugshots has been focused on the mugshot industry. Politicians and commentators have roundly criticized the industry, describing it as a "racket" and their practice of charging removal fees as "extortion" and bribery.[90] Critics view this as an intrusion into one's personal life, where one of the worst moments in one's life is used to humiliate and shame for financial gain. It is viewed as the modern-day "scarlet letter," branding an individual without any due process of law.

In responding to such criticism, the mugshot industry has relied heavily on the First Amendment. As stated by one lawyer representing Mugshots.com, "[t]hese are perilous times for the First Amendment . . . . We need to defend everybody's First Amendment rights."[91] They argue that publishing mugshots and arrest records ensures government transparency, raising the specter of "star chambers" and secret arrests, and also advances public safety.[92]

Freedom of the press advocates have also argued for the "unfettered access to the[se] images, no matter how obscure the arrestee and no matter the ultimate disposition of the case."[93] As the former director of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press ("Reporters Committee") stated: "It's an effort to deny history . . . . I think it's better if journalists and the public, not the government, are the arbiters of what the public gets to see."[94] The Reporters Committee and other news organizations emphasize the role of the press in preventing government

89. Rivero, *supra* note 87.

90. *See, e.g.*, Segal, *supra* note 1; *see also* Sharon Bernstein, *Mugshot 'Extortion' Websites May Soon Be Illegal in California*, REUTERS (Apr. 28, 2014, 8:51 PM), http://www.businessinsider.com/r-california-bill-targets-websites-engaged-in-mug-shot-racket-2014-28.

91. Becky Yerak, *Lawsuit: Mug Shot Website Posts Incomplete Records So Sister Site Can Solicit 'Takedown' Fees*, CHI. TRIB. (Mar. 13, 2017, 8:28 AM), http://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-mug-shot-websites-0312-biz-20170310-story.html; *see also* Anonymous & Saundra Sorenson, *There's a Public Shaming Industry (and It Held Me Hostage)*, CRACKED (Aug. 15, 2016), http://www.cracked.com/personal-experiences-2366-shady-people-put-my-mugshot-online-extorted-me-money.html (discussing the popularity of these sites, a victim's experience, and the overly close relationships between mugshot websites and reputation defenders).

92. MUGSHOTS.COM, http://mugshots.com/faq.html (last visited May 8, 2018).

93. Segal, *supra* note 1.

94. *Id.*; *accord* Shullman & Caramanica, *supra* note 12, at 14.

secrecy, dating back to the Revolutionary War.[95] They stress the importance of government transparency, open access to public records, and the oversight function of the press in monitoring the police and the government.

However, the newspaper's current mugshot galleries are a far cry from government investigation and oversight. Like commercial mugshot websites, the mugshot galleries in newspapers contain little or no substantive content and are merely used as vehicles to drive traffic to the website. This melding—where mugshot websites attempt to add more content to look like newspapers and newspapers add mugshot galleries to their websites to attract more readers—have created strange bedfellows.[96]

Finally, some have noted that mugshots are "cultural artifacts" that are historical in nature and can be used for artistic or political purposes.[97] Others have responded that this is a heavy and unwarranted price for individuals to pay in the digital era.[98]

Beyond the public debate, the access and publication of mugshots reflects three broader questions facing our society. The first is the changing concept of privacy in the digital era. The second is how to balance personal privacy with open access in the day of electronic government records and the Internet. The third is the tension between criminal justice reform, focusing on the discriminatory impact of mass incarceration and the need for successful reentry,[99] and those who believe that society has the right to know.

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95. Rojas & Del Toro, *supra* note 57; Tracie Powell, *Some News Sites Suffer from an Online Mugshot Crackdown*, COLUM. JOURNALISM REV. (Oct. 14, 2013), http://www.cjr.org/behind_the_news/news_mugshot_sites.php?page=all.

96. In *The First Amendment Bubble*, Amy Gajda warns against First Amendment absolutism by newspapers and journalists in light of the Internet, the rise of quasi-journalism, and websites with significant commercial interests, such as the mugshot industry. AMY GAJDA, THE FIRST AMENDMENT BUBBLE: HOW PRIVACY AND PAPARAZZI THREATEN A FREE PRESS 128–32, 206–21 (2015).

97. *See* Kennedy, *supra* note 17 (discussing LEAST WANTED: A CENTURY OF AMERICAN MUGSHOTS (Mark Michaelson & Steven Kasher eds., 2006)).

98. *See* Lageson & Maruna, *supra* note 76, at 127–28; *see also* John Del Vecchio, *The Digital Scarlet Letter: Responding to Mug Shot Publishers*, 71 BENCH & B. MINN., Sept. 2014, at 23, 23–24.

99. *See generally* ALEXANDER, *supra* note 79, at 140–77 (detailing the discriminatory effects of mass incarceration); DAVID DAGAN & STEVEN M. TELES, PRISON BREAK: WHY CONSERVATIVES TURNED AGAINST MASS INCARCERATION 2–4 (2016); JACOBS, *supra* note 10, at 81–90; JOAN PETERSILIA, WHEN PRISONERS COME HOME: PAROLE AND PRISONER REENTRY 105–12 (2003); JEREMY TRAVIS, BUT THEY ALL COME BACK: FACING THE CHALLENGES OF PRISONER REENTRY 83–86 (2005).

II. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR MUGSHOTS

At the heart of the public debate about mugshots and their commercialization is the issue of access. As with most government information, the press and the public enjoy a broad First Amendment right to publish mugshots once they have access to them.[100] If mugshots are publicly available, as they are in many jurisdictions, mugshot companies and newspapers are entitled to disseminate them as they see fit based on the broad First Amendment protections for publication. The government can do little to prevent their publication or curtail their widespread dissemination through the Internet.

But there is no constitutional right to access mugshots. Thus, any right to access is through either the common law or statutory authority. Courts have been reluctant to place a duty to disclose on the government and largely defer to legislatures. For these reasons, the accessibility of mugshots is generally governed by the Federal FOIA or its state-law equivalents. Under these statutes and the common law, there is often a balancing of the individual's privacy interest and the public interest in disclosure. As with other government records,[101] this weighing of interests has become increasingly complex in the digital era, and I argue that the existing laws do not address the current realities.

This Part begins with a discussion of the dual First Amendment rights—the right to publish and the right to access. Although the mugshot industry heavily relies on the mantle of the First Amendment, it only affords them protection insofar as the right to publish publicly-available information. This Part then explores the common law right to access before focusing on federal and state public records laws. Whereas mugshots have been deemed "closed" records that are exempt from disclosure under federal law, the overwhelming majority of states consider them "open" public records. Because the vast majority of mugshots are taken by state and local agencies,[102] the right to access mugshots in these states must be limited in order to address the problem.

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100. For the press, this is a particularly unfettered First Amendment right and reaches materials that are classified and sensitive in nature. N.Y. Times Co. v. United States, 403 U.S. 713, 714–15, 717 (1971) (per curiam).

101. Marder, *supra* note 28, at 456–57 (discussing court documents and campaign contributions).

102. For comparison, in 2015 the incoming caseload for prosecutors on the state level was over 14,502,495 "newly filed, reopened, and reactivated cases." NAT'L CTR. ST. CTS., http://www.ncsc.org/Sitecore/Content/Microsites/PopUp/Home/CSP/CSP_Criminal (last visited May 8, 2018) (tabulating the total number from individual state data). In contrast, United States Attorneys filed 54,928 new cases during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015. U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 4

A. Federal Constitution

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution generally "protects openness in information flow."[103] This manifests itself in two different forms—the right to access and the right to publish. Regarding the right to publish, the freedom of speech and of the press prohibit restrictions on the dissemination of publicly-available information absent a compelling state interest that meets the strict scrutiny test. On the other hand, the constitutional right to access government records is far more limited and does not include criminal investigatory records such as mugshots.

1. First Amendment Right to Publish

The press and the public have the constitutional right to publish government records, which have been placed in the public domain or can be lawfully accessed by the public. In other words, "once the government makes information public, the government cannot subsequently sanction its further disclosure."[104]

In *Florida Star v. B.J.F.*, the Supreme Court squarely addressed the issue of publicly-available arrest records.[105] In that case, a sexual assault victim's full name was published by a newspaper after the press was accidentally given full access to the police report. The victim sued the sheriff's department and the newspaper under a state statute that made it unlawful to print or publish "'in any instrument of mass communication' the name of the victim of a sexual offense."[106] The newspaper moved to dismiss the action based on its First Amendment right to publish.[107] The Court held that imposition of civil damages on the

(2015), https://www.justice.gov/usao/file/831856/download. Thus, the total state filings were over 260 times greater than the federal filings in 2015.

103. Daniel J. Solove, *Access and Aggregation: Public Records, Privacy and the Constitution*, 86 MINN. L. REV. 1137, 1201 (2002).

104. *Id.* at 1209. However, the Court has refused to draw an absolute rule that "truthful publication may never be punished consistent with the First Amendment." Fla. Star v. B.J.F., 491 U.S. 524, 532–33 (1989) (citing to various scenarios where the First Amendment right may not trump, including location of military troops and private libels).

105. *Fla. Star*, 491 U.S. at 532 (distinguishing the facts of *Cox Broadcasting* and noting the information in that case was "from a police report prepared and disseminated at a time at which . . . no adversarial criminal proceedings [had] begun"). In *Cox Broadcasting Corp. v. Cohn*, the Supreme Court held that the press had the First Amendment right to publish the victim's name contained in official court records open to the public. 420 U.S. 469, 496–97 (1975).

106. *Fla. Star*, 491 U.S. at 526–28 (quoting FLA. STAT. § 794.03 (1987)).

107. *Id.* at 528.

newspaper under the statute violated the First Amendment.[108] The Court emphasized that "[i]f a newspaper lawfully obtains truthful information about a matter of public significance then state officials may not constitutionally punish publication of the information, absent a need to further *a state interest of the highest order*."[109] In applying this strict scrutiny analysis, the Court further emphasized the three considerations set forth in its prior decision, *Smith v. Daily Mail Publishing Co.*, finding that the information had to be lawfully obtained, publicly available, and truthful.[110]

In reaching this decision, the Court noted that "press freedom and privacy rights are both 'plainly rooted in the traditions and significant concerns of our society.'"[111] Consistent with its prior holding in *Cox Broadcasting Corp. v. Cohn*,[112] the Court found that resolution between these rights was best left to policymakers. As stated in *Cox Broadcasting*:

> If there are privacy interests to be protected in judicial proceedings, the States must respond by means which avoid public documentation or other exposure of private information. Their political institutions must weigh the interests in privacy with the interests of the public to know and of the press to publish. Once true information is disclosed in public court documents open to public inspection, the press cannot be sanctioned for publishing it.[113]

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108. *Id.* at 532–41 (applying the standard for lawfully obtained, truthful information from Smith v. Daily Mail Pub. Co., 443 U.S. 97, 103 (1979)). In order to apply the standard set forth in *Daily Mail*, a court will weigh the following three considerations: (1) the published information was lawfully obtained, (2) punishing the publisher for dissemination of information that is publicly available is unlikely to advance the interest that the State seeks to further, and (3) punishing the press may result in "timidity and self-censorship" in publishing. *Id.* at 534–36 (quoting *Cox Broad.*, 420 U.S. at 496).

109. *Fla. Star*, 491 U.S. at 533 (emphasis added) (quoting *Daily Mail*, 443 U.S. at 103).

110. *Id.* at 533–36 (citing *Daily Mail*, 443 U.S. at 103).

111. *Id.* at 533 (discussing *Cox Broad.*, 420 U.S. at 491). However, there is no constitutional right to privacy in one's mugshot. Paul v. Davis, 424 U.S. 693, 695, 712–13 (1976); *see also infra* Section III.D.

112. 420 U.S. at 469–70.

113. *Id.* at 496–97 (footnote omitted) (holding that the First and Fourteenth Amendments barred the state (Georgia) from making the defendant's broadcast of the name of the rape victim the basis of civil liability (i.e., an invasion of privacy claim) when the name had been obtained through court documents open to public inspection); *see also* Doe v. City of New York, 15 F.3d 264, 268–69 (2d Cir. 1994); Walls v. City of Petersburg, 895 F.2d 188, 193 (4th Cir. 1990).

Not only is the press shielded, but mugshot companies also cannot be sanctioned for publishing publicly-accessible mugshots.[114] As described by an American Civil Liberties Union ("ACLU") staff attorney, "First Amendment protections are so strong that once these images are made available, getting them back into the box is extraordinarily difficult."[115] Such downstream use of lawfully-obtained public records is difficult, if not impossible, to limit.

2. First Amendment Right to Access

However, neither the mugshot companies nor the press have a constitutional right to access mugshots. As a general matter, there is no *constitutional* right to access government information. The one exception to this general principle is the qualified constitutional right to access criminal proceedings and associated documents. As discussed below, it is unlikely that this qualified right would be extended to mugshots.

This general principle was discussed in *Houchins v. KQED, Inc.*,[116] which was the culmination of cases in the 1970s concerning the media's right to access penal institutions.[117] In *Houchins*, KQED, a news broadcasting outlet, sought access to a county jail to investigate the suicide of an incarcerated individual. KQED argued that it had a constitutionally guaranteed right to access and gather information from jails because penal conditions were a matter of public importance and because an "informed public" was necessary to safeguard against government abuse.[118] Although recognizing "[t]he public importance of conditions in penal facilities and the media's role of providing information,"[119] the Court rejected KQED's argument, concluding that "[n]either the First Amendment nor the Fourteenth Amendment mandates a right of access to government information or sources of information within the government's control."[120]

The Court's reasoning in *Houchins* derived from the fundamental principles of executive authority and separation of powers. The Court

114. *See, e.g.*, *Fla. Star*, 491 U.S. at 533; Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 609 (1978).

115. Kevin Collier, *Why the Online Mugshot Industry Will Never Die*, DAILY DOT: THE POLICE STATE (Dec. 7, 2014), http://kernelmag.dailydot.com/issue-sections/features-issue-sections/11068/online-mugshot-extortion-industry/#sthash.ivZYNWeA.dpuf (quoting Lee Rowland, a staff attorney at the ACLU).

116. Houchins v. KQED, Inc., 438 U.S. 1, 14 (1978) (plurality opinion).

117. *Id.* at 14–16 (discussing the holdings in Pell v. Procunier, 417 U.S. 817, 834 (1974) and Saxbe v. Wash. Post Co., 417 U.S. 843, 850 (1974)).

118. *Id.* at 8.

119. *Id.* at 9.

120. *Id.* at 15.

observed that there was "no discernible basis for a constitutional duty to disclose, or for standards governing disclosure of or access to information."[121] It emphasized that, without such guidance, judges would "be at large to fashion ad hoc standards"[122] for disclosure, and that this was "clearly a legislative task which the Constitution has left to the political processes."[123] Placing a fine point on this distinction, the Court quoted remarks by Associate Justice Potter Stewart in which he stated: "The Constitution itself is neither a Freedom of Information Act nor an Official Secrets Act."[124] Thus, the general presumption has traditionally been that that the government has no constitutional obligation to disclose information in its possession.

However in the 1980s, the Supreme Court explicitly recognized a qualified constitutional right to access certain judicial proceedings.[125] In *Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*,[126] the Court "firmly established for the first time that the press and general public have a constitutional right of access to criminal trials."[127] A plurality of the Court recognized that "the right to attend criminal trials is implicit in the guarantees of the First Amendment,"[128] reasoning that "without the freedom to attend such trials, which people have exercised for centuries, important aspects of freedom of speech and 'of the press could be eviscerated.'"[129] In reaching its conclusion, the plurality opinion focused on two factors: (1) the history of openness of criminal trials in the United States and Britain, and (2) the significant role that such access plays in the functioning and legitimacy of the judicial process and our democracy.[130]

In *Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court*, the Court affirmed the plurality opinion in *Richmond Newspapers*, but it recognized that trial

121. *Id.* at 14.
122. *Id.*
123. *Id.* at 12.
124. *Id.* at 14 (quoting Potter Stewart, *"Or of the Press,"* 26 HASTINGS L.J. 631, 636 (1975)).
125. Press-Enter. Co. v. Superior Court (*Press-Enter. II*), 478 U.S. 1, 9–12 (1986) (extending the right of access to preliminary hearings by applying the "experience and logic" two-prong test); Press-Enter. Co. v. Superior Court (*Press-Enter. I*), 464 U.S. 501, 511–13 (1984) (extending the right of access to jury selection); Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court, 457 U.S. 596, 605–06 (1982) (discussing the two factors in determining whether the qualified First Amendment right to access should apply to criminal trials); Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia, 448 U.S. 555, 580 (1980) (plurality opinion) (holding that the First Amendment gives a right of access to criminal trials).
126. *Richmond Newspapers*, 448 U.S. at 580.
127. *Globe Newspaper*, 457 U.S. at 603.
128. *Richmond Newspapers*, 448 U.S. at 580 (footnote omitted).
129. *Id.* (quoting Branzburg v. Hayes, 408 U.S. 665, 681 (1972)).
130. *Id.* at 569–72.

access was a qualified, not an absolute, right.[131] The Court recognized that as a qualified right, courts can still deny access to a criminal trial if "the denial is necessitated by a compelling governmental interest, and is narrowly tailored to serve that interest."[132] The Court also applied the two factors articulated in *Richmond Newspapers*.[133] This two-prong analysis, now commonly referred to as the "experience and logic" or the *Press-Enterprise* test, is used to determine whether a First Amendment right applies.

The Supreme Court has not expanded this right beyond criminal trials and related proceedings.[134] A number of federal courts of appeals have extended the right to access to civil proceedings.[135] However, lower courts have largely cabined this qualified First Amendment right to judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings[136] and related records.[137] Neither the Supreme Court nor the lower courts have extended the *Richmond Newspapers* line of cases generally to criminal investigatory records, with some exceptions for search warrants based on judicial involvement in their issuance.[138]

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131. *Globe Newspaper*, 457 U.S. at 605–07.

132. *Id.* at 607 (striking down a state law mandating that all criminal trials involving juvenile victims be closed as overbroad).

133. *Id.* at 603–07.

134. *See supra* note 125 and accompanying text.

135. *See* Courthouse News Serv. v. Planet, 750 F.3d 776, 786 (9th Cir. 2014); Hartford Courant Co. v. Pellegrino, 380 F.3d 83, 91 (2d Cir. 2004) ("Numerous federal and state courts have also extended . . . First Amendment protection . . . to particular types of judicial documents . . . ."); Rushford v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc., 846 F.2d 249, 253 (4th Cir. 1988) (extending the right of access to summary judgment motions in civil cases); Publicker Indus., Inc. v. Cohen, 733 F.2d 1059, 1061 (3d Cir. 1984) ("We hold that the First Amendment does secure a right of access to civil proceedings."); *In re* Cont'l Ill. Sec. Litig., 732 F.2d 1302, 1308 (7th Cir. 1984) (finding a right of access to litigation committee reports in shareholder derivative suits). *But see* Ctr. for Nat'l Sec. Studies v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 331 F.3d 918, 933–35 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (limiting the First Amendment right to access to criminal judicial proceedings); Okla. Observer v. Patton, 73 F. Supp. 3d 1318, 1323–25 (W.D. Okla. 2014) (recognizing that although other courts have applied the test more broadly, the Tenth Circuit has limited its reach to the criminal adjudication process).

136. *See, e.g.*, N.Y. Civil Liberties Union v. N.Y.C. Transit Auth., 684 F.3d 286, 290, 297 (2d Cir. 2012) (applying the "experience and logic" test to New York City Transit Adjudication Bureau hearings). *See generally* Solove, *supra* note 103, at 1203 ("Courts have rarely applied the First Amendment right to access beyond court records to other public records.").

137. *But see* Leigh v. Salazar, 677 F.3d 892, 898–900 (9th Cir. 2012) (applying the test to a Bureau of Land Management horse roundup).

138. There is a circuit split regarding whether the qualified right applies to search warrants and related materials. *Compare In re* Search Warrant for Secretarial Area Outside Office of Gunn, 855 F.2d 569, 572–73 (8th Cir. 1988) (finding a presumption of access to search warrants), *with* Times Mirror Co. v. United States, 873 F.2d 1210, 1212–16 (9th Cir. 1989) (holding no First Amendment right to access). However, in its analysis,

It is doubtful that courts would extend this qualified constitutional right to mugshots.[139] In *Los Angeles Police Department v. United Reporting Publishing Corp.*,[140] the Supreme Court stated in dicta that the government has no constitutional obligation to disclose arrest information.[141] In *United Reporting*, the Court addressed a facial challenge to a state public records statute that permitted selective access to arrestee information (i.e., name, address, and occupation) to members of the public for specific, non-commercial uses.[142] A commercial publishing company, which had previously accessed this information, sued for declaratory and injunctive relief, arguing the statute violated the First and Fourteenth Amendments.[143] The Court held that the statute was facially valid, finding that the state could provide selective access to information in its possession.[144] The Court described the statute as "nothing more than a governmental denial of access to information in its possession."[145] It further emphasized that although the government could choose to provide selective access to arrestee information, it "could [also] decide *not* to give out arrestee information *at all* without violating the First Amendment."[146] Given this deference to the executive and legislative branches, courts would be reluctant to apply the "experience and logic" test to mugshots or other investigatory records.[147]

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the Eighth Circuit relied heavily on the fact that there is magistrate review of the search warrant application. *In re Search Warrant*, 855 F.2d at 573.

139. "Indeed, there are no federal court precedents requiring, under the First Amendment, disclosure of information compiled during an Executive Branch investigation . . . ." *Ctr. for Nat'l Sec. Studies*, 331 F.3d at 935. *But see* Hous. Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App. 1975). In *Houston Chronicle*, the Texas Court of Civil Appeals (now the Texas Court of Appeals) held that "the press and the public have a [federal] constitutional right of access to information concerning crime in the community, and to information relating to activities [regarding] law enforcement agencies." *Id.* at 186. The court applied a balancing test to determine the applicability of the federal constitutional right to access. *Id.* at 186–88. This decision was prior to the Supreme Court's decisions in *Richmond Newspapers*, *Houchins*, and *United Reporting* (discussed *supra*), and it does not comport with the reasoning of those cases.

140. 528 U.S. 32, 40 (1999).

141. *United Reporting* was decided almost twenty years after *Richmond Newspapers* and its progeny. *Id.* at 32.

142. *Id.* at 34–35, 40.

143. *Id.* at 34–36.

144. *Id.* at 37–40.

145. *Id.* at 40 (citing Houchins v. KQED, Inc., 438 U.S. 1, 14 (1978) (plurality opinion)).

146. *Id.* (emphasis added) (citing *Houchins*, 438 U.S. at 14).

147. The reach of the "experience and logic" test remains unclear. *See* Solove, *supra* note 103, at 1203 ("The rationale for the [constitutional] right to access turns on the need for knowledge about the government as an essential component of discourse about the government. . . . [This] rationale can be logically extended beyond such [judicial] proceedings.").

In sum, there is no First Amendment right to access mugshots because they are investigatory records that are not part of the judicial process.[148] Because there is no constitutional right to access these records, the courts generally yield to the legislature to grant access by statute. Under *United Reporting*, the government may choose to grant selective access to this information by statute, and access may be limited based on use. Once access is granted, constitutional protections for publication are broad.

Thus, despite relying heavily on the First Amendment to defend the legality of its actions, the mugshot industry's constitutional defense is often imprecise and conflates the First Amendment's dual rights.[149] Access to mugshots is not constitutionally guaranteed, and the mugshot industry and other members of the public must rely on the common law or statutory authority to attain this information.

B. Common Law Right to Access

Courts have long recognized a common law right of access to government records and documents, including judicial documents and records.[150] The common law right is far from absolute and provides less "substantive protection to the interests of the press and the public as does the First Amendment."[151] When the First Amendment provides a right to access, any restriction on access must meet the strict scrutiny analysis.[152] In contrast, under the common law, the presumption of access can be overcome by "showing some significant interest that outweighs the presumption."[153] "[T]he decision as to access is . . . left to the sound discretion of the trial court, a discretion to be exercised in light of the relevant facts and circumstances of the . . . case."[154]

148. *United Reporting*, 528 U.S. at 40; *cf.* Ctr. for Nat'l Sec. Studies v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 331 F.3d 918, 935 (D.C. Cir. 2003).

149. Nor does the press enjoy a greater constitutional right to access than the general public. *See Houchins*, 438 U.S. at 11 ("[T]he First Amendment does not guarantee the press a constitutional right of special access to information not available to the public generally . . . ." (quoting Branzburg v. Hayes, 408 U.S. 665, 684 (1972)); *see also* Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 609 (1978).

150. *See, e.g.*, State *ex rel.* Colescott v. King, 57 N.E. 535, 538 (Ind. 1900); *see also* State *ex rel.* Ferry v. Williams, 41 N.J.L. 332, 336–39 (1879).

151. Va. Dep't of State Police v. Wash. Post, 386 F.3d 567, 575 (4th Cir. 2004).

152. *Id.*

153. *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting Rushford v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc., 846 F.2d 249, 253 (4th Cir. 1988)).

154. *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 599.

While not clearly defined or wholly consistent among federal and state common law,[155] courts have generally applied a balancing test, weighing both "the requestor's interest in disclosure"[156] and "any asserted reasons for confidentiality."[157] Importantly, the interest in the records must be "legitimate" and cannot be for "improper purposes."[158] For example, records should not be used "to gratify private spite or promote public scandal"[159] through their publication or "as sources of business information that might harm a litigant's competitive standing."[160] In weighing the interest in confidentiality, courts often weigh the privacy interests of individuals whose information is contained within the records.[161]

The common law right of access has been largely supplanted by the FOIA and state public records laws.[162] However, the common law right has continuing relevance as a separate legal basis for access,[163] or where

155. As described by the Court in *Nixon*, "[i]t is difficult to distill from the relatively few judicial decisions a comprehensive definition of what is referred to as the common-law right of access or to identify all the factors to be weighed in determining whether access is appropriate." *Id.* at 598–99. Thus, standards vary according to the jurisdiction. For example, certain states continue to abide by the English court requirement that the requestor have a proprietary interest in the documents or a need for them as evidence in a lawsuit. Solove, *supra* note 103, at 1154–56.

156. *In re* N.J. Firemen's Ass'n Obligation to Provide Relief Applications Under Open Pub. Records Act, 166 A.3d 1125, 1138 (N.J. 2017).

157. United States v. Kaczynski, 154 F.3d 930, 931 (9th Cir. 1998). In *Loigman v. Kimmelman*, the New Jersey Supreme Court described this as an "exquisite weighing process." 505 A.2d 958, 964 (N.J. 1986) (quoting Beck v. Bluestein, 476 A.2d 842, 851 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 1984)). It listed several factors that may be considered:

> (1) the extent to which disclosure will impede agency functions by discouraging citizens from providing information to the government; (2) the effect disclosure may have upon persons who have given such information, and whether they did so in reliance that their identities would not be disclosed; (3) the extent to which agency self-evaluation, program improvement, or other decisionmaking will be chilled by disclosure; (4) the degree to which the information sought includes factual data as opposed to evaluative reports of policymakers; (5) whether any findings of public misconduct have been insufficiently corrected by remedial measures instituted by the investigative agency; and (6) whether any agency disciplinary or investigatory proceedings have arisen that may circumscribe the individual's asserted need for the materials.

Id. at 966–67.

158. *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598, 602. Under federal law, the legitimacy of the need for the disclosure is a threshold inquiry. *Kaczynski*, 154 F.3d at 931.

159. *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598 (quoting *In re* Caswell, 29 A. 259, 259 (R.I. 1893)).

160. *Id.* (citing Schmedding v. May, 48 N.W. 201, 202 (Mich. 1891)).

161. Commonwealth v. Pon, 14 N.E.3d 182, 199 (Mass. 2014).

162. Solove, *supra* note 103, at 1160; *see also* Roger A. Nowadzky, *A Comparative Analysis of Public Records Statutes*, 28 URB. LAW. 65, 69–70 (1996).

163. Balt. Sun Co. v. Goetz, 886 F.2d 60, 63–65 (4th Cir. 1989) (holding that there was no First Amendment right of access to an affidavit for a search warrant, but finding that

the applicability of the public records laws is in question.[164] Moreover, because the Supreme Court has declined to recognize a constitutional right to privacy in mugshots,[165] the common law and its consideration of privacy interests have served as a limitation on—or as an implied exception to—public records laws.[166] This doctrine would arguably have limited utility for mugshot companies or other mass publishers because of the fact specific, case-by-case inquiry analysis. Moreover, courts would likely find that in many cases the requestor's purpose, i.e., commercial gain, was illegitimate and improper, thus barring access under the common law.

C. Federal Statutes and the Right to Access

Federally, the disclosure of mugshots is governed by the Privacy Act of 1974 and the FOIA, the federal equivalent to the various state public records laws. Despite the similarity in legal frameworks, the outcome has been drastically different in terms of privacy protection.

When President Lyndon Johnson signed FOIA into law in 1966, he proclaimed that "democracy works best when the people have all the information that the security of the Nation permits. No one should be able to pull the curtains of secrecy around decisions which can be

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the affidavits were judicial records that were subject to the common law presumption of openness); *see also Pon*, 14 N.E.3d at 199 (holding that there was a common law right to access judicial records that had been expunged, but that disclosure would be on a case-by-case basis depending on countervailing privacy interests and a strong government interest in successful rehabilitation and reentry).

164. In *Loigman v. Kimmelman*, the New Jersey Supreme Court encouraged the legislature to adopt clear laws to define the public's right to access specific government information. 505 A.2d 958, 967 (N.J. 1986) ("[W]e are in the position of having to resolve a dispute between a citizen and another branch of government. Rather than involving courts in balancing the interests involved, the better policy may be that of comprehensive freedom-of-information acts that give citizens an unqualified right of access to public records, subject to defined exemptions, without a showing of need. For now we must resolve the matter in accordance with existing precedent and policy.").

165. Paul v. Davis, 424 U.S. 693, 713 (1976); *infra* Section III.D; *cf.* Loder v. Mun. Court, 553 P.2d 624, 627–28 (Cal. 1976) (holding that law enforcement's retention of an arrest record of a person who had not been charged by the prosecutor did not violate the right to privacy under the California Constitution in light of the compelling government interests involved and the statutory safeguards).

166. *See, e.g.*, Carlson v. Pima Cty., 687 P.2d 1242, 1245–46 (Ariz. 1984) (en banc) (adopting common law limitations and public policy considerations on open disclosure, and applying a balancing test including confidentiality of information and privacy of persons); Hathaway v. Joint Sch. Dist. No. 1, 342 N.W.2d 682, 687 (Wis. 1984) (describing a presumption in favor of access "unless there is a clear statutory exception, . . . a limitation under the common law, or . . . an overriding public interest in keeping the public record confidential").

revealed without injury to the public interest."[167] The purpose of FOIA is to ensure government transparency and to promote government accountability in our open society.[168] The disclosure of mugshots does little to further this purpose and comes at great injury to those portrayed.

As discussed in this Section, the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") has reached this same conclusion, finding that disclosure of mugshots constitutes an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The U.S. Marshals Service ("USMS"), the agency responsible for responding to such requests, adopted a nondisclosure policy in 1971 with a limited exception for law enforcement purposes. This policy has been upheld by the Tenth, Eleventh, and most recently the Sixth Circuits.

1. The Privacy Act of 1974 and the FOIA

The Privacy Act of 1974, codified as 5 U.S.C. § 552a, prohibits federal agencies from disclosing an individual's personal information without authorization from the individual unless disclosure is permitted by one of twelve statutory exceptions.[169] One of these exceptions (where disclosure is permitted) is when release is required under the FOIA.[170] The FOIA requires that administrative agencies make information available to the public and includes nine exemptions from this mandate.[171] Of the FOIA's nine exemptions, Exemption 7(C) has been interpreted to apply to mugshots. Exemption 7(C) limits disclosure of "records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes . . . [that] could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."[172]

The USMS, which is the custodian of federal arrest records and mugshots, has long considered mugshots to fall within the ambit of Exemption 7(C). In contrast to most of its state counterparts, the USMS operates under the presumption that disclosure of federal mugshots is generally prohibited by Exemption 7(C) and "constitute[s] an unwarranted invasion of privacy."[173] USMS has determined that "[s]uch photographs generally reside in a system of records protected by the

167. Statement by the President upon Signing the Freedom of Information Act July 4, 1966, 2 WEEKLY COMP. PRES. DOC. 895 (July 11, 1996).
168. 5 U.S.C. § 552 (2012).
169. 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(1)–(12) (2012).
170. *Id.* § 552a(b)(2).
171. *Id.* § 552(b)(1)–(9).
172. *Id.* § 552(b)(7)(C).
173. *Id.*

Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a,"[174] unless there is a specific law enforcement need.[175] This policy was adopted by the DOJ in 1971,[176] and has been in force for over forty years with limited exception.[177]

In a December 2012 memorandum, the DOJ reaffirmed its policy that mugshots were presumptively closed records, which should only be disclosed to the media and public for law enforcement purposes. The memo examined three different time frames during the criminal process —pre-arrest, post-arrest, and after the end of the criminal proceeding. It explained that, if a fugitive has not been captured, USMS should determine whether release of the photo would serve a law enforcement purpose.[178] However, "*[o]nce a prisoner has been arrested, the general rule is that no release* should be made because release of photographs of that prisoner to the media or public would not serve law enforcement purposes."[179] It recognized that there may be exceptions for post-arrest where disclosure is warranted for "the purpose of informing the public that a particularly notorious fugitive . . . has been apprehended."[180] Finally, it noted that at some point after the conclusion of the proceedings or time had elapsed, there could no longer be "any legitimate law enforcement function."[181]

2. Federal Case Law Applying Exemption 7(C)

USMS' interpretation of Exemption 7(C), its applicability to mugshots, and its policy of non-disclosure have been upheld in all three of the federal courts of appeal that have considered the issue—by the Tenth and Eleventh Circuits, and most recently by the Sixth Circuit, which reversed its earlier precedent that had held that individuals had

174. Memorandum from Gerald M. Auerbach, Gen. Counsel, U.S. Marshals Serv., on Booking Photograph Disclosure Policy to All U.S. Marshals et al. 1 (Dec. 12, 2012), https://www.usmarshals.gov/foia/policy/booking_photos.pdf [hereinafter Auerbach Memo].

175. 28 C.F.R. § 50.2(b)(7) (2017).

176. Release of Information by Personnel of DOJ Relating to Criminal and Civil Proceedings, 36 Fed. Reg. 21,028 (Nov. 3, 1971) (codified at 28 C.F.R. pt. 50); 28 C.F.R. § 50.2(b)(7) ("Departmental representatives should not make available photographs of a defendant unless a law enforcement function is served thereby.").

177. As discussed further below, for ten years, disclosure was permitted if the FOIA request originated in Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, or Tennessee because of the Sixth Circuit's decision in *Detroit Free Press, Inc. v. Department of Justice* (*Detroit Free Press I*), 73 F.3d 93, 97, 99 (6th Cir. 1996).

178. *See* Auerbach Memo, *supra* note 174, at 1–2.

179. *See id.* at 1 (emphasis added).

180. *See id.* at 2.

181. *See id.*

no privacy interest in their mugshots.[182] Each of their decisions was based on the reasoning and framework set forth in *United States Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of Press*, where the U.S. Supreme Court had held that rap sheets were categorically not subject to disclosure under FOIA.[183]

In *Reporters Committee*, the Court found that rap sheets were law enforcement records subject to Exemption 7(C) and that their disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.[184] In reaching this conclusion, the Court began with a preliminary determination of whether there was a personal "privacy interest at stake,"[185] and then balanced this privacy interest against the public interest in disclosure.[186] The Supreme Court found that there was a substantial privacy interest implicated "in avoiding disclosure of personal matters,"[187] maintaining "the individual's control of information concerning his or her person,"[188] and "keeping personal facts away from the public eye."[189] The Court rejected the Reporters Committee's argument that because the events summarized may have been previously disclosed to the public, the privacy interest was diminished.[190] The Court emphasized the "privacy interest in maintaining the *practical obscurity* of rap-sheet information will always be high."[191]

The Court then determined that the privacy interest far outweighed the minimal public interest in its disclosure. In finding that there was little or no public interest in the rap sheet, the Court stated that although the "rap sheet would provide details to include in a news story" or which might pique the public interest, this was "not the kind of public interest for which Congress enacted the FOIA."[192] The Court emphasized that the

182. World Publ'g Co. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 672 F.3d 825, 828 (10th Cir. 2012); Karantsalis v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 635 F.3d 497, 504 (11th Cir. 2011) (per curiam); Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 480 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

183. 489 U.S. 749, 780 (1989).

184. *Id.* (holding that disclosure of contents of a rap sheet would be an unwarranted invasion of privacy). Rap sheets are "criminal identification records" compiled and maintained by the FBI that "contain certain descriptive information . . . as well as a history of arrests, charges, convictions, and incarcerations." *Id.* at 751–52.

185. *Id.* at 761 (quoting Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 831 F.2d 1124, 1129 (D.C. Cir. 1987)).

186. *Id.* at 762.

187. *Id.*

188. *Id.* at 763.

189. *Id.* at 769.

190. *Id.* at 762–63.

191. *Id.* at 780 (emphasis added).

192. *Id.* at 774; *see also id.* at 770 (rejecting the notion that there was no interest because the event was "not wholly 'private.'" (quoting William H. Rehnquist, *Is an Expanded Right*

core purpose of FOIA was to ensure transparency and the "public understanding *of the operations or activities of the government*."[193]

> In other words, although there is undoubtedly some public interest in anyone's criminal history, especially if the history is in some way related to the subject's dealing with a public official or agency, the FOIA's central purpose is to ensure that the *Government's* activities be opened to the sharp eye of public scrutiny, not that information about *private citizens* that happens to be in the warehouse of the Government be so disclosed.[194]

Thus, in balancing the substantial privacy interests of the individual versus the public interest in the rap sheet, which the Court found non-cognizable under FOIA, the Court found the privacy invasion unwarranted.[195]

In applying the balancing test set forth in *Reporters Committee* to mugshots, the Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Circuits each found that there was a cognizable privacy interest in the mugshots.[196] For example, in *Karantsalis v. United States Department of Justice*, the Eleventh Circuit found that the subject had a substantial privacy interest in his mugshot, which was being sought by Reporters Committee. In describing this privacy interest, the court stated:

> [A] booking photograph is a unique and powerful type of photograph that raises personal privacy interests distinct from normal photographs. A booking photograph is a vivid symbol of criminal accusation, which, when released to the public, intimates, and is often equated with, guilt. Further, a booking photograph captures the subject in the vulnerable and embarrassing moments immediately after being accused, taken into custody, and deprived of most liberties. Finally, . . . booking photographs taken by the Marshals Service are generally not

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of Privacy Consistent with Fair and Effective Law Enforcement?, 23 KAN. L. REV. 2, 8 (1974))).

193. *Id.* at 775.

194. *Id.* at 774.

195. *Id.* at 780.

196. Each circuit described the weight of this privacy interest differently. The Eleventh Circuit described it as "substantial." Karantsalis v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 635 F.3d 497, 504 (11th Cir. 2011). The Tenth Circuit stated that arrestees have "some privacy interest in booking photos." World Publ'g Co. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 672 F.3d 825, 827 (10th Cir. 2012). On the other hand, the Sixth Circuit stated that there is "a non-trivial privacy interest." Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 480, 482, 484 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

> available for public dissemination; an attribute which suggests the information implicates a personal privacy interest.[197]

Each of the court of appeals also found that there was little or no public interest in the disclosure of the mugshots that comported with the core purpose of the FOIA, i.e., government transparency.[198] Rather than shedding light on the government's operations and activities, "the public obtains no discernable interest from viewing the booking photographs, except perhaps the negligible value of satisfying voyeuristic curiosities."[199] That public curiosity and fascination do not constitute a valid public interest, and the core purpose of the FOIA "is not fostered by disclosure of information about private citizens . . . that reveals little or nothing about an agency's own conduct."[200] In balancing these interests—the subject's personal privacy against the public's interest in viewing the image—each of the courts found that the "the balance weighs heavily against disclosure."[201]

D. State Law and Right to Access

Because states have no constitutional duty to disclose mugshots, state legislatures have the discretion to provide public access to mugshots by way of statute. The laws of the fifty states are far from consistent, however. In the overwhelming majority of states, the question turns largely on whether mugshots fall within the ambit of one of the exceptions to the state's equivalent to the FOIA.

Like their federal counterpart, the public record laws on the state level were adopted to ensure government transparency and to promote government accountability in our open society.[202] These laws are referred to by a variety of names on the state level, including "public records," "freedom of information," "sunshine," and "right-to-know" laws.[203] As with the FOIA, the state statutes begin with a broad presumption of openness, then provide specific statutory exceptions that are narrowly

197. 635 F.3d at 503.
198. *See, e.g., id.* at 503–04.
199. *Id.* at 504.
200. *Detroit Free Press II*, 829 F.3d at 485 (omission in original) (quoting *Reporters Comm.*, 489 U.S. at 773).
201. *Karantsalis*, 635 F.3d at 504.
202. *See, e.g.*, CAL. GOV'T CODE § 6250 (West 2017).
203. *See, e.g.*, ALA. CODE § 36-12-40 (2017); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 91-A:4 (2017); N.Y. PUB. OFF. LAW § 87 (McKinney 2017); VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-3706 (2017).

construed.[204] The question is whether mugshots fall within each state's statutory exceptions.

Although many of these laws were modeled after the FOIA, the exceptions under these statutes differ from state to state. Some states have a general privacy exception.[205] In other states, the law enforcement exception takes privacy into account, akin to Exemption 7(C) of the FOIA.[206] Not only do the state laws vary as to their exceptions, but state courts have interpreted privacy exceptions differently as to mugshots or arrest records.[207] Even where a state exception mirrors Exemption 7(C) of the FOIA, state courts have yet to determine whether mugshots fall within this exception.[208]

Not all states have an explicit privacy exception. In these states, the courts sometimes recognize implied "common law [or public policy] limitations to open disclosure."[209] Thus, even without a specific exemption, courts still balance "the public's right to openness in government, and important public policy considerations relating to protection of either the confidentiality of information, privacy of persons or a concern about disclosure detrimental to the best interests of the state."[210]

Given the range among states, this Section will provide a brief overview of the states and their laws, beginning first with the majority of states that have found mugshots to be presumptively open records, then the handful of states that are presumptively closed, and concluding with the remaining states. A survey of the state statutes and other relevant authority is provided in Appendix A.[211]

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204. *See, e.g.*, Attorney Gen. v. Assistant Comm'r of the Real Prop. Dep't of Bos., 404 N.E.2d 1254, 1255–56 (1980) (describing the Massachusetts public records laws).

205. *See, e.g.*, 5 ILL. COMP. STAT. 140/7(1)(c) (2017) (exempting "[p]ersonal information . . . , the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy").

206. *See, e.g.*, ALASKA STAT. § 40.25.120(a)(6)(C) (2016); IDAHO CODE ANN. § 74-124(1)(c) (2017); R.I. GEN. LAWS § 38-2-2(4)(D)(c) (2017).

207. *See, e.g.*, KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 61.878(1)(a) (West 2017) (privacy exception); Ky. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 05-ORD-094 (May 17, 2005), 2005 WL 3844471 (rejecting the applicability of the privacy exception to a mugshot of a federal prisoner detained in county jail).

208. *See, e.g.*, S.C. CODE ANN. § 30-4-40(a)(3) (2017); R.I. GEN. LAWS § 38-2-2(4)(D)(c).

209. *See, e.g.*, Carlson v. Pima Cty., 687 P.2d 1242, 1245 (Ariz. 1984) (adopting common law limitation to open disclosure).

210. *See, e.g.*, *id.*; Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw, 798 P.2d 144, 147–48 & n.2 (Nev. 1990) (applying a case-by-case balancing test that weighs "privacy or law enforcement policy justifications for nondisclosure against the general policy in favor of open government").

211. *See infra* Appendix A. The term "presumptively open" has traditionally been used in the context of trial and other court proceedings being open to the public. *See, e.g.*, Press-

1. "Presumptively Open" States

In surveying the fifty states, approximately thirty states are "presumptively open" states, i.e., they deem mugshots as public records that are, or are likely to be, subject to disclosure.[212] Of these, a few states have laws that explicitly provide for the release of mugshots. For example, Virginia's public records law requires release of adult arrestee photographs "except when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an [ongoing] investigation in felony cases."[213] North Dakota specifically excludes arrestee photos from the closed criminal investigation exemption of the state's public records laws.[214] In Minnesota and Nebraska, the government data and criminal procedure statutes, respectively, provide that photos taken in conjunction with arrest or booking are public.[215]

State courts or government agencies in the other "presumptively open" states have provided specific guidance regarding whether mugshots fall into the more general language of the state's public records act.[216] For example, in Alabama, Florida, Maryland, and Oklahoma, state attorney general opinions have interpreted the public records act as including mugshots, noting that public records laws are liberally construed and that mugshots do not fall within the narrowly drawn exceptions of the statutes.[217] In Wisconsin, the state court of appeals

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Enter. II, 478 U.S. 1, 21–22 (1986) (Stevens, J., dissenting). For purposes of the discussion below, "presumptively open" refers to those states where there is explicit authority indicating that mugshots are open to the public or are likely open given the statutory scheme or analogous case law or other authority. This includes the states listed as "open" or "likely open" in Appendix A. The term "presumptively closed" refers to states where there is explicit authority (i.e., specific language in the statute or an attorney general opinion on point) indicating that mugshots are closed to the public.

212. In a handful of these states, the disclosure of mugshots may be limited in certain circumstances. *See, e.g.*, ME. STAT. tit. 16, § 703 (2017) (distinguishing between confidential and public criminal history record information depending on the outcome of the criminal proceedings); Mass. Supervisor of Pub. Records, Opinion Letter No. SPR10/152 (Aug. 27, 2010) (distinguishing between mugshots taken before and after the initiation of the criminal proceeding).

213. VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-3706(A)(1)(b) (2017); *see also* Va. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 9 (Aug. 30, 1990), 1990 WL 511491.

214. N.D. CENT. CODE § 44-04-18.7(2)(i) (2017) (containing an exemption for active criminal investigation information, but explicitly provides that arrestee photos open unless adversely affect a criminal investigation).

215. MINN. STAT. § 13.82(26)(b) (2017) ("[A] booking photograph is public data."); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-3521(1) (2017) (providing that "photographs taken in conjunction with an arrest" are public).

216. *E.g.*, COLO. COURTS, REFERENCE GUIDE TO STATE STATUTES GOVERNING ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS 4 (2008) (stating mugshots are public records).

217. Ala. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 2004-108 (Apr. 1, 2004), 2004 WL 771846 (analyzing the question under the state Open Records Law and *Stone v. Consolidated Publishing Co.*, 404 So. 2d 678 (Ala. 1981) (listing four exceptions including pending criminal investigations but

found that mugshots were a "record" within the meaning of the state public records law.[218] Finally, some states have been categorized as "presumptively open" because there is no specific exemption that appears applicable and, thus, mugshots fall within the general presumption of openness for government records.[219]

2. "Presumptively Closed" States

In five states, mugshots are generally considered confidential and exempt from disclosure—Georgia, Kansas, Montana, New Jersey, and Washington.[220] Each of these "presumptively closed" states deem mugshots either confidential criminal justice records or public records that are generally exempt from disclosure.

For example, under the Kansas Open Records Act,[221] public agency records must be open for inspection unless they fall within a category of records that are not required or are prohibited from being disclosed.[222] Like many jurisdictions, the jail book and the first page of the incident report are deemed public records subject to disclosure.[223] However,

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nothing that involved the privacy interests of the individual)); Fla. AGO 94-90 (Oct. 25, 1994), 1994 WL 681045 (stating booking photographs are not exempted from disclosure); 92 Md. Op. Att'y Gen. 26 (June 14, 2007), 2007 WL 1749003 (recognizing that the federal courts had reached a different conclusion despite the similar exceptions in both statutes); Okla. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 2012-22 (Dec. 13, 2012), 2012 WL 6560753 (concluding that mugshots fell into the explicitly open category of "arrestee description," despite not being in the enumerated list under OKLA. STAT. tit. 51 § 24A.8 (2017)). The Maryland opinion concluded that mugshots were presumptively open "unless the custodian can articulate a reason why it would be 'contrary to the public interest' to allow inspection of the photograph." 92 Md. Op. Att'y Gen. at 48–49, 2007 WL 1749003, at *12 (quoting MD. CODE ANN., STATE GOV'T § 10-618(a) (West 2017)) (noting that the open presumption might be overcome where charges were ultimately dropped).

218. State *ex rel.* Borzych v. Paluszcyk, 549 N.W.2d 253, 254 (Wis. Ct. App. 1996); *see also, e.g.*, Patterson v. Allegan Cty. Sheriff, 502 N.W.2d 368, 369 (Mich. Ct. App. 1993) (holding that the mugshot of a county jail inmate is a public record under Michigan's Freedom of Information Act).

219. *E.g.*, ARK. CODE ANN. § 25-19-105 (2017). In Connecticut, the law enforcement exception provides an extensive list of circumstances where records should be withheld, none of which are applicable to mugshots. CONN. GEN. STAT. § 1-210 (2017); *see also* Comm'r of Pub. Safety v. Freedom of Info. Comm'n, 93 A.3d 1142, 1161–62, 1161 n.28 (Conn. 2014) (dicta).

220. Until July 2017, all mugshots in South Dakota were deemed confidential. However, recent amendments to the statute made it such that "[a]ny criminal booking photograph for a crime classified as a felony . . . is a public record." S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 23-5-7 (2017).

221. KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 45-215 to -223 (2017).

222. *Id.* § 45-221(a).

223. Kan. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-25 (Feb. 9, 1987), 1987 WL 290422; *see also* KAN. STAT. ANN. § 45-217(b) (2017).

mugshots are deemed "criminal investigation records,"[224] which police and sheriff's offices are not required to disclose except by court order.[225] Both the criminal justice agency and the court will weigh six factors in making their discretionary determination, including whether disclosure is "in the public interest."[226]

In the remaining "presumptively closed" states, mugshots are deemed non-public records exempt from disclosure. Recently, Georgia amended its public records laws to specifically exempt mugshots.[227] In Montana, mugshots have long been deemed closed under the Montana Criminal Justice Information Act of 1979.[228] The Act distinguishes between "[p]ublic"[229] and "[c]onfidential criminal justice information."[230] The purpose of the Act was "to ensure the accuracy and completeness of criminal history information, and to establish effective protection of individual privacy in . . . criminal justice information collection, storage, and dissemination."[231] Under the statute, mugshots are deemed "[c]onfidential,"[232] and dissemination "is restricted to criminal justice agencies, to those authorized by law to receive it, and . . . *upon a written finding [by the district court] that the demands of individual privacy do not clearly exceed the merits of public disclosure.*"[233] If the person is not charged, if the charges do not result in conviction, or if the conviction is later invalidated, photographs and fingerprints taken must be returned by the state repository to the originating agency, "which shall return all copies to the individual from whom they were taken."[234]

Similarly, in Washington, photographs are considered "confidential" criminal investigative information and cannot be disseminated or used by others except for "criminal justice agencies" or as part of the sex

224. Kan. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-25, at 1, 1987 WL 290422, at *2.

225. *Id.* at 4, 6, 1987 WL 290422, at *3, *4 (noting no Kansas court decision on point and citing Hous. Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. Houston, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App. 1975)); *see also* KAN. STAT. ANN. § 45-221(a)(10) (2017).

226. KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 45-221(a)(10)(A) to -221(a)(10)(F); *see also* Kan. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-25, at 1, 1987 WL 290422, at *2 (stating mugshots are "criminal investigation records" that may be closed to public under the Kansas Open Records Act). Despite being presumptively closed, law enforcement agencies maintain the discretion to disclose them, and some appear to do so. A search by the author online found these photographs posted by mugshot sites. MUGSHOTS.COM, http://mugshots.com/US-Counties/Kansas/Allen-County-KS (last visited May 8, 2018).

227. GA. CODE. ANN. § 50-18-72(a)(4) (2017) (enacted in 2014).

228. MONT. CODE ANN. § 44-5-101 (2017).

229. *Id.* § 44-5-103(13).

230. *Id.* § 44-5-103(3).

231. *Id.* § 44-5-102.

232. *Id.* § 44-5-103(3)(c).

233. *Id.* § 44-5-303(1) (emphasis added).

234. *Id.* § 44-5-202(8).

offender registration.[235] Finally, New Jersey reached the same conclusion in 1997, pursuant to an order by then Republican Governor Christine Todd Whitman. Executive Order 69 provides that records such as "fingerprint cards, plates and photographs and other similar criminal investigation records . . . shall not be deemed to be public records" pursuant to New Jersey's Open Public Records Act.[236]

3. Remaining States

The remaining states are a mixed assortment. In most of these states, disclosure of mugshots turns on whether mugshots fall within a privacy exemption in the public records statute. For example, New Hampshire's Right-to-Know Law exempts "files whose disclosure would constitute invasion of privacy"[237] and courts balance the public interest in disclosure against the individual's privacy interest.[238] In some states, privacy considerations are part of a law enforcement records exemption, akin to the FOIA.[239] In other states, the question is whether mugshots fall into a category of criminal records that have been deemed confidential or exempt from disclosure.[240] Unlike the presumptively open category, there is no clear authority from the judicial or executive branch regarding whether mugshots should be deemed open or closed under these exemptions.

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235. WASH. REV. CODE § 70.48.100(2) (2017) ("[T]he records of a person confined in jail shall be held in confidence and shall be made available only to criminal justice agencies . . . ."); *id.* § 70.48.100(3) (permitting the use of booking photographs in criminal investigations and the dissemination of sex offenders' photographs and information); *see also* Cowles Publ'g Co. v. Spokane Police Dep't, 987 P.2d 620, 624 (Wash. 1999) (en banc) ("We conclude the specific language of RCW 70.48.100(2) limits the use of booking photos to legitimate law enforcement purposes only."). Again, law enforcement is still required to maintain a jail register that is open to the public, which shares the name of the person confined in jail and the cause of their confinement, and the date and hour of their confinement and discharge. WASH. REV. CODE § 70.48.100(1).

236. N.J. Exec. Order No. 69 (May 15, 1997). Recent efforts to codify or reject this executive order have failed. *See, e.g.*, Assemb. 2064, 216th Leg., 2014 Sess. (N.J. 2014) (exempting mugshots from public records law); Assemb. 2177, 216th Leg., 2014 Sess. (N.J. 2014) (explicitly making them open records).

237. N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 91-A:5(IV) (2017).

238. Union Leader Corp. v. City of Nashua, 686 A.2d 310, 312 (N.H. 1996). There are no published appellate decisions regarding mugshots.

239. *See, e.g.*, DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 29, § 10002(l)(4) (2018) (including an exception for "criminal records, the disclosure of which would constitute an invasion of personal privacy"); IDAHO CODE ANN. § 74-124 (2017).

240. *See* discussion of Iowa, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania *infra* Appendix A.

In California,[241] the disclosure of mugshots has been left to the discretion of law enforcement agencies. Mugshots have been deemed to fall under the law enforcement investigatory records exemption of California's Public Records Act.[242] The exemption section of the Act includes a general catch-all provision whereby an agency can choose to release otherwise exempted documents.[243] In Opinion 03-205, the California Attorney General found that although mugshots fell into the law enforcement exemption, sheriff's offices have the discretion to release them under this catch-all provision.[244] Thus, in California, there is a wide range of practices among local law enforcement; some regularly post mugshots online whereas others release mugshots on a case-by-case basis.[245]

III. CHANGING COURSE: RECOGNIZING PRIVACY INTERESTS IN MUGSHOTS

Since the advent of the Internet, there has been growing concern about the erosion to personal privacy and the blurring line between private and public. Some of this is by choice. However, when it comes to government data, there is often not a choice, and the commercialization of this data is particularly troubling.[246] The scope of this problem has increased with technological advances—easier and constant access to the Internet, quicker and more efficient algorithms and manipulation of them, and multiple devices that provide users constant online access. With a simple online search and a few clicks and scrolls, a searcher can

241. Although Kansas is a presumptively closed state, law enforcement agencies have the discretion to disclose, as they do in Maryland, which is a presumptively open state. *See* discussion of Kansas and Maryland *infra* Appendix A. Indiana and Mississippi may also be discretionary states, depending on which category of criminal records they fall within under the public records laws. *See* discussion of Indiana and Mississippi *infra* Appendix A.

242. CAL. GOV'T CODE § 6254(f) (West 2017).

243. *Id.* § 6254.

244. Cal. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 03-205 (July 14, 2003), 2003 WL 21672840.

245. *See* Ming, *supra* note 42 (noting that Lake County posts decade-old mugshots); *Recent Arrests*, LAKE COUNTY, CAL. SHERIFF'S OFF., http://publicapps.lakecountyca.gov/lcsoMobile/arrests (last visited May 8, 2018).

246. Solove, *supra* note 103, at 1189–90. Many have criticized the greater privacy concerns that are raised by the aggregation and the release of such information, suggesting that a new framework of what is deemed "private" must be considered. *See, e.g.*, Marder, *supra* note 28, at 456–57; Solove, *supra* note 1033, at 1217–18. *But see* Eugene Volokh, *Freedom of Speech and Information Privacy: The Troubling Implications of a Right to Stop People from Speaking About You*, 52 STAN. L. REV. 1049, 1049–54 (2000) (warning that "[c]reating new free speech exceptions to accommodate information privacy speech restrictions could have many unfortunate and unforeseen consequences" although explicitly excluding closed government records).

easily pull up an individual's mugshot. This is the situation that is faced by millions of Americans who have criminal records.

The Internet has transformed mugshots of ordinary citizens from public records that generally fell into "practical obscurity" except for a limited few, into commodities posted for entertainment and commercial gain.[247] This commodification of government data is rent-seeking behavior, which adds little social value.[248] On the other hand, the cost of this commodification is enormous and challenges our society's core beliefs in innocence and redemption.

As described in Chief Judge Cole's concurrence in *Detroit Free Press II*:

> Twenty years ago, we thought that the disclosure of booking photographs, in ongoing criminal proceedings, would do no harm. But time has taught us otherwise. The internet and social media have worked unpredictable changes in the way photographs are stored and shared. Photographs no longer have a shelf life, and they can be instantaneously disseminated for malevolent purposes. Mugshots now present an acute problem in the digital age: these images preserve the indignity of a deprivation of liberty, often at the (literal) expense of the most vulnerable among us. Look no further than the online mugshot-extortion business. In my view, *Free Press I*—though standing on solid ground at the time—has become "inconsistent with the sense of

247. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press, 489 U.S. 748, 780 (1989). The commodification of personal data has been widely discussed. *See, e.g.*, Paul M. Schwartz, *Property, Privacy, and Personal Data*, 117 HARV. L. REV. 2056, 2057 (2004) ("[A] strong conception of personal data as a commodity is emerging in the United States . . . ."); *see also* Ryan Calo, *Privacy and Markets: A Love Story*, 91 NOTRE DAME L. REV. 649, 662 (2015).

248.

> Rent-seeking refers to the act of investing economic resources to effect redistributive outcomes that favor the investor. Although these favorable outcomes may never materialize, such investment is privately rational: the investor expects to profit at others' expense. In this sense, the same motive that drives a profit-seeking entrepreneur drives a seeker of rents. The difference between the two forms of economic entrepreneurship is that profit-seeking activity generates positively-valued social product; rent-seeking does not.

David N. Laband & John P. Sophocleus, *The Social Cost of Rent-Seeking: First Estimates*, 58 PUB. CHOICE 269, 270 (1988).

justice." These evolving circumstances permit the court to change course.[249]

In reversing *Detroit Free Press I*, the Sixth Circuit recognized that its prior finding that no privacy rights were implicated by mugshots embodied "an impermissibly cramped notion of personal privacy that is out of step."[250] Similarly it is time for federal and state lawmakers and courts to reexamine the privacy interests implicated by state and local mugshots and change course.[251]

A. Two Proposals to Recalibrate Privacy

The only way to truly address the problem is to limit public access to state mugshots. Once the images are deemed open records under state laws, private entities can and will obtain mugshots and disseminate them for quick and easy economic profit. As discussed below, this restriction arguably comes with some cost. However, these costs are largely addressed by these proposals and outweighed by the benefits.

This Article suggests the best course is the enactment of a federal law that would prohibit the disclosure of mugshots nationally, except for law enforcement purposes or by court order. The alternative solution, although much less effective, would be a greater recognition by state governments and courts of the impact of modern technology when evaluating the right to access these images. Each proposal acknowledges that the advances in technology allow for mass dissemination of information in an unprecedented manner, thus implicating a greater privacy interest than previously considered.

1. Adoption of a Federal Law Prohibiting Access

The first and preferred option would be the enactment of a federal law, prohibiting governmental disclosure of mugshots taken by state and local law enforcement, except when there is a specific law enforcement need or by court order. This would codify DOJ policy on the state level. Under such law, mugshots taken by state and local entities would become

249. Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 486 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc) (Cole, C.J., concurring) (citation omitted) (quoting BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, THE NATURE OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS 150 (1921)), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

250. *Id.* at 484 (majority opinion).

251. *Cf.* Winn, *supra* note 82, at 307–20 (examining the traditional balance courts have reached between disclosure and the need to limit disclosure and how this balance is upset by online information).

presumptively closed records, paralleling the law on federal mugshots or those in closed states such as Montana and Washington.[252]

This type of federal restriction on state information is not unprecedented. Based on similar concerns regarding commercialization of personal information, Congress passed the Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 ("DPPA").[253] The DPPA prohibits distribution of a driver's personal information, *including license photograph*, as well as his or her address, social security number, and telephone number, unless the driver explicitly consents.[254] Congress passed the law to protect the privacy of drivers and to curtail the growing commercial use of drivers' personal information collected by states.[255] This law was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Reno v. Condon* in 2000. The Court found that the personal, identifying information was "a 'thin[g] in interstate commerce'" and that "sale or release of that information in interstate commerce" was a "proper subject of congressional regulation" under the Commerce Clause.[256] The commercialization of mugshots raises the same privacy concerns that arose with the commodification of drivers' personal information and are arguably greater because of the assumed criminality.

A federal law that would mandate consistency among states would greatly benefit affected individuals. As demonstrated above, states vary widely in their laws governing the accessibility of mugshots and rights in terms of removal. This lack of uniformity makes it difficult for affected individuals to know what their rights to demand removal are and how to vindicate those rights. Many mistakenly assume that once they expunge their criminal records or attain other clean slate remedies, these images will be removed. However, they are mistaken. Consistency among the federal and state governments would assure that one interaction with the law, which may or may have not resulted in a conviction, does not forever haunt them.

Moreover, as demonstrated by the recent legislative attempts to quell these practices, there is at least some degree of political will for such reform. The public's outcry over these practices and the legislators who have tried to address them span the political spectrum. As discussed later in this Part,[257] over half of the states have considered such laws, and seventeen states have adopted legislation attempting, although failing,

252. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(b) (2012); MONT. CODE ANN. § 44-5-302(1) (2017); Cowles Publ'g Co. v. Spokane Police Dep't, 987 P.2d 620, 624 (Wash. 1999) (en banc).

253. 18 U.S.C. §§ 2721–2725 (2012).

254. *Id.* §§ 2721(a), 2725(3), (4).

255. Reno v. Condon, 528 U.S. 141, 143–44 (2000).

256. *Id.* at 148 (alteration in original) (quoting United States v. Lopez, 514 U.S. 549, 558–59 (1995)).

257. *See* discussion *infra* Section III.C.2.

to address this problem. States that have enacted legislation include Kentucky, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah, which are often considered "tough on crime" states. In addition, such reform would be occurring in the midst of larger societal discussions about mass incarceration and the need for successful reentry.[258]

2. Rebalancing of Privacy Interests on the State Level

The second proposal focuses on state-level reform. Under this alternative, access to mugshots would continue to be governed by state laws but with a greater recognition by state and local entities and state courts of the privacy interests at stake in the post-Internet era.

On the legislative level, this could take two forms. The more protective means would be to prohibit the disclosure of mugshots and to deem them presumptively closed records.[259] This could be accomplished by creating a mugshot exemption to public records laws or by categorizing them as confidential criminal justice records under other state statutes.[260] Legislators could still carve out certain exceptions to the closed presumption, such as immediate law enforcement need or by court order, whereby the requestor must demonstrate an actual need for disclosure. This type of access restriction was deemed permissible under *United Reporting*.[261]

A less protective legislative solution would be for states that do not have an explicit privacy exemption to enact either a general privacy exemption or a law enforcement privacy exemption that parallels Exemption 7(C). However, for this to have any impact, state courts generally need to recognize the increased privacy interests in light of technology and hold requestors more accountable under public records acts.[262] This judicial recalibration of the balancing test is discussed further below.

Even if no new legislation is adopted, there are still steps that can be taken. State and local agencies are the initial gatekeepers of these

258. *See, e.g.*, A.B.A COMM'N ON EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS, SECOND CHANCES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION AND REENTRY STRATEGIES (2007); ALEXANDER, *supra* note 79; HADAR AVIRAM, CHEAP ON CRIME: RECESSION-ERA POLITICS AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF AMERICAN PUNISHMENT (2015).

259. Georgia has recently taken this step, exempting mugshots from its public records laws in reaction to their commercialization. GA. CODE. ANN. § 50-18-72(a)(4) (2017).

260. *See, e.g.*, MONT. CODE ANN. §§ 44-5-103, -302 (2017).

261. L.A. Police Dep't v. United Reporting Publ'g Corp., 528 U.S. 32, 40–41 (1999).

262. For example, despite having a privacy exemption that parallels Exemption 7(C), a Maryland attorney general opinion still found that mugshots were presumptively open records. 92 Md. Op. Att'y Gen. 26 (June 14, 2007), 2007 WL 1749003 (recognizing the USMS' interpretation and finding it unpersuasive).

requests. These agencies should reexamine their policies and practices regarding the disclosure of mugshots, ensuring that they serve the purposes of open government and public accountability underlying public records acts, and that privacy rights are given fair weight. These agencies should examine public records requests with a more critical eye. They should be suspect of blanket requests that lack specificity as to subject and date. It appears that some agencies have begun to do this. In *In re Prall v. New York City Department of Corrections*, the Department refused a request from "Busted!" an online mugshot site, for all mugshots "arrested by and/or booked into all . . . jails, prisons, detention and/or correctional facilities" over a one-month period of time based on privacy grounds.[263]

At minimum, these agencies should cease the practice of posting mugshots online. This wholesale publication by some law enforcement agencies is easy fodder for the mugshot industry. Defenders of this practice suggest that it assists in public safety by helping solve crime. However, even the most vocal advocates of this practice have been unable to show that it has improved public safety.[264] These two measures—a closer examination of these requests and the discontinuation of online posting by law enforcement—are particularly important because the subjects of mugshots are unable to challenge the granting of access until after the disclosure (and thus unfettered publication). They are not given notice nor an opportunity to object when agencies receive public records requests or when agencies are about to post their mugshots online.

State courts have a crucial role in protecting privacy interests against the commodification of mugshots. As discussed earlier, many states already have privacy exemptions—either standalone, as part of the law enforcement exception, or as a common law limitation—to the public records laws.[265] In balancing the privacy interest against the public interest in disclosure,[266] state courts should be more rigorous in

263. 971 N.Y.S.2d 821, 822–23 (Sup. Ct. 2013) (finding that the request was properly denied), *aff'd*, 10 N.Y.S.3d 332, 334–35 (App. Div. 2015) (affirming the trial court ruling on general privacy grounds rather than the specific exemptions). In its request for all mugshots from August 2011, "Busted!" asked for "the information to be prepared in their original electronic format, although we can accept virtually any electronic format," as well as "the jail/arrest log for the same time period." *Id.*

264. Recall *supra* note 68 and accompanying text. Then-sheriff Joe Arpaio of Maricopa County, Arizona, stated that he began the "Mugshot of the Day" competition on the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office ("MCSO") website to "draw more traffic to the site, which in turn would . . . potentially result in more crime suspects being spotted by witnesses or victims." However, "[i]f 'Mugshot of the Day' ever led to a valid investigative lead, the MCSO never let the public know about it." Stern, *supra* note 68.

265. *See supra* Section II.D.

266. *See, e.g.*, ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 39-121.04 (2017).

evaluating the alleged public interest and should recalibrate the privacy interests at stake given modern realities.

In terms of the public interest, state courts should reject requestors' pro forma assertions that access to mugshots serves the public interest. The federal courts of appeals that have considered this issue in the past ten years have done so. For example, the Tenth Circuit in *World Publishing* rejected the newspaper's blanket assertions that disclosure of federal mugshots would significantly contribute to the public's understanding of federal law enforcement operations or assist the public in detecting government misconduct, including racial or ethnic profiling. Although the court recognized these could qualify as legitimate interests under the FOIA, the court refused to give weight to the "[m]ere speculation about hypothetical public benefits."[267] Moreover, if government misconduct or abuse was an issue, the subject could simply consent to the release of the image or request the image themselves. Returning to the core purpose of FOIA, the court found that there was "little to suggest that disclosing booking photos would inform citizens of a government agency's adequate performance of its function."[268]

State courts recently have begun to follow suit, examining the alleged public interest involved. In *In re Prall*, the New York appellate court held that the Department of Corrections properly refused to provide mugshots to "Busted!"—a commercial website that generated revenue by posting arrest records and mugshots—under New York's Freedom of Information Law ("FOIL").[269] The court found there was no "direct public interest in

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267. World Publ'g Co. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 672 F.3d 825, 831 (10th Cir. 2012) (quoting U.S. Dep't of State v. Ray, 502 U.S. 164, 179 (1991)). In *World Publishing*, the newspaper argued the following public interests:

> (1) determining the arrest of the correct detainee[,] (2) detecting favorable or unfavorable or abusive treatment[,] (3) detecting fair versus disparate treatment[,] (4) racial, sexual, or ethnic profiling in arrests[,] (5) the outward appearance of the detainee; whether they may be competent or incompetent or impaired[,] (6) a comparison in a detainee's appearance at arrest and at the time of trial[,] (7) allowing witnesses to come forward and assist in other arrests and solving crimes[,] (8) capturing a fugitive[, and] (9) to show whether the indictee took the charges seriously . . . .

Id. The court noted that although "[i]nterests 2–6 are legitimate public interests under the FOIA, there [was] little to suggest that releasing booking photos would significantly assist the public in detecting or deterring any underlying government misconduct." *Id.*

268. *Id.*

269. *In re* Prall v. N.Y.C. Dep't of Corr., 10 N.Y.S.3d 332, 333–35 (App. Div. 2015). The request by the "Busted!" was as follows:

> [B]ooking photos/mugshots on every individual arrested by and/or booked into all of the New York City Department of Corrections' jails, prisons, detention and/or correctional facilities from August 1, 2011 to August 31, 2011, and I would like the information to be prepared in their original electronic format, although we can

disclosure" and that disclosure to a commercial website would constitute "an 'unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.'"[270]

In addition, state courts should recognize that the Internet has brought mugshots out of "practical obscurity"[271] and that their disclosure now implicates a greater privacy interest. This recognition has been pivotal in decisions by the Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Circuits. Of particular note is the Sixth Circuit's 2016 decision in *Detroit Free Press II*, in which it overruled its prior decision from 1996.[272]

In its 1996 decision in *Detroit Free Press I*, the Sixth Circuit held that mugshots did not fall within the ambit of Exemption 7(C) and should be disclosed under the FOIA because they implicated *no* privacy interest where the defendants had appeared in open court, their names had been publicly disclosed, and they were in ongoing proceedings.[273] The court noted "that the personal privacy of an individual is not necessarily invaded simply because that person suffers ridicule or embarrassment from the disclosure of information."[274] The reasoning of the Sixth Circuit is reflective of the views of the few state courts that have previously addressed the issue of mugshots and privacy in the context of public records laws.

However, twenty years later in *Detroit Free Press II*, an en banc panel of the Sixth Circuit overturned its past precedent, holding that there was a "non-trivial privacy interest" in mugshots that needed to be weighed against the public interest on a case-by-case basis.[275] In finding that there was indeed a privacy interest in mugshots, the court stated: "[e]mbarrassing and humiliating facts—particularly those connecting an individual to criminality" reflect cognizable privacy interests.[276] In overruling *Detroit Free Press I*, the Sixth Circuit emphasized the effect of modern technology that "heightens the consequences of disclosure—'in today's society the computer can accumulate and store information that

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accept virtually any electronic format. I would like to request the jail/arrest log for the same time period.

In re Prall v. N.Y.C. Dep't of Corr., 971 N.Y.S.2d 821, 822–23 (Sup. Ct. 2013), *aff'd*, 10 N.Y.S.3d 332, 334–35 (App. Div. 2015) (alteration in original).

270. *In re Prall*, 10 N.Y.S.3d at 335 (quoting N.Y. PUB. OFF. LAW § 87(2)(b) (McKinney 2015)).

271. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press, 489 U.S. 748, 780 (1989).

272. Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc), *overruling* Detroit Free Press I, 73 F.3d 93 (6th Cir. 1996), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017).

273. *Detroit Free Press I*, 73 F.3d at 99.

274. *Id.* at 97.

275. *Detroit Free Press II*, 829 F.3d at 484–85.

276. *Id.* at 481.

would otherwise have surely been forgotten.'"[277] State courts should similarly recognize the unique impact of their limitless public dissemination.

In sum, the presumption that mugshots are closed records strikes the appropriate balance between the privacy interest of the individuals and the need for government insight, and state governments and courts should begin rebalancing these interests accordingly.

B. Addressing Criticisms to the Proposals

This Section addresses possible criticisms to the above proposals. Proponents of public access to mugshots have argued that the online publication of mugshots benefits the public by encouraging public safety and the openness and transparency of the criminal justice system.[278] Others have argued that mugshots of criminal defendants and public figures who have been arrested are newsworthy and should be accessible to the public.[279] This Section will address each of these arguments in turn.

Proponents of public access to mugshots argue that their distribution serves various public safety purposes, including assistance in criminal investigations and deterrence of crime generally. Both proposals largely address this concern by permitting disclosure for an immediate, specific law enforcement need.[280] In fact, the DOJ's policy has been in place for over forty years. While in place, there has been no indication that the federal policy has threatened public safety.

Nor is there any indication that the federal policy has increased criminal activity or that state open access practices have been a deterrent to crime. In one empirical study, Dara Lee Luca, a researcher at Mathematica Policy Research,[281] examined the effect of state-maintained online criminal databases on deterrence and recidivism.[282] She found

277. *Id.* at 482 (quoting U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press, 489 U.S. 748, 771 (1989)).

278. MUGSHOTS.COM, *supra* note 92.

279. *E.g.*, Shullman & Caramanica, *supra* note 12, at 18.

280. There is no empirical evidence that the general, indiscriminate posting of mugshots assists in solving or prosecuting crimes, despite blanket assertions from law enforcement. Stern, *supra* note 68.

281. There is limited empirical research about the impact of online publication of mugshots on public safety. Dara Lee Luca, The Digital Scarlet Letter: The Effect of Online Criminal Records on Crime 2–3 (July 2015) (unpublished manuscript), https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1939589 (surveying the existing research on the impact of public records on crime).

282. This study was not focused specifically on mugshots. Rather, it explored three different channels of obtaining criminal records: state online records, state criminal history information (including some photographs), and state courts. *Id.* at 2, 7–8. There has been

that online criminal records led to "a small net reduction [2.5%] in property crime rates, but also a marked increase of approximately 11 percent in recidivism" among those who had been previously convicted of a crime.[283] She also found that the data "implie[d] that first time offenses were reduced by approximately 8.7 percent."[284] Thus, it appears that any beneficial effect from the online publication of criminal records in terms of deterrence for those without criminal convictions was offset by increased recidivism.[285]

The argument regarding the public's need to access mugshots as part of government transparency also falls short. In reality, the acquisition and publication of mugshots en masse illuminate little or nothing about our criminal legal system. This was the finding of each of the three federal courts of appeals that examined the question and rejected publishers' broad requests for access to federal mugshots in those cases. The courts found that although there was a strong public interest in monitoring for police abuse and patterns and practices of discrimination, the publishers did not demonstrate that their requests would or were intended to serve those purposes.[286]

In addition, the mass publication of mugshots has a disproportionately negative effect on minority communities. It has been well-documented that African-Americans and Latinos are arrested at higher rates in our society.[287] Thus, the widespread commercialization and dissemination of mugshots and the stigmatization that results has an indirect, discriminatory impact on these same communities.[288] This

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an extensive amount of research regarding the effect of sex offender registration laws and whether they have curbed recidivism, much of which has indicated that there has been little impact. *Cf.* Kelly K. Bonnar-Kidd, *Sexual Offender Laws and Prevention of Sexual Violence or Recidivism*, 100 AM. J. PUB. HEALTH 412 (2010).

283. Luca, *supra* note 281, at 1, 23.

284. *Id.* at 23.

285. *Id.* at 23–24.

286. Detroit Free Press II, 829 F.3d 478, 485 (6th Cir. 2016) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2158 (2017); World Publ'g Co. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 672 F.3d 825, 831 (10th Cir. 2012); Karantsalis v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 635 F.3d 497, 504 (11th Cir. 2011) (per curiam); *see also* Times Picayune Publ'g Corp. v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 37 F. Supp. 2d 472, 479–80 (E.D. La. 1999).

287. In 2008, the Pew Center found that although one in every one hundred adults in the United States was behind bars, the rates were drastically higher for black and Hispanic men. PEW CTR. ON THE STATES, ONE IN 100: BEHIND BARS IN AMERICA 2008, at 3, 6 (2008) (finding that one in nine black men ages twenty to thirty-four and that one in thirty-six Hispanic men who were eighteen or older were incarcerated).

288. One notably troubling example of the use of mugshots, harkening back to its odious eugenics roots, was Time Magazine's cover of O.J. Simpson on June 27, 1994. "*Time* altered [Simpson's mugshot] by darkening his skin, further promulgating a racist stereotype that links criminal behavior with skin color." FINN, *supra* note 15, at 1.

problem may be further heightened in jurisdictions, such as California, where the decision to disclose is left to the discretion of local law enforcement agencies with little guidance.[289]

Furthermore, both proposals would allow victims of police misconduct or discrimination and their advocates to access mugshots for purposes of litigation.[290] Advocates would be required to show that the release of such "photos would significantly assist the public in detecting or deterring any underlying government misconduct."[291] Advocates seeking evidence of discriminatory practices by law enforcement agencies could find this information more accurately and efficiently through public records requests for basic arrest information or through discovery requests in litigation. In addition, individuals affected by such practices could always seek this information themselves and share it with journalists, their lawyers, or others acting on their behalf.

Moreover, assuming that the fact of an arrest is a matter of public concern, basic arrest information is already publicly available in most states through jail logs or police blotters that are specifically exempted under public records laws and are accessible to the public.[292] Once charges are brought by the prosecution, and the individual is arraigned, the public and press have the constitutional right to access the proceedings (including the arraignment).[293] The image of the person himself at the time of arrest is not ordinarily a matter of concern.

Finally, some have argued that mugshots should be accessible because of the public nature of the criminal process (especially for those

289. *E.g.*, Cal. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 03-205 (July 14, 2003), 2003 WL 21672840. This was illustrated by the public debate concerning the release of the mugshot of Brock Turner, the former Stanford swimmer convicted of three felony counts of sexual assault and sentenced to six months in county jail. Turner, who is white, was arrested in January 2015, but the photo was not released for sixteen months after mounting public pressure. Following the national public outcry over his lenient sentence, thousands on Twitter called for the release of the photo. Many were outraged that the mugshot had not been provided and that news organizations had used pictures from Turner's yearbook and swim competitions in its stead, arguing that this would not have been the case for black arrestees. Elahe Izadi & Abby Ohlheiser, *Why You Are Only Now Seeing the Stanford Sex Offender's Mugshots*, WASH. POST: THE INTERSECT (June 7, 2016), https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-intersect/wp/2016/06/06/where-is-stanford-sex-offender-brock-turners-mugshot-here; O'Neil, *supra* note 65.

290. Under the first proposal, there would be an exception for court order. *See supra* Section III.A.1. Under the second, the public interest would outweigh the privacy interest at stake. *See supra* Section III.A.2. In addition, individuals can always consent to access being given.

291. *World Publ'g Co.*, 672 F.3d at 831.

292. *See, e.g.*, 18 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 9102, 9121 (2017); WASH. REV. CODE § 70.48.100 (2017); JACOBS, *supra* note 10, at 194–95.

293. *See supra* Section II.A.2.

who are celebrities or public figures). However, mugshots are taken before public criminal proceedings have begun, and in fact, many individuals who are the subject of mugshots are never prosecuted.[294] Photographs can be, and are, taken of defendants entering and leaving the court once charges have been filed.[295] As described by one court, "[g]iven easy access to photographs and photography, surely there is little difficulty in finding another publishable photograph of a subject."[296] Although there may be a particular interest or curiosity in the mugshot image itself, this interest may be outweighed by the consequences of public access.

C. Unworkability of Other Solutions

Adoption of what this Article proposes is necessary because other attempts by the private sector,[297] through tort litigation, and by state legislatures to quell the mugshot industry have failed. Given the strong First Amendment protections for publication and the quick adaptability of mugshot companies, tort liability has done little to deter mugshot companies and their practices. Moreover, attempts by the state legislatures targeted at the mugshot industry have proven equally ineffective as these companies have adjusted their revenue streams.

1. Tort Law

Current tort law is unable to effectively stem the commercialization of mugshots. Mugshot companies have used the First Amendment right to publish as a shield from tort liability.[298] Lawsuits were brought in several states to challenge the practice of charging fees for removal.

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294. *See supra* note 81 and accompanying text.

295. Some may want their mugshots posted for purposes of political protest or for notoriety. However, these arrestees can always obtain their own copy for publication.

296. *World Publ'g Co.*, 672 F.3d at 830.

297. Private companies such as American Express and PayPal have attempted to help curb these practices by refusing to do business with mugshot companies. JACOBS, *supra* note 10, at 88. However, as mugshot companies have readjusted their revenue streams, these efforts seem to have had little effect. In addition, after a *New York Times* article was published in 2013, Google attempted to adjust its search algorithm to discourage traffic to mugshot websites. "But inevitably, the sites have figured out ways around Google's changes." David Segal, *Trying to Minimize the Misery of Mug Shots*, N.Y. TIMES (Feb. 11, 2017), https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/11/your-money/haggler-trying-to-minimize-the-misery-of-mug-shots.html?_r=0 (noting that although this worked for a short time, Google is now a "step behind" the companies).

298. Gene Policinski, *'Mug Shot' Sites Pose First Amendment Dilemma*, FREEDOM F. INST. (Oct. 26, 2012), https://www.freedomforuminstitute.org/2012/10/26/mug-shot-sites-pose-first-amendment-dilemma/.

Plaintiffs have asserted claims ranging from torts such as right to publicity, defamation, and false light, to unfair business practice violations to RICO claims.[299]

Beyond practical considerations such as cost and logistics,[300] these cases face a significant hurdle as to possible First Amendment defenses. Arguably, these companies can easily fulfill the considerations set forth in *Daily Mail*, i.e., that the mugshots are truthful and accurate representations of the time of the arrest, that arrests are a matter of public interest, and that these images were lawfully obtained.[301] Whether the mugshots are a matter of public interest, often referred to as "newsworthiness," is the key issue in these cases.[302] It is likely that a court would agree with the companies and uphold their publication of

299. Lawsuits have also been filed in Florida, Illinois, and California. *See, e.g.*, Rogers v. Justmugshots.Com, Corp., No. BC530194, 2015 WL 5838403, at *1–2 (Cal. Ct. App. Oct. 7, 2015) (class action suit following the adoption of CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.91.1(b) (West 2017), which prohibits removal fees); Shullman & Caramanica, *supra* note 12, at 15, 19 n.26 (citing Bilotta v. Citizens Info. Assocs., LLC, No. 8:13-cv-2811 (M.D. Fla. Nov. 1, 2013); Wakefield v. Citizens Info. Assocs., LLC, No. 1:13-cv-23754 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 16, 2013); Intihar v. Citizens Info. Assocs., LLC, No. 2:13-cv-720 (M.D. Fla. Oct. 11, 2013); Dolemba v. Citizens Info. Assocs., LLC, No. 1:13-cv-06939 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 26, 2013)).

300. These cases face logistical and cost challenges that sometimes render them unfeasible. In one of the first suits brought against mugshot web sites, *Lashaway v. D'Antonio III*, the attorney, Scott Ciolek, brought the suit on behalf of three plaintiffs against BustedMugshots.com and MugshotsOnline.com, alleging violations of Ohio's right to publicity statute, which prohibits the use of an individual's persona for commercial purpose and its Pattern of Corrupt Activities Act. Amended Complaint at 2–3, 11–12, Lashaway v. D'Antonio III, No. 13-1733 (Ohio Ct. Com. Pl. Jul. 8, 2013), ECF No. 4. Ciolek indicated that he had been contacted by hundreds of people who had struggled with finding or maintaining employment after their mugshots had been posted—many of whom were exonerated late. However, although he had hoped to file the case as a class action, he quickly realized that the "cost of long-term litigation would have far exceeded any potential recovery for the class." Caniglia, *supra* note 41. Moreover, he was unable to file a complaint against one of the largest sites, Mugshots.com, because he could not identify an entity to serve. The case settled in January 2014, for the amount of $7500 and the removal of the mugshots from the two websites. However, at the time of settlement, the two sites had already discontinued the practice of charging removal fees. *Id.*

301. *See* Smith v. Daily Mail Publ'g Co., 443 U.S. 97, 103 (1979).

302. Rostron, *supra* note 10, at 1325–30 (discussing the uncertainty of liability under criminal and tort law). For these reasons, mugshot companies have made considerable efforts to make their websites look more like online newspapers. For example, the home page of Mugshots.com begins with a recounting of news stories involving salacious arrests and charges, even citing to news agency websites in their headlines. MUGSHOTS.COM, *supra* note 92. Even websites such as *The Smoking Gun*, which focuses primarily on posting mugshots for entertainment value, now have links to documents in the right-hand column, arguably making it look more "newspaper-like" in appearance. *See* SMOKING GUN, *supra* note 66.

these digital rogues' galleries.[303] Based on *Florida Star*,[304] a court would likely defer to the other branches of government to restrict access rather than limit the companies' right to publish this publicly available information. Thus, the only means of addressing the problem of the mass commercialization is limiting access.

2. Failed Legislative Efforts

In response to news investigations regarding the mugshot companies and the public's outraged response, legislatures across the nation have introduced bills aimed at the mugshot industry.[305] Seventeen states have passed laws aimed at the mugshot industry.[306] Other than Georgia that took the additional step of exempting mugshots from its public records laws,[307] these laws fail to address the reality that once the mugshots had been published, the harm to the individuals could not be undone. Legislators attempted to address the problem using four methods: (1) restricting the right to access mugshots based on use, (2) prohibiting fees for removal, (3) requiring removal of mugshots either generally or in certain circumstances, and/or (4) requiring accurate information about

303. *See* Shullman & Caramanica, *supra* note 12, at 15.

304. Fla. Star v. B.J.F., 491 U.S. 524, 534 (1989).

305. *See* S. 118, 2017 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Fla. 2017); S. 546, 2017 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Fla. 2017); H.R. 619, 100th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Ill. 2017); H.R. 794, 2017 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Miss. 2017); H.R. 236, 65th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Mont. 2017); Assemb. 838, 2017 Assemb., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2017); H.R. 6, 132d Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Ohio 2017); H.R. 3481, 122d Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (S.C. 2017); H.R. 2199, 52d Leg., 2d Reg. Sess. (Ariz. 2016); H.R. 529, 28th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Haw. 2015); Assemb. 258, 2015–2016 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Wis. 2015); H.R. 135, 2014 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Ala. 2014); S. 298, 2014 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Fla. 2014); H.R. 51, 2014 Gen. Assemb., 14th Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2014); S. 95, 2014 Gen. Assemb., 14th Reg. Sess. (Ky. 2014); H.R. 1933, 88th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Minn. 2014); H.R. 1940, 88th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Minn. 2014); S. 1863, 88th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Minn. 2014); Assemb. 2064, 216th Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2014); Assemb. 2177, 216th Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2014); Assemb. 2832, 216th Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2014); S. 7304, 2014 Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2014); S. 493, 2013 Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (N.C. 2014); S. 744, 2013 Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (N.C. 2014); S. 700, 120th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (S.C. 2014); S. 137, 2014 Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Va. 2014); H.R. 677, 2013 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Fla. 2013); S. 1060, 2013 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Fla. 2013); Assemb. 4083, 215th Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2013).

306. CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.91.1 (West 2017); COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-72-305.5 (2017); FLA. STAT. § 985.04 (2017); GA. CODE ANN. §§ 10-1-393.5, 35-1-19, 50-18-72 (2017); 815 ILL. COMP. STAT. 505/2QQQ (2017); KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 61.8746 (West 2017); MD. CODE ANN., COM. LAW § 14-1324 (West 2017); MO. REV. STAT. § 407.1150 (2017); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2A:58D-4 (West 2017); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2927.22 (LexisNexis 2017); OR. REV. STAT. § 646A.806 (2017); S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 17-1-40, -60(D)(2) (2017); TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 109.005 (West 2017); UTAH CODE ANN. § 17-22-30 (LexisNexis 2017); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 9, § 4191 (2017); VA. CODE ANN. § 8.01-40.3 (2017); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 40-12-601 (2017). For descriptions of these laws, see *infra* Appendix A.

307. GA. CODE. ANN. § 50-18-72(a)(4) (2017).

the disposition of the criminal matter. As discussed below, none of these solutions effectively stem the problem.

Several states have attempted to curb the commercialization of mugshots by limiting the parties to whom law enforcement agencies may provide mugshots, often restricting access based on intended use.[308] Utah enacted section 17-22-30 in 2013, which prohibits sheriff's offices from providing access to a person that "requires the payment of a fee or other consideration" for its removal.[309] The party requesting a copy of such photo must submit a signed statement "affirming that the booking photograph will not be placed in a publication or posted to a website that requires the payment of a fee or other consideration in order to remove or delete the booking photograph from the publication or website."[310] In Colorado, which has a similar law, websites can be charged with an unclassified misdemeanor and may be required to pay a fee up to $1000.[311] Under *United Reporting*, these pre-access condition statutes are not violative of the First Amendment since the government is not constitutionally required to provide access to mugshots at all.[312]

However, these pre-access conditions are of limited, if any, efficacy. Under these laws, newspapers continue to have access to mugshots and can post them online, and law enforcement is not restricted from posting them on their own websites or social media.[313] Thus, mugshot websites such as MugshotSearch.net can easily scrape this data, bypassing direct requests to law enforcement agencies, and charge a fee.[314] Websites that do not charge fees can continue to request and receive mugshots directly from law enforcement if they so choose, and then partner with their sister

308. COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-72-305.5 (purpose of commerce); GA. CODE ANN. § 50-18-72 (purpose of commerce); UTAH CODE ANN. § 17-22-30 (purpose of commerce).

309. UTAH CODE ANN. § 17-22-30.

310. *Id.*; *see also* COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-72-305.5 (also requiring affirmation). In Utah, submitting a false statement to this effect subjects the affiant to criminal liability. UTAH CODE ANN. § 17-22-30.

311. COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-72-305.5.

312. L.A. Police Dep't v. United Reporting Publ'g Corp., 528 U.S. 32, 40 (1999) (holding that the government can statutorily place pre-access conditions on obtaining the information in legislatively granting access to such information without violating the First Amendment); *see also* Solove, *supra* note 103, at 1215–16.

313. *See Jail Mugs*, STANDARD-EXAMINER, http://www.standard.net/Jail-Mugs (last visited May 8, 2018); *Inmate Roster*, WEBER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFF., http://www.webercountyutah.gov/sheriff/roster/index.php (last visited May 8, 2018).

314. An online search by the author in 2016 led to numerous booking photographs on commercial websites for arrests after 2013 when Utah's legislation was enacted. One, entitled UtahMugshots or Mugshotsearch.net, charged $100 for removal of mugshots. MugshotSearch.net appears to have various Facebook pages for different states. *See* Utah Mugshots, FACEBOOK, https://www.facebook.com/UtahMugshots (last visited May 8, 2018).

reputation management companies or simply generate advertising revenue.

Approximately half of the states, including California, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, and Vermont, have prohibited websites from charging fees either through amending their unfair business practice statutes or by creating a separate cause of action for such claims.[315] Again, punishment ranges from civil penalties to damages to criminal exposure.[316] Of note, Ohio's statute enacted in 2017 provides that either "[h]umiliation or embarrassment" is adequate to establish damages.[317] In these states, there is no right to removal. Thus, as long as no fee is charged, these websites can indefinitely post. Given that much of the revenue is now generated by advertising, these laws have the unintended outcome of mugshots permanently remaining online. Moreover, although mugshot websites cannot officially charge fees for removal, their partner reputation management companies arguably can.

Still other states such as Georgia, Maryland, Oregon, South Carolina, and Wyoming, are now requiring removal at no charge in specific circumstances.[318] For example, in South Carolina, a person or entity who publishes arrest and booking records must remove these records (including mugshots) upon return request of the subject with "certified documentation that the original charges stemming from the arrest were discharged, dismissed, expunged, or the person was found not guilty."[319] In Georgia, free removal is required if the prosecutor does not press charges, if charges are dismissed, in limited diversionary circumstances, or when the person is acquitted of all charges.[320] In other states, such as

315. *See infra* Appendix A.

316. CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.91.1 (West 2017) (California civil action available in addition to damages); 815 ILL. COMP. STAT. 505/2QQQ, 505/7 (2017) (civil remedies including damages, penalty, and injunction); KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 61.8746 (West 2017) (civil penalty and/or damages); MO. REV. STAT. § 407.1150 (2017) (misdemeanor for publishing and accepting payment, $10,000 damages); S.C. CODE ANN. § 17-1-40 (2017) (misdemeanor for violating the law that prohibits securing a mugshot of an expunged individual and, if convicted, a fine of "not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both"); *id.* § 17-1-60(C) (criminal penalty and civil action re: removal fee); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 9, § 4191 (2017) (civil penalty, damages, and injunctive relief).

317. OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2927.22(E) (LexisNexis 2017) (providing further that "[n]o physicial manifestation of either humiliation or embarrassment is necessary for damages to be shown").

318. GA. CODE ANN. § 10-1-393.5 (2017); MD. CODE ANN., COM. LAW § 14-1324 (West 2017); OR. REV. STAT. § 646A.806 (2017); S.C. CODE ANN. § 17-1-40 (2017); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 40-12-601 (2017).

319. S.C. CODE ANN. § 17-1-60(D)(1)(c) (2017).

320. GA. CODE ANN. § 10-1-393.5(b.1) (2017).

Maryland, the right to removal is an extension of expungement statutes that provide for the sealing of certain records upon relief.[321]

It is unclear whether these statutes would pass constitutional muster. Given the strict scrutiny analysis applicable to use restriction on the right to publish, the courts would likely find that these laws violate the First Amendment following *Cox Broadcasting* and *Florida Star*.[322] Even if they were found constitutional, they still are not an effective remedy for those who seek relief. Although these statutes prevent the end run that the other statutory schemes allow, they still place an onerous burden on individuals to find the mugshot companies, which are often sham entities and challenging to track down, and petition them.[323]

Finally, some lawmakers have tried to address one aspect of the problem by requiring *accurate* records.[324] In rejecting a much more expansive bill that would have required removal of records upon notification of dismissal, acquittal, expungement, or deferred adjudication, the Texas legislature imposed a duty to publish "complete and accurate" information and required companies to verify information with law enforcement upon 45 days of being notified of inaccuracies.[325] In South Carolina, in addition to the right to removal in certain circumstances, companies are also required to revise the records *upon*

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321. MD. CODE ANN., COM. LAW § 14-1324(b) (West 2017). Violation of this statute was deemed an unfair or deceptive trade practice subject to those enforcement and penalty provisions. *Id.* § 14-1324(g). Similarly, Texas affords a right of removal to individuals whose records were expunged. TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 109.005 (West 2017).

322. Eric P. Robinson, *Cash Cutoff for Mugshot Sites a Dangerous Idea*, DIGITAL MEDIA L. PROJECT (Oct. 17, 2013, 11:59), http://www.dmlp.org/blog/2013/cash-cutoff-mugshot-sites-dangerous-idea [https://web.archive.org/web/20180306115613/http://www.dmlp.org/blog/2013/cash-cutoff-mugshot-sites-dangerous-idea] (arguing that the Georgia and Oregon statutes are unconstitutional under *Daily Mail* and *Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. v. FCC*, 512 U.S. 622, 658 (1994)); *cf.* Rostron, *supra* note 10, at 1226–33 (generally discussing the applicability of the right to publish to mugshot companies). Although a right to access case, in *Commonwealth v. Pon*, the Massachusetts Supreme Court held that there was no constitutional right to access records of closed cases that resulted in non-conviction, thus avoiding the First Amendment's strict scrutiny test. 14 N.E.3d 182, 196 (Mass. 2014). The court found, however, that there was a presumption of public access under the common law, holding that the government (as well as the defendant) had a compelling governmental interest in keeping these documents private in hopes of reducing collateral consequences of an arrest. *Id.* at 196–200. These included "reducing recidivism, facilitating reintegration, and ensuring self-sufficiency by promoting employment and housing opportunities for former criminal defendants." *Id.* at 199. These governmental interests could be taken into account in applying the strict scrutiny test under the First Amendment right to publish.

323. Yerak, *supra* note 91.

324. *E.g.*, S.C. CODE ANN. § 17-1-60(D) (2017); TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 109.003 (West 2017).

325. TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. §§ 109.003–.004. The legislation also provided the right to removal upon notice of expunction. *Id.* § 109.005.

notice that "the arrest [was] discharged or dismissed as a result of the person pleading to a lesser included offense."[326] Under most of these laws, the mugshots would still remain online, and the disposition information would simply be added. Although these statutes place the initial burden to maintain accurate records on the publishers, those affected must still monitor their information and then contact them when there are errors.[327]

In sum, none of these legislative efforts have succeeded in quelling the mugshot industry and its profiteering from public shaming. The online mugshot companies have quickly adapted to the various legislative attempts.[328] They have adjusted their means of generating revenue by focusing on ad revenue from clicks and through partnerships with reputation management companies. As described by one mugshot site owner, "the pay-to-remove era [has] gone offline."[329] Moreover, state laws aimed at the removal fees or at companies that charge removal fees have the unintended consequence of making it more difficult, if not impossible, to remove one's mugshots.[330] Nor do any of these solutions address the online reality that these websites are shape shifters; it is quite easy to take down a site and launch a new one or have a sister site that will then post the same mugshot. Finally, these statutes place the burden on the affected individuals rather than the companies. Many of these individuals are the most disenfranchised in our society. Thus, these laws have little or no efficacy for many and benefit only the select few with the resources and wherewithal to pursue these remedies.

D. Another Possible Solution: Constitutional Right to Informational Privacy?

Another possible solution is the inclusion of mugshots within the constitutional right to privacy.[331] Although in 1976 the Supreme Court

326. S.C. CODE ANN. § 17-1-60(D)(2). Despite South Carolina having one of the more protective set of laws, i.e., prohibiting fees for removal and requiring removal in these circumstances, mugshots taken in South Carolina continue to be posted, although seemingly on a more limited basis. *South Carolina Mugshots*, FACEBOOK, https://www.facebook.com/SouthCarolinaMugshots (last visited May 8, 2018) (last mugshot posted March 25, 2017).

327. *See* Yerak, *supra* note 91.

328. *See* Dukes, *supra* note 45.

329. Collier, *supra* note 115.

330. Maximusbiz, *Mugshot Removal: States Laws Making It Harder to Bail Out of Google*, JUSTICENEWSFLASH.COM (Feb. 11, 2015), https://www.justicenewsflash.com/2015/02/11/mugshot-removal-states-laws-making-it-harder-to-bail-out-of-google_20150211134045.html.

331. An alternative possible solution that is not explored in this Article is a "right to be forgotten" akin to the European Union. Alex Hern, *ECJ to Rule on Whether 'Right to Be*

refused to extend constitutional protection to mugshots in *Paul v. Davis*,[332] much has changed in the intervening forty years.

In *Paul*, the Court held that the plaintiff's allegations regarding the reputational harm and stigmatization arising from law enforcement's publication of his mugshot did not provide a basis for relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.[333] The plaintiff, Edward Charles Davis III, had been arrested and arraigned for shoplifting.[334] While charges were pending, the Louisville Division of Police included Davis' booking photograph in a five-page flyer of mugshots distributed to approximately 800 merchants in the Louisville Area.[335] Davis was categorized as an "active shoplifter," and the flyer urged merchants to "watch for these subjects" as the holiday season approached.[336] Charges against Davis were dismissed by the trial court, but the flyer had already been distributed.[337]

The Supreme Court determined that mugshots were not afforded constitutional protection under the "right to privacy" recognized under the Fourteenth Amendment.[338] Of particular note is Justice William J. Brennan's dissent, in which he warned of the dangers caused by law enforcement's publication of mugshots and the majority's decision to permit it.

> The Court today holds that police officials, acting in their official capacities as law enforcers, may on their own initiative and without trial constitutionally condemn innocent individuals as criminals and thereby brand them with one of the most stigmatizing and debilitating labels in our society. If there are no constitutional restraints on such oppressive behavior, the

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Forgotten' Can Stretch Beyond EU, GUARDIAN (July 20, 2017, 5:19), https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/jul/20/ecj-ruling-google-right-to-be-forgotten-beyond-eu-france-data-removed. American law has a markedly different approach to the accessibility of criminal records from our European counterparts, and it is doubtful that there would be support for this. JACOBS, *supra* note 10, at 159–61, 190–93, 222–23.

332. 424 U.S. 693, 713–14 (1976).

333. *Id.* at 693.

334. *Id.* at 695–96.

335. *Id.* at 695.

336. *Id.* at 695.

337. *Id.* at 695–96.

338. *Id.* at 712–14. The Court's discussion in *Paul* was primarily focused on whether Davis' procedural due process rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments were violated. The Court found that there was no violation, emphasizing that the deprivation of a "liberty" or "property" interest must stem from a right or status conferred by federal or state law, rather than tort law, and that the reputational harm did not constitute a cognizable "liberty" or "property" interest. *Id.* at 711–12.

> safeguards constitutionally accorded an accused in a criminal trial are rendered a sham . . . .[339]

These safeguards include some of our criminal justice system's most basic tenets—the presumption of innocence and proof beyond a reasonable doubt.[340] Justice Brennan's concerns are even more acute today with commercial websites and other third parties, in addition to law enforcement, having this unilateral ability to label great portions of our citizenry with little restraint.

Although the Supreme Court largely settled the question of whether mugshots implicated a constitutional privacy interest in *Paul*, the Court's decision a year later in *Whalen v. Roe* provides an opportunity to revisit this question.[341] In *Whalen*, the Court expanded the interests that fell within the "zone of privacy."[342] The Court recognized "at least two different kinds of interests" cognizable under the Fourteenth Amendment: (1) "the interest in independence in making certain kinds of important decisions"; and (2) "the individual interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters."[343] The latter has been described as the "constitutional right to information privacy."[344] Four months later, the Court again referred to "the individual interest in avoiding disclosure" in *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*.[345] "[N]o other [Supreme Court] decision . . . squarely addressed a constitutional right to informational privacy" until *NASA v. Nelson*, in 2011.[346]

However, the Court's decision in *NASA* does not provide guidance about the contours of the "zone" of informational privacy. In *NASA*,

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339. *Id.* at 714 (Brennan, J., dissenting). Justice Brennan's dissent focused on Davis' substantive due process rights, arguing that "the public branding of an individual implicates interests cognizable as either 'liberty' or 'property,'" and that "such public condemnation cannot be accomplished without procedural safeguards." *Id.* at 725 (citing Jenkins v. McKeithen, 395 U.S. 411 (1969)). However, he recognized that privacy notions were "inextricably interwoven" with affording these due process protections. *Id.* at 735 n.18.

340. *Id.* at 724.

341. 429 U.S. 589, 598–99 (1977).

342. *See id.* In *Paul*, the Court found that there was no privacy interest implicated because "the activities detailed . . . were ones very different from that for which respondent claim[ed] constitutional protection—matters relating to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education." *Paul*, 424 U.S. at 713. This was a narrower reading of the right to privacy than in *Whalen*.

343. *Whalen*, 429 U.S. at 599–600.

344. Daniel J. Solove, *Privacy and Power: Computer Databases and Metaphors for Information Privacy*, 53 STAN. L. REV. 1393, 1436–37 (2001) [hereinafter Solove, *Privacy and Power*]; *see also* Nixon v. Adm'r of Gen. Servs., 433 U.S. 425, 457 (1977).

345. *Nixon*, 433 U.S. at 457 (citing *Whalen*, 429 U.S. at 599).

346. 562 U.S. 134, 146 (2011) ("A few opinions have mentioned the concept in passing and in other contexts." (first citing U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press, 489 U.S. 748 (1989); and then citing New York v. Ferber, 458 U.S. 747 (1982))).

federal contract employees alleged that employee background check questions about drug use, mental stability, and other matters violated their constitutional right to information privacy.[347] The Court assumed for purposes of its analysis that the government's action "implicate[d] a privacy interest of constitutional significance" and then proceeded to find any interest was adequately protected by "the Privacy Act's safeguards against public disclosure" of the information.[348] Thus, the scope of the constitutional right to informational privacy and whether it will be fully recognized by the Court remains uncertain.

Lower court decisions have generally limited this right to non-public, confidential records.[349] For example, in *Cline v. Rogers*, the Sixth Circuit held that there was "no constitutional right to privacy in one's criminal record" rejecting the plaintiff's claim that his criminal record should be deemed a private "personal matter" under *Whalen*.[350] In reaching this conclusion the court relied in part on the fact that "arrest and conviction information are matters of public record."[351]

For the purposes of mugshots, this reasoning becomes somewhat circular.[352] If mugshots are deemed "public" or "non-confidential" records as they are in the majority of the states, then mugshots are not afforded constitutional protection. However, if mugshots were deemed "personal" or "confidential" records under state law, then they could potentially be afforded constitutional protection.[353] This brings us back to the problems and the solutions presented in this Article.[354]

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347. *Id.* at 138–44.

348. *Id.* at 147–48.

349. *See* Solove, *Privacy and Power*, *supra* note 344, at 1437 n.229.

350. 87 F.3d 176, 179 (6th Cir. 1996).

351. *Id.*

352. This is also true for arrest records more generally. *See* Solove, *Privacy and Power*, *supra* note 344, at 1437. The issue of arrest records is beyond the scope of this Article. Although arrest records raise similar concerns, the analysis regarding such information differs because of the extent that general arrest information has been deemed public information under state statutes. These records have a similar stigmatizing effect; however, the visual nature of mugshots has drawn greater public attention and curiosity.

353. It is worth noting that, even if the fact of arrest or conviction is deemed "public," this should not be sufficient to render the mugshots "public" and thus excluded from constitutional protection since the fact of the arrest versus the image taken at the time of the arrest are not one in the same.

354. Obviously, there remains a broader question regarding how privacy is viewed within our jurisprudence. *See* Solove, *Privacy and Power*, *supra* note 344, at 1437 ("The constitutional right to information privacy is constrained by the paradigm of privacy as protecting one's hidden world, and hence has not worked well to address the database privacy problem."); *see also* Daniel J. Solove, *Conceptualizing Privacy*, 90 CALIF. L. REV. 1087, 1105–09 (2002) (describing how defining privacy as correlative with "secrecy" is far too narrow and suggesting that *Reporters Committee* and its analysis of privacy interests under Exemption 7(C) offers a more nuanced approach). Privacy scholars such as Daniel J.

CONCLUSION

The Internet has brought unforeseen changes in the accessibility, distribution, and use of mugshots. The resulting commodification and commercialization of these images affect the lives of millions of Americans, many of whom have never been charged or convicted, and others who have served their time and strive to move beyond their criminal record. For these individuals, the public shaming and the resulting personal and economic impacts represent an unwarranted intrusion on personal privacy interests and challenge the just operation of our criminal law system. These modern-day "rogues' galleries" require us to reexamine the public's right to access mugshots.

Due to the First Amendment protections afforded to the publishers of publicly-accessible documents, the statutory right to access should be limited in the first instance. This can be achieved in one of two ways. One is through the adoption of a federal law that prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies from disclosing mugshots except for immediate law enforcement needs or by court order. The second, but less preferred option, would be a state-level approach. Under this alternative, state legislatures would adopt laws prohibiting the disclosure of mugshots or shifting the presumption from open to closed records. Even under existing laws, state and local entities could provide greater protection by recognizing the privacy interests that are now implicated when applying the balancing test under current public records laws or the common law. Such protections would be in line with the U.S. Department of Justice's policy for the past forty-five years, and would be in accord with the analysis of the Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Circuits, all of which have found that individual privacy interests outweighed the minimal public interest, if any, served by their disclosure. These proposals would stem the commodification of mugshots, so that millions of Americans could finally move beyond their stigmatizing effects.

Solove have extensively critiqued the inadequacy of privacy laws in addressing the Information Era. *See, e.g.*, *id.* at 1090–92 (arguing that the current conception of privacy is both too broad and too narrow and encouraging a pragmatic approach in re-conceptualizing privacy); *see also* Paul M. Schwartz, *Privacy and Democracy in Cyberspace*, 52 VAND. L. REV. 1609, 1611, 1632–47 (1999) (arguing that there are no legal standards "limiting the collection and utilization of personal data in cyberspace").

APPENDIX A[355]

This appendix contains two surveys of state laws: (1) the right to access mugshots under the state's public records or other laws, and (2) recently enacted legislation, if any, targeted at the mugshot industry. It is organized alphabetically by state with the relevant information for each survey underneath each state.

For the first survey, state laws regarding the right to access mugshots have been classified into one of the five categories: Open, Likely Open, Closed, Discretionary, or Unclear. Mugshots have been deemed "open" records in states where there is explicit authority (i.e., statutory, executive or administrative, or case law) addressing the accessibility of mugshots. In contrast, states have been deemed "likely open" where there has been no explicit authority addressing mugshots, but given the statutory framework or analogous case law, mugshots are likely accessible. Mugshots have been deemed "closed" records in states where there is explicit authority indicating that these records presumptively should not be disclosed. States have been categorized as "discretionary" where law enforcement or other agencies have been granted the discretion to disclose or withhold. Finally, states have been deemed "unclear" when there is insufficient legal authority to determine how a court would rule on the right to access an individual's mugshot.[356]

For the second survey regarding recently enacted legislation aimed at the mugshot industry, a summary of the relevant statute(s) and their enactment year have been provided.[357]

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355. The information in this appendix is current through February 1, 2018. The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press has created the Open Government Guide, which is a "compendium of information on every state's open records and open meetings laws." *Open Government Guide*, REP. COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM PRESS, https://www.rcfp.org/open-government-guide (last visited May 8, 2018). The guide includes information regarding mugshots and other police records and was last updated in 2011.

356. However, it is important to note that in many of the states categorized as "unclear," law enforcement agencies treat mugshots as open. *See, e.g.*, Kevin Collier, *Why the Online Mugshot Industry Will Never Die*, KERNAL (Dec. 7, 2014), http://kernelmag.dailydot.com/issue-sections/features-issue-sections/11068/online-mugshot-extortion-industry; *see, e.g.*, *South Mississippi Felony Arrest Mugshots for Sunday, March 25, 2018*, SUN HERALD (Mar. 26, 2018), http://www.sunherald.com/news/local/crime/article206820289.html (Mississippi); STARNEWSONLINE: MUGSHOTS, http://www.wilmingtonmugshots.com (last visited May 8, 2018) (North Carolina); *Arrests*, CRIMEWATCH PA. https://www.crimewatchpa.com/arrests (last visited May 8, 2018) (Pennsylvania).

357. The National Conference of State Legislatures regularly updates its website with pending and enacted legislation targeted at mugshot websites. *Mug Shots and Booking Photo Websites*, NAT'L CONF. ST. LEGISLATURES (Oct. 23, 2017), http://www.ncsl.org/

Alabama
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open "A mugshot . . . is a public record that must be provided . . . under the Open Records Law [section 36-12-40 of the Alabama Code] unless it falls within a recognized exception." Ala. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 2004-108, at 3 (Apr. 1, 2004), 2004 WL 771846 (responding to an inquiry as to whether mugshots in a police computer database must be provided to bail bonding companies, and if so, whether any privacy rights would be violated); *see* ALA. CODE § 36-12-40 (2017). *See generally* Stone v. Consol. Publ'g Co., 404 So. 678 (Ala. 1981) (setting forth a common law balancing test when considering privacy interests under the Open Records Law).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Alaska
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no explicit statutory exemption, executive order, case law, or other authority addressing public access to mugshots. Although the Alaska Public Records Act ("PRA") favors broad disclosure, ALASKA STAT. § 40.25.110 (2016), the PRA also includes a law enforcement exemption akin to the Federal FOIA. *Id.* § 40.25.120(a)(6)(C) (exempting "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"). This exemption has not been interpreted as to mugshots. *But cf.* Patterson v. State, 985 P.2d 1007 (Alaska App. 1999), *overruled in part on other grounds,* Doe v. Dep't of Public Safety, 92 P.3d 398 n.83 (2004) (holding that sex offender registration, including photographs, did not violate the state constitutional right to privacy).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None

research/telecommunications-and-information-technology/mug-shots-and-booking-photo-websites.aspx.

Arizona
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open Arizona's Public Records Act states that "[p]ublic records and other matters in the custody of any officer shall be open to inspection by any person at all times during office hours." ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 39-121 (2017). The Act includes numerous statutory exceptions to disclosure; however, none appear applicable to mugshots. *See, e.g., id.* §§ 39-128(B)(1), 39-123.01(A). In *Carlson v. Pima County*, the Arizona Supreme Court recognized that the unlimited right to inspection of certain public records "might lead to substantial and irreparable private or public harm" and recognized a longstanding common law limitation to open disclosure. 687 P.2d 1242, 1245–46 (Ariz. 1985) (holding that jail offense report should be disclosed despite privacy concerns under the balancing test).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Arkansas
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open There is no explicit statutory exemption, executive order, case law, or other authority addressing public access to mugshots. There is a general policy favoring disclosure under Arkansas' FOIA, and exceptions are to be construed narrowly. Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff, 821 S.W.2d 761, 765 (Ark. 1991); *see also* ARK. CODE ANN. § 25-19-105 (2017). Because no statutory exemption appears applicable, mugshots are likely open records, and their disclosure is only limited by the common-law balancing test. *Hengel*, 821 S.W.2d at 765.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
California
Accessibility Under State Laws – Discretionary Although mugshots have been deemed to fall within the "law enforcement investigatory records" exemption, the California Attorney General's Office has indicated that mugshots may be furnished to members of the general public at the discretion of law enforcement. Cal. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 03-205, at 6 (July 14, 2003), 2003 WL 21672840 (discussing CAL. GOV'T CODE § 6250, 6252, 6253, 6254(f) (West 2017)). The California Supreme Court has held that the retention and

dissemination of an arrest record *by the government* does not violate an individual's state constitutional right to privacy. Loder v. Mun. Court, 553 P.2d 624, 637 (Cal. 1976); *see also* Craig v. Mun. Court, 161 Cal. Rptr. 19, 23–24 (Cal. Ct. App. 1979).

Recently Enacted Legislation – CAL. CIV. CODE § 1798.91.1 (West 2017) (enacted in 2014)
Prohibits any publisher of mugshots from charging fees for removal, modification, or correction. Provides for civil penalties or actual damages and attorney's fees.

Colorado

Accessibility Under State Laws – Open
The Colorado Public Records Act provides that "records of official actions shall be maintained by the particular criminal justice agency which took the action and shall be open for inspection by any person at reasonable times, except as provided in this part 3 or as otherwise provided by law." COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-72-303 (2017). The Colorado Judicial Branch classifies mugshots as "arrest records" and "arrest records" as "official actions." OFFICE OF THE STATE COURT ADM'R, REFERENCE GUIDE TO STATE STATUTES GOVERNING ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS 4 (2008), https://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/file/media/accessguide_08-08_final.doc.

Recently Enacted Legislation – COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-72-305.5(2) (2017) (enacted in 2014 and amended 2015)
Prohibits a person from obtaining a mugshot for purposes of publishing and charging removal fees or "other exchange for pecuniary gain." Renders it a misdemeanor to charge removal fees or falsely aver in the request.

Connecticut
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open There is no explicit statutory exemption, executive order, case law, or other authority addressing public access to mugshots. Connecticut's FOIA provides that "[e]xcept as otherwise provided by any federal law or state statute, all records maintained or kept on file by any public agency, whether or not such records are required by any law or by any rule or regulation, shall be public records." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 1-210 (2017). The Act includes one exemption for "[p]ersonnel or medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute an invasion of privacy," which is akin to Exemption 6 of the Federal FOIA. *Id.* § 1-210(b)(2); Tillman v. Freedom of Info. Comm'n, No. CV074044748S, 2008 WL 4150289, at *10 (Conn. Super. Ct. Aug. 15, 2008) (holding that an exonerated inmate's correctional records were exempt from disclosure under this exception because they were not a legitimate matter of public interest and disclosure "would be highly offensive to a reasonable person"). There is also a law enforcement agency records exemption that specifies particular records. § 1-210(b)(3). Given the narrow scope of the law enforcement exemption, mugshots are likely subject to disclosure. *Cf.* Comm'r of Pub. Safety v. Freedom of Info. Comm'n, 93 A.3d 1142 (Conn. 2014) (discussing disclosure of arrest records during pending criminal case).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Delaware
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear Section 10003 of the Delaware Code provides that all public agency records are public unless they are exempted by section 10002. DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 29, § 10003(d)(1) (2018). Section 10002 deems non-public "criminal files and criminal records, the disclosure of which would constitute an invasion of personal privacy." *Id.* § 10002(l)(4). It further states: "Any person may, upon proof of identity, obtain a copy of the person's personal criminal record. All other criminal records and files are closed to public scrutiny." *Id.* § 10002(l)(4). There is no case law or other authority interpreting this provision as to mugshots.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Florida
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open A 1994 attorney general opinion states that booking photographs are not exempted from general disclosure requirements. Fla. Op. Att'y Gen. No. AGO 94-90 (Oct. 25, 1994), 1994 WL 681045 (discussing FLA. STAT. §§ 119.011, 119.07 (1993) and whether mugshots are public records).
Recently Enacted Legislation – FLA. STAT. § 901.43 (2017) (enacted in 2017 and effective July 1, 2018) Prohibits any publisher of mugshots from soliciting or accepting a payment to remove the photographs. Requires removal within 10 days of receipt of a written request. Provides for "civil action to enjoin the continued publication or dissemination" if removal has been requested, a fine of $1,000 per day for noncompliance with an injunction, and attorney's fees.
Georgia
Accessibility Under State Laws – Closed Georgia's Open Records Act, GA. CODE ANN. §§ 50-18-70 to -77 (2017), has a non-exhaustive list of fifty exemptions. *Id.* § 50-18-72; *see also* Hardaway Co. v. Rives, 422 S.E.2d 854, 856 (Ga. 1992) ("In suits under the Open Records Act . . . [If public records] are not exempt under the list of exemptions . . . , then the question is whether they should be protected by court order under § 50-18-70, but only if there is a claim that disclosure of the public records would invade individual privacy." (citation omitted)). In 2014, section 50-18-72(a)(4) was amended to provide "that the release of booking photographs shall only be permissible in accordance with Code Section 35-1-18," related to the reporting of missing persons. § 50-18-72(a)(4). Title 35 (Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies) was recently amended to prohibit law enforcement publication and distribution. *Id.* § 35-1-19(c).
Recently Enacted Legislation **GA. CODE ANN. § 10-1-393.5(b.1) (2017) (enacted in 2016)** Requiring commercial websites to remove mugshots of individuals who meet certain criteria (e.g., charges never filed, case dismissed,

diversionary programs, acquittal) upon written request from that individual without charging a fee. Also requires removal of name, date of birth, and date of arrest in such circumstances. Provides for civil remedies under Georgia's Fair Business Practices Act. **GA. CODE ANN. § 35-1-19 (2017) (enacted in 2014)** Prohibits law enforcement agencies from posting mugshots on their websites. Also prohibits them from providing mugshots to publishers that charge removal fees.
Hawaii
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open Hawaii's Office of Information Practices considers the disclosure of mugshots from arrests that resulted in convictions open records. Haw. Office of Info. Practices, Opinion Letter No. 94-12, at 1–2 (June 28, 1994) (finding that mugshots generally do not fall within the privacy exception of Hawaii's Uniform Information Practices Act ("UIPA") because the arrest is "a public, not a private[,] event"). However, mugshots of arrests that have been expunged are protected from disclosure. Haw. Office of Info. Practices, Opinion Letter No. 03-09 (June 26, 2003) (citing HAW. REV. STAT. § 92F-13(3) (1993) ("Frustration Exception") and § 831.3.2 (expungement statute)). The office also found mugshots that fell within the definition of "nonconviction data," as defined by section 846-1, could be withheld, but noted that disclosure is permitted if the arrest is less than one year old or if active prosecution is pending after a year. *Id.* at 8 (declining to apply the state law exception contained in HAW. REV. STAT. § 92F-13(4)).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Idaho
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. Although the Idaho Public Records Act favors broad disclosure, it includes a law enforcement exemption akin to the Federal FOIA: "records compiled for law enforcement purposes by a law enforcement agency [may be exempt], but such exemption from disclosure applies only to the extent

that the production of such records would . . . [c]onstitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." IDAHO CODE ANN. § 74-124(1)(c) (2017). This exemption has not been interpreted as to mugshots.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Illinois
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open Illinois has a general privacy exception under its public records laws. 5 ILL. COMP. STAT. 140/7(1)(c) (2017) (exempting "[p]ersonal information . . . the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy"). There is no case law, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing its applicability to mugshots. *Cf.* Nat'l Ass'n of Criminal Def. Lawyers v. Chi. Police Dep't, 924 N.E.2d 564, 574–75 (Ill. App. Ct. 2010) (finding that disclosure of photographic police lineups, which included civilians, officers, and other individuals, after personal identifying information was removed, was not an invasion of privacy). In 2017, Illinois amended its Freedom of Information Act, exempting from disclosure "law enforcement records of other persons requested by a person committed to the Department of Corrections or a county jail, including . . . arrest and booking records [and] mug shots." 5 ILL. COMP. STAT. 140/7(e-10).
Recently Enacted Legislation – 815 ILL. COMP. STAT. 505/2QQQ(a), (b)(2) (2017) (enacted in 2013) Amended the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act in 2013. Provides that it is "an unlawful practice for any person engaged in publishing or otherwise disseminating criminal record information [including mugshots] . . . to solicit or accept the payment of a fee or other consideration to remove, correct, or modify said criminal record information."
Indiana
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear/Discretionary There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. *Compare* IND. CODE § 5-14-3-5(a)(1) (2017) (requiring "[i]nformation that identifies the person including the person's name, age, and address" be

made public), *with* Lane-El v. Spears, 13 N.E.3d 859, 870 (Ind. Ct. App. 2014) (noting that the "APRA [Access to Public Records Act] exempts 'investigatory records' from this disclosure requirement at the discretion of the agency holding the record" (quoting § 5-14-3-4(b)(1)).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Iowa
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear The Iowa open records laws provide that "[c]riminal identification files of law enforcement agencies" are confidential, "[h]owever, records of current and prior arrests . . . shall be public records." IOWA CODE § 22.7(9) (2018). There is also a law enforcement exemption for investigatory reports for ongoing investigations. *Id.* § 22.7(5). It has not been determined whether mugshots are deemed criminal identification files, records of arrests, or investigatory records.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Kansas
Accessibility Under State Laws – Close/Discretionary A 1987 attorney general opinion states that "[m]ug shots . . . are criminal investigation records which may be closed to the public." Kan. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-25 (Feb. 9, 1987), 1987 WL 290422 (discussing KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 19-1904, 22-4701, 38-1601, 38-1608, 45-215, 45-217, 45-221 (1987) with respect to whether law enforcement records, jail books, standard offense reports, and mugshots are open records). The district court may order disclosure of criminal investigation records under section 45-222. *Id.* at 2–3 (citing § 45-221(a)(10)).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Kentucky
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open Although the Kentucky Open Records Act favors broad disclosure, KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 61.872(1) (West 2017), it includes a privacy exemption: "Public records containing information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute a clearly

unwarranted invasion of personal privacy . . ." *Id.* § 61.878(1)(a). A 2005 attorney general opinion found that the mugshot of a federal prisoner who was detained in county jail must be disclosed, rejecting the applicability of this privacy exception. Ky. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 05-ORD-094, at 5–6 (May 17, 2005), 2005 WL 3844471 (discussing § 61.878(a)(1) and citing Ky. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 2-260 (June 8, 1983), 1983 WL 166469).

Recently Enacted Legislation
KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 61.8746 (West 2017) (enacted in 2016)
Prohibits individuals from utilizing a mugshot for "a commercial purpose" where the mugshot "will be placed in a publication" or posted online and a removal fee is charged.

Provides for civil action to enjoin the continued publication or dissemination if removal has been requested and attorney's fees. Also provides for a daily statutory fine for violations beginning at $100 per day and increasing to $500 per day.

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 61.870(4)(b) (2017) (definitions section)
Explicitly excludes publication by a newspaper or periodical as a "commercial purpose," thus allowing mugshot galleries on those websites.

Louisiana

Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open
The Louisiana Public Records Act exempts the "records of the arrest of a person . . . until a final judgment of conviction or acceptance of a plea." LA. STAT. ANN. § 44:3(A)(4)(a) (2017) (providing that booking records are public); *see also* LA. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 228 (2017) (outlining booking procedures). *But cf.* La. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 94-338 (June 30, 1994), 1994 WL 379539 (determining that under Department of Corrections regulations photographs of sex offenders could not be released to the general public without special authorization from the Parole Board and implicitly suggesting that this restriction could further limit the mugshots of inmates and ex-offenders generally).

Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Maine
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. Maine's Freedom of Access Act provides open access to records "[e]xcept as otherwise provided by statute." ME. STAT. tit. 1, § 408-A (2017). The Criminal History Record Information Act, ME. STAT. tit. 16, §§ 701–710 (2017), distinguishes between "confidential" and "public" criminal history record information. *Id.* §§ 702, 703(2), (8). Information arising from various circumstances where there is no resulting conviction (e.g., no charges filed, no prosecution initiated, dismissals, acquittals, mistrials) or where the person has been pardoned or granted amnesty is deemed confidential. *Id.* § 703(2)(A)–(L). All other information, including basic arrest log information, is deemed public. *Id.* § 703(8); *see also* § 706 (arrest information). Thus, the mugshot of a convicted individual would likely be deemed public information. *Id.* § 703(3) (exempting photographs from the definition of criminal history record information only "to the extent that the information does not indicate formal involvement of the specific individual in the criminal justice system"). However, if the person has not been convicted, the mugshot may be confidential if it falls within section 703(2). *Id.* § 703(2).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Maryland
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open/Discretionary A Maryland attorney general opinion from 2007 indicates that mugshots are presumptively open and "should be disclosed in response to a Public Information Act request *unless* the department determines that disclosure would be contrary to the public interest." 92 Md. Op. Att'y Gen. 26, 26, 28–30 (June 14, 2007), 2007 WL 1749003 (emphasis added) (discussing MD. CODE ANN., STATE GOV'T §§ 10-611(g), 10-612, 10-613(a), 10-615, 10-616, 10-617 (West 2007)). The opinion provides several factors, which a department might consider, including whether disclosure of the arrest photograph would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy, noting that where the person was acquitted or the charges were dropped, "the privacy interest will be stronger in light of the embarrassing circumstances that the photograph depicts." *Id.* at 49. The opinion reached this conclusion despite the fact that Maryland's Public Information Act contains an exemption parallel to

Exemption 7(C) of the FOIA.
Recently Enacted Legislation – MD. CODE ANN., COM. LAW § 14-1324(b)(2)(i)–(iii) (West 2017) (enacted in 2015) Provides that an individual may request removal of a mugshot if the records have been "expunged under Title 10, Subtitle 1 of the Criminal Procedure Article;" the individual had successfully petitioned the court for protection or removal of the photograph from public inspection; or the individual had "successfully petitioned a court to vacate the judgment that resulted from the arrest or detention."
Massachusetts
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open The law enforcement exception to the "public records" definition is not applicable to mugshots. MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 4, § 7(f) (2017) (providing an exemption for investigatory materials if disclosure would be harmful to law enforcement). There is also an exception akin to Exemption 6 of the Federal FOIA that exempts personnel and medical information, as well as "other materials" that "may constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." *Id.* § 7(c). This exemption has not been interpreted as to mugshots. However, an opinion letter by the Public Records Division of the Secretary of the Commonwealth indicated that mugshots taken prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings (i.e., filing of the complaint) do not fall within the criminal offender records information ("CORI") exemption for public records. Mass. Supervisor of Pub. Records, Opinion Letter No. 10/152 (Aug. 27, 2010) (citing GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 172 (CORI statute); GEN. LAWS ch. 4, § 7(26)(a)). Thus, mugshots "created subsequent to the initiation of criminal proceedings" (including the filing of the complaint) are exempt as CORI. *Id.*; GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 172(a)(6) (2017) (providing generally that CORI may be disclosed upon a commissioner's finding that it would "serve[] the public interest").
Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Michigan
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open In *Patterson v. Allegan County Sheriff*, the Michigan Court of Appeals held that a mugshot of a county jail inmate is a public record under Michigan's Freedom of Information Act. 502 N.W.2d 368, 369 (Mich. Ct. App. 1993) (discussing MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 15.231–246 (state FOIA), 15.232(c), (e) (1993)); *see also* Detroit Free Press, Inc. v. Oakland Cty. Sheriff, 418 N.W.2d 124, 127–30 (Mich. Ct. App. 1987) (holding that booking photograph of a person arrested, charged with a felony and awaiting trial did not fall within the unwarranted invasion of privacy exception set forth in section 13(1)(a) of Michigan's Freedom of Information Act, § 15.243(1)(a)); Mich. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5593 (Nov. 14, 1979), 1979 WL 36923.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Minnesota
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open There is express statutory authority declaring that mugshots are open public records in Minnesota's Data Practices statutes. MINN. STAT. § 13.82(26)(b) (2017) (stating that "a booking photograph is public data" subject only to a temporary law enforcement investigatory delayed release).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Mississippi
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear/Discretionary Mississippi's Public Records Act favors disclosure in the absence of an exemption. MISS. CODE ANN. § 25-61-1 (2017) (including explicit language regarding access to electronic records). Mississippi's Public Records Act contains an exemption for investigative reports. *Id.* § 25-61-12(2)(a) ("[I]nvestigative reports shall be exempt from [disclosure]; however, a law enforcement agency, *in its discretion*, may choose to make public all or any part of any investigative report." (emphasis added)); *see also id.* § 25-61-3(f) (defining "investigative report"). The "investigative report" exemption has not been interpreted with respect to mugshots. However, the other category of law enforcement records is "incident reports," which are open records, and mugshots do not

appear to fall within that definition. *Id.* §§ 25-61-3(e) (defining "incident report" as a "narrative" report or a document akin to an arrest log), 25-61-12(2)(c) (stating that "[a]n incident report shall be a public record"). Thus, mugshots are most likely "investigative reports" and, thus, closed records subject to discretionary disclosure by law enforcement agencies.

Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Missouri

Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open
Missouri's Sunshine Law favors broad disclosure, declaring that "records . . . of public governmental bodies be open to the public unless otherwise provided by law." MO. REV. STAT. § 610.011(1) (2017). The statute includes a chapter on arrest records, but this chapter has not been interpreted with respect to mugshots. Mugshots most likely fall within the definition of an "arrest report," *id.* § 610.100.1(2), which are generally open records, unless the person is "not charged with an offense . . . within thirty days of the person's arrest." *Id.* § 610.100.2(3); *see also id.* § 610.122 (setting forth a high standard for the expungement of arrest records). Additionally, the Missouri Supreme Court has held that booking videotape is public record subject to disclosure. Hemeyer v. KRCG-TV, 6 S.W.3d 880, 881–83 (Mo. 1999) (en banc) (refusing to reach the question of whether the booking videotape constitutes an "investigative report" because it was not properly raised on appeal); *see also* § 610.100.2(2) (providing that "mobile video recordings and investigative reports of all law enforcement agencies are closed records until the investigation becomes inactive").

Recently Enacted Legislation – MO. REV. STAT. § 407.1150 (2017) (enacted in 2014)
Prohibits individuals publishing or disseminating "criminal record information," including mugshots, from charging removal fees or other consideration to correct such information. Renders doing so a misdemeanor offense and provides for civil remedies including an amount up to $10,000 or actual and punitive damages.

Montana
Accessibility Under State Laws – Closed There is explicit statutory language regarding mugshots. Montana's Law Enforcement statute declares that "[c]riminal history record information may not be disseminated to agencies other than criminal justice agencies" absent consent, court order, or other limited circumstances. MONT. CODE ANN. § 44-5-302(1) (2017). "'Criminal history record information' . . . includes identification information, such as fingerprint records or photographs . . ." *Id.* § 44-5-103(4)(a).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Nebraska
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open There is explicit statutory authority addressing mugshots. "[I]nformation consisting of the following classifications shall be considered public record for purposes of dissemination: (1) Posters, announcements, lists for identifying or apprehending fugitives or wanted persons, or photographs taken in conjunction with an arrest for purposes of identification of the arrested person . . ." NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-3521 (2017).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Nevada
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open Nevada Revised Statutes section 239.010 mandates "unlimited disclosure of all public records," unless the record falls within one of the cited statutory exclusions or is subject to common law limitations. Donrey of Nev., Inc. v. Bradshaw, 798 P.2d 144, 147–48 & n.2 (Nev. 1990) (applying a case-by-case balancing test that weighs "privacy or law enforcement policy justifications for nondisclosure against the general policy in favor of open government"). Of note, "reporter[s] for the electronic or printed media in a professional capacity" enjoy a particularly broad right to access the "records of criminal history" under Nevada's criminal procedure statutes. NEV. REV. STAT. § 179A.100(7)(l) (2016); *see also id.* § 179A.070 (defining "record of criminal history").

Recently Enacted Legislation – None
New Hampshire
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. New Hampshire's Public Records Act favors disclosure: "The purpose of this chapter is to ensure both the greatest possible public access to the actions, discussions and records of all public bodies, and their accountability to the people." N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 91-A:1 (2017). Mugshots are not listed as an explicit exemption to disclosure; however, they could potentially fall within the catch-all provision for privacy. *Id.* § 91-A:5(IV) (permitting exemption for "other files whose disclosure would constitute invasion of privacy").
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
New Jersey
Accessibility Under State Laws – Closed An executive order from 1997 provided that mugshots are closed records. "The following records shall not be deemed to be public records subject to inspection and examination and available for copying pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 73, P.L. 1963, as amended: fingerprint cards, plates and photographs and similar criminal investigation records that are required to be made, maintained or kept by any State or local governmental agency." N.J. Exec. Order No. 69 (1997) (discussing N.J. Exec. Order No. 9, §3(e) (1963), N.J. Exec. Order No. 123 (1983), and the New Jersey Open Public Records Act, N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 47:1A-1 to -13 (West 2017)). Efforts to codify or reject this executive order have failed. *See, e.g.*, Assemb. 2064, 216th Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2014) (exempting mugshots from public records law); Assemb. 2177, 216th Leg., Reg. Sess. (N.J. 2014) (explicitly providing that mugshots are open records).
Recently Enacted Legislation – N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A:58D-4 (West 2017) (enacted in 2017) Provides that a person may not solicit "any pecuniary benefit in consideration for refraining from the disclosure of personal identifying information of any person which identifies, . . . the person as having been arrested, charged, prosecuted, or convicted

of any criminal offense including" mugshots. Also provides for civil liability, actual and punitive damages, and attorney's fees.
New Mexico
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. A 1994 attorney general opinion discussed "the confidentiality of information in police reports regarding the identity of persons arrested for or suspected of committing crimes" under the Arrest Record Information Act, N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 29-10-1 to -8 (2017), and the Inspection of Public Records Act, N.M. STAT. ANN. § 14-2-1 to -12 (2017). N.M. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 94-02, 1 (Apr. 25, 1994). The opinion concludes that neither statute "authorizes a law enforcement agency to protect the identity of persons who have been arrested or charged with a crime. Section 29-10-4 of the Arrest Record Information Act protects the confidentiality of [identity information] *only if* that information has been collected in connection with an investigation of, or otherwise relates to, another person who has been charged with committing a crime." *Id.* at 4 (emphasis added). However, the opinion notes that "information in other records which identifies a person accused but not charged with or arrested for a crime may be protected from public disclosure under the Inspection of Public Records Act." *Id.*
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
New York
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no statutory exemption explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. However, a recent decision by the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, held that mugshots were confidential as to a request made by a commercial website, applying a general balancing test and finding that the privacy interests at stake outweighed the public interest in disclosure. *In re* Prall v. N.Y.C. Dep't of Corr., 10 N.Y.S.3d 332, 334–35 (N.Y. App. Div. 2015) (examining applicability of privacy exception under N.Y. PUB. OFF. LAW § 87(2)(b) (McKinney 2015)). The court emphasized that the agency has the "burden of demonstrating that the material requested falls within a statutory exemption" and that there must be a "particularized and specific justification." *Id.* at 334 (quoting *In re* Baez v. Brown, 1 N.Y.S.3d 376, 379 (N.Y. App. Div. 2015)).

Because of the case-by-case analysis, it is unclear how the Department of Corrections and state courts will generally view the privacy interest at stake.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
North Carolina
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. "Records of criminal investigations" are exempt from disclosure and are released only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. N.C. GEN. STAT. § 132-1.4(a) (2016). "Records of criminal investigations" are defined as "all records or any information that pertains to a person or group of persons that is compiled by public law enforcement agencies for the purpose of attempting to prevent or solve violations of the law, including information derived from witnesses, laboratory tests, surveillance, investigators, confidential informants, *photographs*, and measurements." *Id.* § 132-1.4(b)(1) (emphasis added). This exemption could potentially apply to mugshots.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
North Dakota
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open There is explicit statutory authority. "Active criminal intelligence information and active criminal investigative information are not subject to [general disclosure; however,] . . . [c]riminal intelligence and investigative information does not include: . . . [a]rrestee photograph, if release will not adversely affect a criminal investigation." N.D. CENT. CODE § 44-04-18.7(1), (2)(i) (2017).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Ohio
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. Ohio's Public Records Act, OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 149.43 (LexisNexis 2017),

excludes "[c]onfidential law enforcement investigatory records" from the definition of a "[p]ublic record." *Id.* § 149.43(1)(h). The "[c]onfidential law enforcement investigatory record" exemption includes "any record that pertains to a law enforcement matter of a criminal, quasi-criminal, civil, or administrative nature, but only to the extent that the release of the record would create a high probability of disclosure of any of the following: (a) The identity of a suspect who has not been charged with the offense to which the record pertains, or of an information source or witness to whom confidentiality has been reasonably promised." *Id.* § 149.43(2)(a). Thus, mugshots of individuals who are charged are likely open public records. Access to these records may be restricted by an expungement order. Bound v. Biscotti, 663 N.E.2d 1376, 1382 (Ohio Mun. Ct. 1995).
Recently Enacted Legislation – OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2927.22 (LexisNexis 2017) (enacted in 2017) Prohibits the publisher of "criminal record information" from charging removal fees. Provides for criminal liability and civil remedies, including actual and punitive damages and attorney's fees. Of note, the statute provides that "[h]umiliation or embarrassment shall be adequate to show that the plaintiff has incurred damages. No physical manifestation of the harm is required."
Oklahoma
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open A 2012 attorney general opinion found that mugshots should be deemed open records because they are "arrestee descriptions." Okla. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 2012-22 (Dec. 13, 2012), 2012 WL 6560753 (addressing whether mugshots are open public records under the Oklahoma Open Records Act, OKLA. STAT. tit. 51, § 24A.1–24A.30 (2012)). Section 24A.8.A provides: "Law enforcement agencies shall make available for public inspection and copying, if kept, the following records: 1. An arrestee description, including the name, date of birth, address, race, sex, physical description, and occupation of the arrestee." *Id.* § 24A.8(A)(1).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Oregon
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open Under the public records law, OR. REV. STAT. §§ 192.311–431 (2017), "[i]nvestigatory information compiled for criminal law purposes" is exempt from disclosure. *Id.* § 192.345(3). However, the "record of an arrest or the report of a crime shall be disclosed unless and only for so long as there is a clear need to delay disclosure in the course of a specific investigation." *Id.* (providing examples of a "record of an arrest"). Neither of the terms "investigatory information" or "record of arrest" has been interpreted as to mugshots. However, given section 646A.806, which passed in 2013, mugshots are likely open records. Access to juvenile sex offender photographs have been exempted from the sex offender registry and general release. *Id.* § 163.225(1)(a).
Recently Enacted Legislation – OR. REV. STAT. § 646A.806 (2017) (enacted in 2013) Provides that websites that charge a fee for the removal of mugshots shall remove them without charging a fee upon written request by an individual who was acquitted, whose charges were reduced to violations, or whose conviction was expunged or set aside. Requires the subject of the photograph to provide the documentation to prove that the above conditions have been met. Also provides that failure to remove the mugshots is an unlawful business practice under section 646.608.
Pennsylvania
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. Pennsylvania's Right-to-Know Law contains an exemption for a "record of an agency relating to or resulting in a criminal investigation." 65 PA. STAT. AND CONS. STAT. ANN. § 67.708(b)(16)(i)–(vi) (West 2017). This exception has not been interpreted as to mugshots.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Rhode Island
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. However, Rhode Island's Access to Public Records Act provides: "All records maintained by law enforcement agencies for criminal law enforcement and all records relating to the detection and investigation of crime . . . [shall be deemed public.] . . . Provided, however, such records shall not be deemed public only to the extent that the disclosure of the records or information . . . (c) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy . . ." 38 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 38-2-2(4)(D)(c) (2017). This exception is akin to Exemption 7(C) under the Federal FOIA, but has not been interpreted.
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
South Carolina
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open South Carolina's Freedom of Information Act includes two possibly relevant privacy exemptions: a more general privacy exception and a law enforcement records exception where disclosure "would constitute an unreasonable invasion of personal privacy." S.C. CODE ANN. 1976 § 30-4-40(a)(3)(C) (2017) (law enforcement records privacy exemption); *id.* § 30-4-40(a)(2) ("Information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute unreasonable invasion of personal privacy."). These are akin to Exemptions 6 and 7(C) of the Federal FOIA. Neither of these exemptions have been interpreted as to mugshots. However, South Carolina has adopted extensive legislation focused on mugshot websites, implying that pubic access to mugshots is generally permitted.
Recently Enacted Legislation **S.C. CODE ANN. § 17-1-60 (2017) (enacted in 2016)** Prohibits any person or entity from obtaining a mugshot where the records will be published and removal or revision fees will be charged. Requires removal where the charges are expunged or dismissed upon request of the subject. Includes an explicit exception for news and media outlets. Provides for civil and criminal penalties. **S.C. CODE ANN. § 17-1-40 (2017) (enacted in 2016)**

Provides that if a person's record is expunged, arrest and booking records including mugshots, are "not a public document and [are] exempt from disclosure, except by court order."
South Dakota
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open Although previously a closed state, section 23-5-7 was enacted in 2017, and explicitly excepts mugshots for felony arrests from criminal identification materials that are deemed confidential. S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 23-5-7 (2017). Thus, mugshots for those charged with felonies are accessible to the public. *Id.*
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
Tennessee
Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open Mugshots do not appear to fall within the records that are deemed "confidential" under its public records statute. TENN. CODE ANN. § 10-7-504 (2017); *see also id.* § 10-7-101 (defining "records"); *id.* § 10-7-504(a)(29)(C) (defining "personally identifying information"). *But see id.* § 10-7-504(a)(2)(A) (deeming all "investigative records of the Tennessee bureau of investigation" confidential). There is, however, an expunction statute that allows individuals to petition to remove and destroy their public arrest records if charges were dismissed, the grand jury did not indict, or the person was arrested but not charged. *Id.* § 40-32-101(a)(1)(A). In *Fann v. City of Fairview*, the Tennessee Court of Appeals held that while a common law right to privacy exists, "there can be no invasion of a common law right of privacy by publishing information which is already a matter of public record." 905 S.W.2d 167, 171 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1994) (indicating that mugshots are public records). In *Fann*, the court held that although the newspaper could not be held liable under the common law, there remained a genuine issue of material fact regarding whether the city manager released the mugshot in violation of the access restriction in the expunction statute. *Id.* at 174 (reversing the grant of summary judgement as to one defendant).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Texas
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open Mugshots are "not protected by either constitutional or common law privacy under section 552.101 [of the Texas Government Code]." Tex. Op. Att'y Gen. No. OR2001-5580, at 2 (Nov. 30, 2001), 2001 WL 1529310 (citing TEX. GOV'T CODE ANN. § 552.101 (West 2001)). A series of Texas attorney general opinions addressed this question, relying in part on *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. App. 1975). Tex. Op. Att'y Gen. No. OR2011-02525, at 2–3 (Feb. 18, 2011), 2011 WL 669797; Tex. Op. Att'y Gen. No. OR2001-5580, at 2; Tex. Op. Att'y Gen. No. OR2001-0442, at 2 (Feb. 2, 2001), 2001 WL 995866; Tex. Op. Att'y Gen. No. ORD-616, at 3 (Aug. 13, 1993), 1993 WL 733171 ("We do not believe that the requested 'mug shot,' which was taken in connection with an individual's arrest for an offense for which he was subsequently convicted and is currently serving time, is intimate or embarrassing."). *But see supra* note 139 (questioning the authority of *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.*). Interestingly, the 2011 opinion involved a request "for booking photos and mug shots on every individual arrested during a specified time period and the jail log for the same time period." Tex. Op. Att'y Gen. No. OR2011-02525, at 1. This request was likely for a commercial purpose. Yet the opinion concluded again that the requested mugshots did not "implicate any individual's right to privacy." *Id.* at 2 (noting that the only exception might be under section 552.108(a)(1) for information that would interfere with the investigation and prosecution of crimes (citing GOV'T § 552.108(a)(1))).
Recently Enacted Legislation – TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. §§ 109.001–.008 (West 2017) (enacted in 2013) Regulates businesses engaged in the publication of criminal records and requires that the criminal record information is "complete and accurate." *Id.* §§ 109.002, 109.003. Provides an avenue of disputing the completeness and accuracy of records, and prohibits removal fees. *Id.* § 109.004. Does not address advertising revenue. Provides for civil liability and penalties for violations. *Id.* §§ 109.005, 109.006.

Utah
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open In an administrative appeal before the Utah State Records Committee, the Committee concluded that a jail booking photograph was a public record. KSL-TV, Decision and Order No. 98-01 (State Records Comm. of the State of Utah Feb. 20, 1998), http://www.archives.state.ut.us/src/srcappeal-1998-01.html (interpreting UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 63-2-10.3(18)(a), 63-2-201(2), 63-2-304(9)(10) and (12) (LexisNexis 1997) (renumbered, respectively, as §§ 63G-2-103(22)(a), 63G-2-201(2), 63G-2-305(10), (11) and (13), as of the 2017 code)).
Recently Enacted Legislation – UTAH CODE ANN. § 17-22-30 (LexisNexis 2017) (enacted in 2013) Prohibits the sheriff from providing a copy of the mugshot to a person who will publish it or post it online and charge a fee for removal. Subjects a person who falsely states their purpose for obtaining the mugshot to criminal liability pursuant to section 76-8-504 of the Utah Code.
Vermont
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. Vermont's Public Records Act provides that "records relating to management and direction of a law enforcement agency; records reflecting the initial arrest of a person, including any ticket, citation, or complaint issued for a traffic violation, as that term is defined in 23 V.S.A. § 2302; and records reflecting the charge of a person shall be public." VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 1, § 317(c)(5)(B) (2017). There is also an exception for investigatory criminal records that is akin Exemption 7(C) of the Federal FOIA. *Id.* § 317(5)(A). Neither of these exemptions have been interpreted as to mugshots. However, Vermont has enacted legislative focused on the removal fees for mugshot websites.
Recently Enacted Legislation – VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 9, § 4191 (2017) (enacted in 2015) Prohibits individuals who post or otherwise disseminate mugshots from soliciting a removal fee. Provides for fines and actual damages, and attorney's fees and costs.

Virginia
Accessibility Under State Laws – Open There is an explicit statute, mandating the release of mugshots in Virginia. "All public bodies engaged in criminal law-enforcement activities shall provide requested records in accordance with this chapter as follows: . . . [a]dult arrestee photographs taken during the initial intake following the arrest and as part of the routine booking procedure, except when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an investigation in felony cases until such time as the release of the photograph will no longer jeopardize the investigation . . ." VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-3706(A)(1)(b) (2017).
Recently Enacted Legislation – VA. CODE ANN. § 8.01-40.3 (2017) (enacted in 2015) Prohibits the publisher of "criminal history record information" including mugshots from charging removal fees. Provides for fines or actual damages, and attorney's fees and costs.
Washington
Accessibility Under State Laws – Closed Section 70.48.100 of the Washington Code requires that law enforcement maintains a jail register, which is open to the public, and makes closed all other "records of a person confined in jail." WASH. REV. CODE § 70.48.100(2) (2017); *see also id.* § 70.48.100(3) (allowing use of booking photographs to assist in criminal investigations and sex offender registration); Cowles Publ'g Co. v. Spokane Police Dep't, 987 P.2d 620, 624 (Wash. 1999) (en banc) (holding mugshots could only be used for "legitimate law enforcement purposes" and that they were not disclosable under Washington's Public Disclosure Act).
Recently Enacted Legislation – None
West Virginia
Accessibility Under State Laws – Unclear There is no case law, statutory exemption, executive order, or other authority explicitly addressing public access to mugshots. West Virginia's Freedom of Information Act includes two possibly applicable exemptions: "(2) Information 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," and "(4) Records 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." W. VA. CODE §§ 29B-1-4(a)(2), (4) (2017); *see also* Manns v. City of Charleston Police Dep't, 550 S.E.2d 598, 603–04 (W. Va 2001) (per curiam) (applying the privacy exemption in subclause (2) to internal investigation records about alleged police misconduct and setting forth a five-factor test). Neither of these exemptions have been interpreted to mugshots and none of the other exemptions apply to mugshots.

Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Wisconsin

Accessibility Under State Laws – Likely Open
Mugshots are likely not considered criminal investigation files, which are covered by "a blanket exemption from the public records law, but denial of access may be justified on a case-by-case basis." *Cf.* 77 Op. Att'y Gen. 42, 42 (1988), 1988 WL 483351 (discussing sheriff's criminal investigation files generally). A distinction has been drawn in the AG opinions and case law based on whether the records are "required by law to be kept." *Id.* at 42–43 (quoting 67 Op. Att'y Gen. 12, 13 (1978), 1978 WL 33973). Where records are required to be kept by law, the public enjoys an absolute right to access. 77 Op. Att'y Gen. at 43 (citing State *ex rel.* Bilder v. Twp. of Delavan, 334 N.W.2d 252, 260 (Wis. 1983)). If the records are not required, then there is a presumption in favor of access unless there is a "clear statutory exception," "a limitation under the common law," or "an overriding public interest in keeping the public record confidential." Hathaway v. Joint Sch. Dist. No. 1, 342 N.W.2d 682, 687 (Wis. 1984); *see* WIS. STAT. § 19.35 (2017) (Wisconsin public records law).

The sheriff of a county is not required to take mugshots. WIS. STAT. § 59.27 ("Sheriff; duties"). Thus, mugshots are considered presumptively open records that may only be withheld on a case-by-case basis. State *ex rel.* Borzych v. Paluszcyk, 549 N.W.2d 253, 254 (Wis. Ct. App. 1996) (assuming mugshots were open records for purposes of discussing fees that a sheriff's department could charge for copies); *cf.* 77 Op. Att'y Gen. at 47 (discussing the possibility of a

common law limitation on sheriff's records where the release could have "substantial and undue adverse impact on a person's reputation" especially when they were unsubstantiated by credible evidence).

Recently Enacted Legislation – None

Wyoming

Accessibility Under State Laws – Open
Wyoming's criminal procedure statutes declare that "the Wyoming department of corrections and county jails may release the following information regarding any individual, except juveniles charged with a status offense as defined by W.S. 14-6-201(a)(xxiii), who is or has been committed to the supervision or custody of the department or county jails, unless release of the information could compromise the physical safety of the individual: (i) Name and other identifying information; (ii) Photograph and physical description . . ." WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-106(m)(i), (ii) (2017).

Recently Enacted Legislation
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 40-12-601 (2017) (enacted in 2014)
Prohibits charging removal fees where the person was not convicted or where the conviction was set aside or expunged.

WYO. STAT. ANN. § 40-12-105(a)(xvi) (2017) (enacted in 2014)
Amends the consumer protection laws to make violations of § 40-12-601 an unlawful deceptive trade practice. *See also id.* §§ 40-12-108, 113 (providing for private remedies and civil penalties).

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PRELIMINARY DRAFT – SUBJECT TO REVISION

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FINAL REPORT TEMPLATE

Public Records Task Force
State of Nevada

Submitted to: Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau
For Transmittal to:

- Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Senate Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Assembly Standing Committee on Government Affairs

Submission Deadline: October 31, 2026

Executive Summary

Include:

- Background and legislative authority
- Summary of evaluation areas
- Highlights of key issues identified
- Summary of major recommendations

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative Mandate

The Public Records Task Force was created by Assembly Bill 128 (NRS 239.010). The purpose of this Task Force is to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records and make certain recommendations. The bill also: (1) prescribes the membership and duties of the Task Force; and (2) requires the Task Force to submit a written report describing its work and recommendations for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature.

1.2 Objectives

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The Task Force was charged with evaluating:

- Current exemptions to Chapter 239 of NRS
- Policies relating to public records of review boards established under NRS 289.380 and 289.383
- The impact of broad public records requests on governmental entities
- The cost, burden, and time constraints associated with redaction
- The financial burden on persons requesting public records
- Mechanisms for resolving disputes, including mediation and alternative dispute resolution
- Methods for collecting and sharing data related to public records requests

The Task Force was further directed to make recommendations addressing these areas.

1.3 Methodology

Explain how the Task Force conducted its work:

- Public meetings and stakeholder engagement
- Review of existing statutes, regulations, and policies
- Research activities
- Consideration of best practices from other jurisdictions

2. Overview of Nevada Public Records Law

Provide overview.

2.1 Summary of Chapter 239 of NRS

2.2 Purpose and Principles of Public Records Law

2.3 Key Definitions and Concepts

3. Findings and Evaluation

3.1 Current Exemptions to Chapter 239 of NRS

- Provide overview of existing exemptions

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- Provide analysis of clarity, consistency, and scope
- Identify exemptions that should be removed
- Identify gaps or redundancies

3.2 Policies Relating to Review Boards (NRS 289.380 & 289.383)

- Identify current practices
- Provide transparency considerations
- Identify challenges and inconsistencies

3.3 Impact of Broad Public Records Requests

- Identify effects on governmental operations
- Provide case examples or data in Nevada
- Identify resource implications
- Identify value of such requests and value of the information sought
- Identify mechanisms by which governmental entities and requestors satisfy NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(2) (governmental entities required to "make a reasonable effort to assist the requester to focus the request in such a manner as to maximize the likelihood the requester will be able to inspect, copy or receive a copy of the public book or record as expeditiously as possible")
- Identify options for requesters to communicate with government entities regarding requests and responses

3.4 Cost, Burden, and Time Constraints for Redaction

- List staffing and technological limitations
- List technology currently employed to respond and redact
- Itemize cost of technology currently in use
- Provide time required for compliance
- Identify legal and operational challenges
- Identify problems with delays
- Provide case examples or data of delays in Nevada

3.5 Financial Burden on Requestors

- Provide ~~see~~ fee structures
- List accessibility concerns
- Identify equity considerations
- Identify instances of governmental entities imposing charges in violation of the law

3.6 Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

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- Identify existing processes
- Provide use of mediation
- List effectiveness and current gaps
- Outline problems with government control of the appointments and process
- Identify ways in which such a system could be used to undermine the public records act
- Identify necessary qualifications for decision makers
- Identify funding sources

3.7 Data Collection and Sharing Methods

- Current tracking practices
- Provide data limitations
- Identify opportunities for improvement

4. Recommendations

4.1 Clarification of Custodianship and Control

Provide proposed statutory or administrative changes.

4.2 Protection of Sensitive Information and Transparency

Provide proposed changes to balance privacy with public access.

4.3 Criteria for Granting or Denying Access

Define clearer standards and guidelines.

4.4 Penalties for Delayed or Incomplete Responses

Recommend enforcement mechanisms, ~~and~~ accountability measures, and monetary penalties for delayed, incomplete, or improper responses. ~~.~~

Recommend enforcement mechanisms, accountability measures, and monetary penalties for failure to provide a response within five days.

Recommend cumulative penalties for serial violators.

4.5 Protocols to Protect Personal Information ~~and Criminal Investigations~~

PRELIMINARY DRAFT – SUBJECT TO REVISION

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Outline ~~safeguards and~~ best practices to ensure prompt disclosure of public records~~.~~

Discuss the lack of any evidence that disclosing criminal investigation information has harmed any investigations or prosecutions or in any way violated the rights of any accused

Discuss whether current practices are sufficient (or more than sufficient)

Discuss whether current practices keep secret more information than appropriate

4.6 Standardized Fee Schedule

Propose a ~~consistent~~ statutory fee schedule applicable to all government entities that sets forth the cost of paper copies, thumb drives, CDs, and other hard costs that constitute the actual cost of providing public records. (NRS 239.052)

Prohibit fees for the redaction of police officer faces in body worn camera footage.

~~and equitable framework.~~

4.7 Protections Against Retaliatory Litigation

Recommend measures to protect against abusive or retaliatory legal action.

4.8 Mandate a Meaningful Response Within 5 Business Days

Requesters should receive meaningful responses within five business days that are based on a human review of the request, not merely an automated email.

4.9 Government Websites Must Provide A Public Records Contact Person

Requesters should be able to easily identify a contact person with whom they can discuss their request.

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5.0 Government Entities Must Identify Public Records To Post On-Line and Develop a Timeline for Implimentation

Government entities should post public records on-line and create a timeline for implementation.

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5.1 Government Agencies, Board and Commissions Rendering Decisions in Public Forums to Post Decisions On-Line in a Publicly Accessible Reading Room

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While many state and local agencies make this information available on their website, many others do not. All state and local agencies, boards and commissions rendering decisions in a public meeting that would be obtainable through a public records request should post those decisions on their website for public review.

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5.2 Meeting Minutes, Exhibits and Recordings of Administrative Regulation Workshops and Hearings to be Posted On-Line in a Publicly Accessible Reading Room.

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The public can easily access minutes, exhibits and more recently, recordings of legislative proceedings. This information can be useful in determining legislative intent. The public should have the same ability to discern regulatory intent through an accessible review of administrative regulation proceedings.

5. Implementation Considerations

Discuss how recommendations can be enacted.

Include:

- Legislative changes required
- Administrative actions
- Investments in technology, staffing, training, etc.
- Ongoing oversight

6. Summary of Task Force Work

Provide a summary of:

- Activities conducted
- Stakeholder input
- Key discussions and deliberations

7. Conclusion

PRELIMINARY DRAFT – SUBJECT TO REVISION

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Summarize the Task Force recommendations and potential impact.

8. Appendix

Include supporting materials such as:

- Meeting agendas and minutes
- Presentations, legal references, etc.
- Comparative analysis with other states

The Task Force is composed of ten individuals. Five members represent transparency interests and five represent governmental interests. All members share a commitment to carefully evaluate Nevada public records law and to evaluate and make recommendations for improvement.

As part of its work, the Task Force heard presentations and considered recommendations from a variety of public and private sector stakeholders. Through that process, several themes became evident. These are described below through the lens of the stakeholders who have raised the concerns.

Transparency Concerns

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- Timeliness of responses to public records requests.
- Aggressive governmental interpretation of the public records law to support a denial of public records requests.
- Inconsistent treatment of public records requests by various state and local agencies.
- Inconsistent treatment of legal issues arising in public records request litigation by the courts.

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Governmental Concerns

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- Overly broad public records requests, exacerbated by the use of Artificial Intelligence.
- Protection of personal information.
- Balancing the interests of public records request during an active criminal investigation, particularly when victim(s) are involved.

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STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Fifth Meeting: August 5, 2026

Supporting Materials

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Sixth Meeting: September 29, 2026

Supporting Materials

From:	AGGeneralCounsel
To:	AGGeneralCounsel
Bcc:	Detr PRR; celgan@esmeraldacountynv.gov; Amy Wood; Michael Dayton; Raymond Mansi; CCB PRR; Nevada Commission on Ethics; Dept Admin; DHRM Central Records; Bachera Washington; B&I Director"s Office; chirobd@chirobd.nv.gov; Nursing Board; CustomerService@nscb.state.nv.us; Pharmacy Board; NVPTB Administration; Public Records; Wilfred Lewis; CRC NVPR; GOED; Purchasing Records Requests; CIO; FID Master; NRED Record Requests; Jennifer Mutz; NSAC Information; Jennifer M. Jackson; Krystle Borgman; Iris.Stewart@dri.edu; Education Information; NERC Outreach; DETR Admn; hsa-clericalrequests@washoecounty.gov; Nathan K. Orme; Kevin Jacobo-Giron; DCFS Systems Advocate; trpa@trpa.gov; PEBP Member Services; Kristle Muessle; DPBH PIO; Stacie Weeks; Medicaid; Megan Sloan; Kathy Floyd; Ian Carr; Dawn Rivard; Tax-Public Information Officer; Elda Sidhu; PIO NDVS; OGC@unr.edu; publicrecords@unr.edu; NDOW Information
Subject:	Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records – Response Requested by October 7, 2026
Date:	Thursday, September 24, 2026 7:44:00 PM
Attachments:	Outlook-A picture .png
Importance:	High

Dear Public Records Officers and Colleagues,

The Public Records Task Force, created by Assembly Bill 128 (83rd Session, 2025), is preparing its report and recommendations to the Legislature on the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239. The report is due October 31, 2026.

Among other topics, the Legislature directed the Task Force to evaluate the impact of broad requests on governmental entities, the cost and burden of redacting confidential information, mechanisms for resolving disputes, and methods for collecting data on public records requests. Numerous advocacy organizations, requesters, and government representatives have presented information to the Task Force at recent public meetings. What we have yet to collect is data from government entities that regularly receive and respond to public records requests. This survey will present key information to the Legislature regarding Government Entities' staffing, costs, and operational challenges.

Please complete the survey through this link: https://forms.cloud.microsoft/[redacted] The deadline to respond is close of business on **Wednesday, October 7, 2026**.

A few notes:

- Please submit only one response per government entity (*e.g.*, agency, department, division, etc.). For example, instead of one response from a county or city as a whole, each unit that handles its own public records requests should submit a survey (*i.e.*, recorder, district attorney, sheriff's office, city council, city attorney, auditor, etc.).
- If you are not the right person to complete the survey, we kindly ask that you forward this email to the appropriate colleague.
- The survey asks for request volume, staff hours, technology costs, fees, and litigation figures for 2023 through August 31, 2026. It may help to gather those figures before you begin. Good-faith estimates are welcome where precise numbers are not tracked.
- In addition to the survey, please email the following to AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov, with "PRTF Survey – [Entity Name]" in the subject line:

    1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your entity considered overbroad or unduly burdensome; and

2. A copy of your entity's fee schedule.

Questions may be directed to me at AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov.

Thank you for your time and assistance. ***Your participation will make a meaningful difference in the quality of the Task Force's recommendations!***

Kind regards,
Leslie

State of Nevada
Office of the Attorney General

Office of General Counsel

Leslie M. Nino Piro, General Counsel
& Public Records Task Force Member

Sophia Long, Deputy General Counsel
Jeffrey Chronister, Deputy General Counsel

Email: AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov

From: Sarah A. Bradley
To: Sarah A. Bradley
Cc: Leslie M. Nino Piro
Subject: Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records – Response Requested by October 7, 2026
Date: Wednesday, September 23, 2026 9:00:56 PM
Attachments: image001.png

Dear Section Members:

The Office of the Attorney General asked me to share the following message with you, requesting that you ask your clients and/or their public records officers to respond to the survey. Hope to see you next week at the Lake!

Dear Public Records Officers,

The Public Records Task Force, created by Assembly Bill 128 (83rd Session, 2025), is preparing its report and recommendations to the Legislature on the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239. The report is due October 31, 2026.

Among other topics, the Legislature directed the Task Force to evaluate the impact of broad requests on governmental entities, the cost and burden of redacting confidential information, mechanisms for resolving disputes, and methods for collecting data on public records requests. Numerous advocacy organizations, requesters, and government representatives have presented information to the Task Force at recent public meetings. What we have yet to collect is data from government entities that regularly receive and respond to public records requests. This survey will present key information to the Legislature regarding Government Entities' staffing, costs, and operational challenges.

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Leslie

State of Nevada
Office of the Attorney General

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Leslie M. Nino Piro, General Counsel
& Public Records Task Force Member

Sophia Long, Deputy General Counsel
Jeffrey Chronister, Deputy General Counsel

Email: AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov

Sarah A. Bradley
Public Lawyers Section Chair
bradleys@medboard.nv.gov
Cell Phone # [redacted]
@nvpubliclawyers

From:	AGGeneralCounsel
To:	AGGeneralCounsel
Bcc:	recordrequests@carsoncity.gov; publicrecordsrequest@douglasnv.us; FOIA@lincolncountynv.gov; washoe311@washoecounty.gov; cityclerk@cityofsparks.us; Public Information; Gov Public Records; SOS Records; State Treasurer; SCO - FOIA; RecordsOfficial@nvcourts.nv.gov; NDOC Public Records Request; PublicRecordsReq@dot.nv.gov; Budget Division; NGCB Administration - RecordsResearch - CC; OEM Public Records Request; nta; TA Administration; celgan@esmeraldacountynv.org; ECSOrecords@eurekacountynv.gov; AGGeneralCounsel; recorder@mineralcountynv.org; dfsrecords@clarkcountyda.com; jgent@nyeschools.org; Leslie M. Nino Piro; parsonsd@churchillcsd.com; Education Information
Subject:	Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records – Response Requested by October 7, 2026
Date:	Monday, September 21, 2026 8:25:02 PM
Attachments:	Outlook-A picture .png
Importance:	High

Dear Public Records Officers,

The Public Records Task Force, created by Assembly Bill 128 (83rd Session, 2025), is preparing its report and recommendations to the Legislature on the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239. The report is due October 31, 2026.

Among other topics, the Legislature directed the Task Force to evaluate the impact of broad requests on governmental entities, the cost and burden of redacting confidential information, mechanisms for resolving disputes, and methods for collecting data on public records requests. Numerous advocacy organizations, requesters, and government representatives have presented information to the Task Force at recent public meetings. What we have yet to collect is data from government entities that regularly receive and respond to public records requests. This survey will present key information to the Legislature regarding Government Entities' staffing, costs, and operational challenges.

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Kind regards,
Leslie

State of Nevada
Office of the Attorney General

Office of General Counsel

Leslie M. Nino Piro, General Counsel
& Public Records Task Force Member

Sophia Long, Deputy General Counsel
Jeffrey Chronister, Deputy General Counsel

Email: AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov

Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records

Dear Public Records Officers,

The following is a survey created to help guide the Public Records Task Force in drafting a report to the Legislature and recommending statutory changes to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239. The Public Records Task Force was created by Assembly Bill 128 (83rd Session, 2025) to evaluate, among other topics:

- the impact of broad requests for public records on government entities;
- the cost, burden and time constraint on government entities to redact confidential information;
- mechanisms to resolve disputes; and
- methods for collecting and sharing data related to requests for public records.

Your responses will greatly assist the Public Records Task Force and the Legislature in understanding the challenges of responding to public records requests in the digital age as well as what resources are needed to assist Government Entities in fulfilling their records duties.

Survey responses will be collected and compiled into report form. Complete and candid responses are strongly encouraged. Please coordinate with your colleagues to submit only *one survey per Government Entity* (e.g., agency, department, division, etc.). In addition, please email the following items to AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov:

1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome, and
2. A copy of your Government Entity's fee schedule.

Please complete this survey and email the requested items by the close of business on Wednesday, October 7, 2026. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact OAG General Counsel Leslie Nino Piro at AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov. Thank you!

Government Entity Profile & Staffing

Government Entity Name *

Full Name of Survey Respondent *

Job Title of Survey Respondent (and relevant public records duties) *

Email Address of Survey Respondent *

Government Entity Profile *

- ◯ State agency, department, or division
- ◯ County agency, department, or division
- ◯ Municipal agency, department, or division
- ◯ Other

Total Government Entity Headcount (approximate number of full-time employees) *

- ◯ Less than 50
- ◯ Between 50 – 99
- ◯ Between 100 – 499
- ◯ Between 500 – 999
- ◯ More than 1,000

Number of employees whose **sole** or **primary** duty is responding to public records requests. *

- ◯ 0
- ◯ 1 – 3
- ◯ 4 – 10
- ◯ More than 10

Number of employees for whom public records work is a **secondary** or **incidental** duty. *

- ◯ 0
- ◯ 1 – 3
- ◯ 4 – 10
- ◯ More than 10

Identify the job titles and classifications of the employees who work on public records requests.

Does your Government Entity use attorneys in responding to public records requests? *

Please select at most 2 options.

- [ ] No
- [ ] Outside Counsel
- [ ] In-House Counsel
- [ ] Assigned Government Counsel (e.g., Deputy Attorney General, Deputy District Attorney, etc.)

Request Volume

Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received in 2023 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received in 2024 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received in 2025 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received through August 31, 2026 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

If your Government Entity tracks requester type, rank each requester type by the **number of public records requests submitted**, from highest to lowest number of requests. *If precise data is unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip this question.*

- Unknown or not identified
- Incarcerated person
- Other individual member of the public
- Advocacy or special interest group (including political organizations)
- Attorney, litigant, or party to a proceeding
- Commercial use requester or data broker
- News Media
- Educational and non-commercial scientific institutions

If your Government Entity tracks requester type, rank each requester type by the **typical volume of records produced**, from the highest to the lowest. *If precise data is unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip this question.*

- Commercial use requester or data broker
- Incarcerated person
- Unknown or not identified
- Other individual member of the public
- News Media
- Educational and non-commercial scientific institutions
- Advocacy or special interest group (including political organizations)
- Attorney, litigant, or party to a proceeding

Time Expended

If precise staff hours are unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip the questions.

Does your Government Entity track staff hours expended responding to public records requests *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2023

If separable from the total figure for 2023, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2024

If separable from the total figure for 2024, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2025

If separable from the total figure for 2025, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests through August 31, 2026

If separable from the total figure through August 31, 2026, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

Typical staff hours expended per request: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Less than an hour	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
1 – under 3 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3 – under 5 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5 – under 10 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10 – under 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Over 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

In general, how long does it take your Government Entity to provide a **final response** to public records requests (not an acknowledgment)? *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Within 5 business days	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Between 6 – 30 business days	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Between 1 – 3 months	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Between 3 – 6 months	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
More than 6 months	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Redactions

If precise redaction data is unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip this question.

How often are **redactions** necessary to appropriately respond to a public records request: *

Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Approximately what share of your Government Entity's total public records staff hours is spent reviewing and redacting records? *

- ◯ None
- ◯ Less than 10%
- ◯ 10% – 25%
- ◯ 26% – 50%
- ◯ More than 50%
- ◯ Unknown

When **redactions** are necessary, typical staff hours expended to redact responsive records per request: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Less than an hour	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
1 – 3 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3 – 5 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5 – 10 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10 – 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Over 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

How often does redaction workload cause your Government Entity to extend response times beyond what it would otherwise provide? *

Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Technology

Identify the software or system(s) your Government Entity uses for each function below (product/system name and vendor). If a function is performed manually (e.g., redaction by hand or tracking by spreadsheet), type "manual."

Request intake / public portal *

Request tracking and workflow *

Search and collection — e-mail *

Search and collection — documents and shared drives *

Review and redaction — documents *

Review and redaction — audio and video. *Type "N/A" if you do not perform this function.* *

Correspondence with requesters *

Production and delivery *

Records retention and archiving

Annual licensing, subscription, and maintenance cost for each system identified above

Annual data storage and hosting costs attributable to public records request processing.

Does your Government Entity use artificial intelligence (AI) or other automated tools to assist in searching, reviewing, or redacting records? If so, please describe. If not, has your Government Entity evaluated such tools, and what were the barriers — cost, procurement, accuracy, legal risk, or other? *

Identify technology your Government Entity needs but does not have and the estimated cost of acquiring such technology, if known.

Are your Government Entity's records stored across multiple digital systems that must be searched separately? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Unsure

Approximately how many digital systems must be searched to respond to a typical request?

Fees Charged to Requesters

Does your Government Entity charge fees for responding to public records requests? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Only in certain circumstances

Does your Government Entity charge for staff or attorney time spent searching for, reviewing, or redacting records? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Only for requests exceeding a threshold

Identify the rate(s) charged for staff or attorney time and any threshold that must be met before staff or attorney time is charged. *

Does your Government Entity require prepayment or a deposit before beginning work? Describe any threshold and the practice.

How often are requests withdrawn or abandoned by the requester after: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Fee Estimate was provided	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Clarification was requested	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Broad or Burdensome Requests

How often are requesters redirected or referred to another Government Entity(ies) that may possess a requested record: *

Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

How often do public records requests appear to be: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very frequently	Unknown
Generated or assisted by an automated or AI tool?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Submitted by a repeat or high-volume requester	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Commercial in purpose (i.e., resale of data or lead generation)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Submitted by an advocacy or special interest group (including political organizations)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Supporting Litigation (pre-litigation investigation or in lieu of court-managed discovery)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

How often does the Government Entity request clarification on public records requests: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Overbroad (e.g., no dates or date range provided)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Unclear what records are sought	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Requests Information, not records	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Unduly burdensome (e.g., dates or range provided spans many years or decades)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Disputes and Litigation

Number of public records disputes from January 1, 2023, to August 31, 2026, that escalated beyond ordinary correspondence — for example, a demand letter or threat of litigation?

Number of petitions filed against your Government Entity under NRS Chapter 239 from January 1, 2023, to August 31, 2026.

Has your Government Entity used mediation or any other form of alternative dispute resolution in a public records dispute? Describe the process and the outcome.

If a low-cost, non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism were available, would your Government Entity participate voluntarily? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

Identify any features that would make a non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism workable for your Government Entity, and any features that would make it unworkable. *

Data Collection Capacity

If the Legislature required annual reporting of public records metrics, could your Government Entity report without acquiring new systems or adding staff? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

What metrics would your Government Entity find useful for its own management purposes, whether or not they are currently tracked? *

Rated Issues, Comments, and Recommendations

Where rated responses are requested, please rate the importance of the issue to your Government Entity from *not* important to *extremely* important.

Establish by statute a presumption of confidentiality for records of *open/ongoing criminal investigations* and/or *prosecutions*.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important	Not Applicable to Gov't Entity
○	○	○	○	○	○

Establish by statute a presumption of confidentiality for records of *victim* and *witness* identities.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important	Not Applicable to Gov't Entity
○	○	○	○	○	○

Establish by statute a presumption of confidentiality for records of *personnel records* and *internal affairs files*.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Create a statewide ombudsperson to mediate or resolve disputes prior to litigation and train Government Entities in public records law and best practices.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Authorize the creation of a standardized fee schedule establishing the maximum rate Government Entities may charge for direct costs attributable to a specific records request, such as paper copies, digital media, postage, or staff time.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Enact law to require alternative dispute resolution or an administrative appeal procedure prior to permitting requesters to sue a Government Entity.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Change Nevada law to limit attorney fee awards to cases when a Government Entity acted unreasonably or in bad faith.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Enact law requiring requesters to provide their full name and contact information (e.g., mailing address, email address, and phone number) to facilitate communication with the Government Entity.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Enact law requiring that public records requests be submitted directly by a requester, prohibiting third-party entities from submitting or managing requests on a requester's behalf, ensuring that a Government Entity communicates directly with the actual requester.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Authorize Government Entities to phase or limit production for public records requests exceeding a defined volume of records.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Enact law to require requesters to identify the reason they are seeking records.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

Enact law requiring requesters to certify that records will not be used for commercial purposes (e.g., data scraping).

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Enact law requiring requesters to certify that records are not requested for pending litigation.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

What are the three most significant operational challenges your Government Entity faces in complying with the Nevada Public Records Act?

What statutory ambiguities most often produce disputes, or a danger of inconsistent handling within your Government Entity?

What changes to NRS Chapter 239 would most improve your Government Entity's ability to respond promptly and completely to public records requests?

Are there categories of records your Government Entity believes should be expressly addressed by statute — either as clearly disclosable or clearly exempt — in order to reduce case-by-case dispute and litigation?

Is there anything else the Task Force should know that this survey did not ask?

THANK YOU!

If you have not already done so, we ask that you email the following items to AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov:

1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome, and
2. A copy of your Government Entity's fee schedule.

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Microsoft. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner.

Microsoft Forms

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE
FINAL REPORT DRAFT

Public Records Task Force
State of Nevada

Submitted to: Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau

For Transmittal to:

- Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Senate Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Assembly Standing Committee on Government Affairs

Submission Deadline: October 31, 2026

Executive Summary

Assembly Bill 128 of the 2025 Nevada Legislative Session, created the Public Records Task Force is comprised of ten individuals. Five members are labeled transparency advocates and five are labeled government representatives and are employed by governmental entities in Nevada. All members share a commitment to carefully evaluate Nevada public records law and to evaluate and make recommendations for improvement.

Task Force Members:

- Benjamin Z. Lipman, Las Vegas Review-Journal (Transparency Advocate)
- Brittany L. Walker, City of Boulder City (Government Representative)
- Colleen E. McCarty, Ballard Spahr (Transparency Advocate)
- Kalie Work Washoe, County (Government Representative)
- Joshua J. Hicks, McDonald Carrano (Transparency Advocate)
- Leslie M. Nino Piro, Office of the Attorney General (Government Representative)
- Mitch Fox, Nevada Broadcasters Association (Transparency Advocate)
- Matthew C. Morris, Holland & Hart, LLP (Transparency Advocate)
- Matthew J. Christian, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dep't. (Government Representative)
- Staci Lindberg, Lyon County (Government Representative)

As part of its work, the Task Force heard presentations and considered recommendations from a variety of public and private sector stakeholders. Through that process, several themes became

Government Members - 9.29.2026 Draft

evident. These are described below through the lens of the stakeholders who have raised the concerns.

Transparency Advocate Concerns

- Timeliness of responses to public records requests.
- Governmental misinterpretation of the public records law to support a denial of public records requests.
- Inconsistent treatment of public records requests by various state and local agencies.
- Inconsistent treatment of legal issues arising in public records request litigation by the courts.

Governmental Representative Concerns

- Overly broad and unduly burdensome public records requests, exacerbated by the use of Artificial Intelligence.
- Need to protect personal information and privacy interests.
- Balancing the interests of public records request during an active criminal investigation, particularly when a victim(s) or witness(es) are involved.
- Lack of technological resources or staffing to respond to public records requests within five days.
- Lack of statutory updates to reflect modern changes to records practices.

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative Mandate

The Public Records Task Force (PRTF) was created by Assembly Bill 128. 2025 Nev. Stat. 1416 - 19, ch. 228. The purpose of this Task Force is to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records and make certain recommendations. The bill also: (1) prescribes the membership and duties of the Task Force; and (2) requires the Task Force to submit a written report describing its work and recommendations for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature. *Id.*

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1.2 Objectives

The Task Force was charged with evaluating:

- Current exemptions to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239 ("NPRA")
- Policies relating to public records of review boards established under NRS 289.380 and 289.383
- The impact of broad public records requests on governmental entities
- The cost, burden, and time constraints associated with redaction
- The financial burden on persons requesting public records
- Mechanisms for resolving disputes, including mediation and alternative dispute resolution
- Methods for collecting and sharing data related to public records requests

Id. at § 7. The Task Force was further directed to make recommendations addressing these areas:

- To clarify the custodianship and control of public records;
- To protect sensitive information while promoting government transparency;
- To identify situations in which access to public records should be granted or denied;
- For penalties to impose against governmental entities for providing delayed or incomplete responses to a request for public records;
- For protocols to protect personal information and criminal investigations;
- For a standardized fee schedule; and
- For mechanisms to protect governmental entities from retaliatory litigation.

Id.

1.3 Methodology

Following member appointments in the fall of 2025, the Task Force held its first meeting on February 26, 2026, at City Hall in Boulder City. Members attended in-person and virtually. At its first meeting, the Task Force received in-person and written public comments, unanimously elected a Chair and Vice Chair, approved a Task Force webpage hosted by the Office of the Attorney General, and discussed potential topics to be considered at future meetings.

The Task Force webpage includes meeting minutes, meeting agendas, and presentation materials accessible online at https://ag.nv.gov/Hot_Topics/Public_Records_Task_Force/. The Task Force held its second meeting on April 27, 2026, at Washoe County Commission Chambers

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in Reno. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written public comment submissions which are included in the supporting materials attached to this status report. Given changes in membership that occurred following the first meeting, the Task Force unanimously selected a new Chair and Vice Chair.

At its second meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from Warren Hardy, representing Warren Hardy Strategies, on behalf of the Urban Consortium. In the presentation, Mr. Hardy testified that ambiguity in current legislation leads to inconsistent decisions and there is a need for a dispute resolution process outside of litigation, and Mr. Hardy discussed commercial requests and monetization, and possible risks associated with Artificial Intelligence. The presentation stated, in particular, that "the volume of some requests consumes disproportionate staff time and should be more specific," among other observations and recommendations for legislative action.

The Task Force also received a presentation from City of Las Vegas Chief Deputy City Clerk Pat Cabrera, on behalf of the Nevada Municipal Clerks' Association. The presentation addressed topics including burdens on public agencies associated with the redaction process, the impacts of what they see as overly broad records requests, risks associated with sensitive information disclosure, claims of vexatious requestors, fee structure challenges and payment gaps, suggested governance opportunities and related recommendations for legislative action. The presentation also addressed the use of NPRA by litigants to obtain records outside the discovery process and practical challenges associated with NPRA's response timeline, among other assertions.

Finally, the Task Force addressed the request for a status presentation to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs, considered the structure of the final report to the Legislature, selected additional Task Force Meeting Dates and Locations, and addressed related administrative and housekeeping items.

The Task Force held its third meeting on June 8, 2026, at the Clark County Commission Chambers in Las Vegas. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written and in-person public comment submissions, which are included in the supporting materials attached to this status report. During its third meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from Mr. Glenn Cook, Executive Editor for the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. In the presentation, Mr. Cook provided his observation that "governments routinely deny requests for information that is public," and emphasized that transparency "is an essential function of government." The presentation addressed rights of records requestors, costs associated with producing public records, and a variety of challenges that he said present hurdles to requestors seeking access to public information, among other observations. The presentation noted specific examples involving investigative journalism being "stymied by public records

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denials," as well as specific examples involving "investigative stories completed thanks to access to public records." The presentation concluded with specific recommendations for reforms to the NPRA statute.

The Task Force also received a presentation from Dr. Bob Conrad, representing the publication *This is Reno* and the Nevada Open Government Coalition. The presentation addressed topics including case studies involving allegations of improperly withheld records by various government entities, the improper use of prolonged delays and failure to meet deadlines, and related observations. The presentation concluded that "public records litigation occurs because records are frequently denied and mishandled, not because of lack of NPRA clarity," and proposed various recommendations for legislative action.

Additionally, the Task Force received a presentation from Attorney Luke Busby, which noted challenges presented when public agencies' fail to timely respond to NPRA requests, when responses lack sufficient substance, and the perceived lack of clear statutory procedures for challenging a denied records request, among other topics. The presentation also included a "critique" of the Urban Consortium's and Municipal Clerks' Association presentations that had been given during the April 27, 2026, meeting.

The Task Force also received a presentation from the Electronic Frontier Foundation ("EFF"), which addressed topics including UNR's 1-credit journalism course on public records requests and related case studies involving withheld records. EFF's presentation highlighted positive examples with Washoe County's Northern Nevada Public Health district's timely responses to public records requests, and negative examples involving the Nevada Secretary of State Office's responses to public records requests, among other examples. Finally, the Task Force received a presentation from Washoe County Deputy District Attorney Lindsay Liddell. Ms. Liddell's presentation addressed topics including the asserted need to protect victims' rights and fair trials, and balancing transparency concerns with avoiding exploitation of victims and witnesses, among other topics. The presentation also discussed topics relating to Marsy's Law, Nev. Const. Art. 1, Sec. 8A, including the Nevada Constitution's protections for a victim's right to be treated with fairness and respect for privacy and dignity, with emphasis on a case study involving the State of Idaho.

2. Overview of Nevada Public Records Law

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2.1 Summary of Chapter 239 of NRS

The Nevada Public Records Act ("NPRA"), NRS Chapter 239, governs public access to government records generally. Under the NPRA, "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential, all public books and public records of a governmental entity must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person." NRS 239.010(1).

2.2 Purpose and Principles of Public Records Law

The NPRA requires governmental entities to make available to the public upon request any public records within their legal custody or control so as to "foster democratic principles." NRS 239.001(1); *see also Reno Newspapers, Inc. v. Gibbons*, 127 Nev. 873, 878, 266 P.3d 623, 626 (2011) ("[T]he provisions of the NPRA ... promote government transparency and accountability.").

Public records include any book or record of a governmental entity unless declared confidential by law. NRS 239.010(1). Records qualify as confidential and exempt from disclosure only to the extent that either one of the two apply:

1. A specific statutory exemption; or
2. A specific caselaw exemption.

See Gibbons, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628 (explaining that limitations on disclosure may be based on "a statutory provision" or "a broad balancing of the interests involved").

The NPRA imposes several obligations on governmental entities in responding to requests for public records. Upon receipt of a request for records, a government entity must provide a response within five business days. NRS. 239.0107(1). The response must do one of the following:

1. Allow inspection or provide a copy of the record. *Id*. at (1)(a);
2. Advise the requester that the government entity does not have "legal custody or control" of the record and the name and address of the entity that does, if known. *Id*. at (1)(b).
3. If the government entity cannot provide a record within 5 days, advise the requester of that fact and provide the earliest date and time after which it is reasonably believed the record will be available. The entity must also assist the requester to focus the request so as to maximize the likelihood the requester will receive a record. *Id*. at (1)(c).
4. Deny the request if the any part of the record is confidential, and provide the legal basis for doing so. *Id*. at (1)(d)(1)-(2) (requiring entities to provide the requester with a written

> denial that includes "citation to the specific statute or other legal authority that makes the public book or record, or a part thereof, confidential").

When only portions of a record qualify 'as confidential, a "governmental entity shall not deny a request . . . on the basis" of confidentiality "if the governmental entity can redact; delete; conceal or separate, including, without limitation, electronically, the confidential information from the [nonconfidential] information." NRS 239.010(3).

As noted above, both statutory and case law exemptions apply. For either, Nevada courts test an entity's "claims of confidentiality under the backdrop of the NPRA's" important principles. *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628. Courts analyze claims of confidentiality "with a presumption in favor of disclosure." *Pub. Emps.' Ret. Sys. of Nev. v. Reno Newspapers, Inc. (PERS)*, 129 Nev. 833, 837, 313 P.3d 221, 223-24 (2013). The governmental entity bears the burden to prove, under a preponderance standard, that the requested records qualify as confidential." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628; *see also* NRS 239.0113. The entity does not satisfy its burden by making "a non-particularized showing, or by expressing hypothetical concerns." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628 (citation omitted). Courts adhere to the NPRA's mandate to liberally construe any provisions that facilitate access to public records; conversely, courts narrowly construe any exemptions or balancing tests that limit access to public records. NRS 239.001(2)-(3); *see also Clark Cty. Office of Coroner / Med. Exam'r v. Las Vegas Review-Journal (Coroner's Office)*, 136 Nev. 44, 45, 458 P.3d 1048, 1050-51 (2020).

As for statutory exemptions, NRS 239.010(1) lists hundreds of statutes. The NPRA "yields to" these statutes. *Republican Attys. Gen. Assoc. v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't,* 136 Nev. 28, 34, 458 P.3d 328, 333 (2020). The list is not exhaustive. There may be statutes that provide for confidentiality found anywhere in the NRS that are not listed in NRS 239.010(1). City of Reno v. Reno Gazette-Journal, 119 Nev. 55, 63 P.3d 1147 (2003).

As for common law exemptions, there are two. The first is general. It requires the governmental entity to "prove that its interest in nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public's interest in access." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 881, 266 P.3d at 628.

The second is specific to privacy interests. If the governmental entity establishes that there is a "personal privacy interest that is nontrivial or . . . more than [] de minimus," then the burden shifts to the requester to "show that the public interest sought to be advanced is a significant one and that the information [sought] is likely to advance those interests. *Clark Cty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 134 Nev. 700, 707-08, 429 P.3d 313, 320 (2018), quoting *Cameranesi vs. U.S. Dep't of Defense,* 856 F.3d 626 (9th Cir. 2017). The Nevada Supreme Court equates such interests with those protected by common law privacy torts, which include invasion of privacy for unreasonable intrusion upon the seclusion of another. *Id*. Privacy interests include information about medical conditions, sexual orientation, drug or alcohol addiction, and mental

illness. *Clark Cty. Office of the Coroner/Medical Exam'r vs. Las Vegas Review-Journal,* 136 Nev. 44, 56 458 P.3d 1048, 1058 (2020). Shame, embarrassment, stigma, and harassment give rise to privacy interests.

Under the NPRA, a requester can file suit in district court if a governmental entity denies or unreasonably delays a request. NRS 239.011. The court must give the matter priority. If the requester prevails, the governmental entity must pay the reasonable attorneys fees and costs incurred by the requester. *Id*. If the governmental entity willfully violates the NPRA, then additional monetary penalties apply. NRS 239.340.

[Deliberative Process Privilege]

2.3 Key Definitions and Concepts

The NPRA provides very few definitions. Instead, many terms are defined in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Chapter 239. However, administrative regulations cannot modify or limit the scope of the NPRA. *Comstock Residents Ass'n v. Lyon Cty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 134 Nev. 142, 147, 414 P.3d 318, 322 (2018); *Clark Cty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 134 Nev. 700, 703 n.2, 429 P.3d 313, 317 n.2 (2018).

The NPRA does not define the term "public record." However, the NPRA and NAC provide an analytical framework for determining what is a public record. For state agencies, the terms "official state record" and "record" are used synonymously and defined as:

> information created or received by a state agency under authority of law, regulation or other legal mandate or in connection with the transaction of public business that is maintained by the state agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the state agency, including, without limitation, all papers, maps, photographs, financial statements, statistical tabulations, recorded media and other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics.

NAC 239.705(1).[1] Excluded from this definition is "nonrecord materials," which includes but is not limited to:

[1] The NPRA expressly defines an "Official state record" to include, without limitation:

> (a) Papers, unpublished books, maps and photographs;
>
> (b) Information stored on magnetic tape or computer, laser or optical disc;
>
> (c) Materials that are capable of being read by a machine, including, without limitation, microforms and audio and visual materials; and

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> published materials printed by a governmental printer, informal notes, unused blank forms except ballots, brochures, newsletters, magazines, catalogs, price lists, drafts, convenience copies, ad hoc reports, reference materials not relating to a specific project and any other documentation that does not serve as the record of an official action of a state agency.

NAC 239.705(2).

For local government entities, "Record of a local governmental entity" or "record" means:

> information that is created or received pursuant to a law or ordinance, or in connection with the transaction of the official business of any office or department of a local governmental entity, including, without limitation, all documents, papers, letters, bound ledger volumes, maps, charts, blueprints, drawings, photographs, films, newspapers received pursuant to NRS 247.070, recorded media, financial statements, statistical tabulations and other documentary materials or information, regardless of physical form or characteristic.

NAC 239.101.

No statutory definition often leads to the assertion that private information that happens to be in the mere possession of a governmental entity is subject to the NPRA. For instance, an employee may email a doctor or spouse from work about a matter that does not concern governmental business. Law enforcement regularly obtains cell phones and surveillance video from privacy parties, either through their consent or via a search warrant. That property is not owned by the law enforcement agency, will likely contain private information, and does not by itself shed any light on government transparency or accountability.

3. Findings and Evaluation

3.1 Current Exemptions to Chapter 239 of NRS

There are nearly 600 statutory exemptions to NRS Chapter 239. *See* list of exemptions attached hereto as Exhibit []. The expansive scope of these exemptions is too voluminous for the PRTF

> (d) Materials that are made or received by a state agency and preserved by that agency or its successor as evidence of the organization, operation, policy or any other activity of that agency or because of the information contained in the material.

NRS 239.005(6).

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alone to evaluate in this short time frame and make recommended changes as the exemptions impact hundreds of private and public stakeholders including businesses entities, time shares, educational institutions, gaming, banks, medical professionals, and insurance companies. It is recommended that any changes to these exemptions be evaluated after seeking all stakeholder input. The PRTF believes that most if not all of these exemptions are necessary.

The PRTF has found in its review that many of the statutes are not clearly worded on what information is confidential and points to NRS 202.3662 as an example of a clearly worded statute that the legislature could choose to model in the future:

> **NRS 202.3662 Confidentiality of information about applicant for permit and permittee.**
> 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 202.3665 and 239.0115:
> (a) An application for a permit, and all information contained within that application;
> (b) All information provided to a sheriff or obtained by a sheriff in the course of the investigation of an applicant or permittee;
> (c) The identity of the permittee; and
> (d) Any records regarding the suspension, restoration or revocation of a permit,
> → are confidential.
> 2. Any records regarding an applicant or permittee may be released to a law enforcement agency for the purpose of conducting an investigation or prosecution.
> 3. Statistical abstracts of data compiled by a sheriff regarding permits applied for or issued pursuant to NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive, including, but not limited to, the number of applications received and permits issued, may be released to any person.
> (Added to NRS by 1997, 1174; A 1999, 851; 2007, 2077; 2011, 754, 3110)

3.2 Policies Relating to Review Boards (NRS 289.380 & 289.383)

Under Nevada law, any municipality may create a review board to receive citizen complaints against peace officers and to make certain recommendations about whether the officer has violated policies and, if so, whether the officer should be disciplined. To the best of the Task Force's knowledge, only the City of Las Vegas and Clark County have created a review board, which is exclusively for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD). This review

board is called the Citizen Review Board (CRB). CRB's members are volunteers. They have a limited ability to investigate claims of misconduct on their own. As such, any complaint received by the CRB is first sent to LVMPD's Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB). IAB gathers evidence, which typically includes interviews of both the officer accused of misconduct and any witness officers. Both types of officers must comply or face a claim of insubordination. Once IAB completes its investigation, if a policy has been violated, LVMPD will implement discipline according to its negotiated contracts with its collective bargaining units. IAB will also forward its investigatory file to the CRB. At that point, the CRB can initiate its own hearings and eventually issue its own findings and recommendations.

"The findings and recommendation of a panel of the review board are public records unless otherwise declared confidential by state or federal law." NRS 289.387(9). The CRB publishes their findings and recommendations, to include the name of the officer. However, there are laws that are in conflict with publishing the identities of the officers. First, the City and County have enacted ordinances requiring the CRB to maintain the confidentiality of its hearings and "all records of proceedings before the panel [of the CRB]." This would necessarily include any interviews of the subject officer or witness officers. Moreover, the CRB "shall not abridge the rights of a peace officer, school police officer, constable or deputy of a constable that are granted pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, a contract or any federal or state statute or regulation." NRS 289.385(2). LVMPD has policies mandating confidentiality of its IAB records. The collective bargaining agreements are consistent with LVMPD policies. In addition, the Peace Officer Bill of Rights ("POBR") requires IAB investigatory files to be confidential, at least when the subject officer is not facing discipline, pursuant to NRS 289.080(9). A panel of the Nevada Supreme Court recently confirmed this (which is presently the subject of a motion for en banc reconsideration), citing the officer's due process rights under the POBR. *American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada v. Clark County Sch. Dist.*, 142 Nev. Ad. Op. 24 (Mar. 26, 2026).

Officers also have significant privacy interests under the common law. "[O]fficers d[o] not surrender their privacy interests by swearing an oath of office." *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 136 Nev. 733, 478 P.3d 383 (2020) (stating that privacy interests include information that may cause "embarrassment, shame, stigma, [or] harassment" or "endangerment, or similar harm"); *Clark County Office of the Coroner/Medical Examiner v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 136 Nev. 44, 458 P.3d 1048 (2020) (Medical information, personnel files, details about sexual orientation, and other information about a person's life give rise to privacy interests).

Despite these rights, the Nevada Supreme Court recently held that the CRB may continue publishing officer names when they publish their findings and recommendations. *Las Vegas Police Protective Ass'n v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't Citizen Review Board*, 142 Nev. Ad. Op. 55 (Aug. 20, 2026).

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In light of these issues, the PRTF recommends clarifying Nevada law in a way that appropriately balances the officers' rights with the public's right to know that officers are held accountable when they violate police policy.

3.3 Impact of Broad Public Records Requests

During the Public Records Task Force meetings there were several government presenters that shared the sentiment that vague and overbroad requests unduly burden government, including the Urban Consortium, Nevada Municipal Clerks Association, Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), and each of the Task Force Government Representatives. Specifically, Pat Cabrera, Chief Deputy Clerk, City of Las Vegas representing the Nevada Municipal Clerks Association, a statewide organization, explained that historically records were paper based, and today records are distributed amongst various e-databases, and cloud systems. This creates millions of records that did not exist before technological advances. Documents used to have to be hand-typed and stored in a physical filing cabinet organized by a topic, or document number and were formalized. Today, much communication takes place informally over email, and each is a record, or there are databases containing millions of datapoints of information that must be produced as a record if a query can produce it as a record. As an example, a requestor might ask for "all records related to X", this now requires a labor intensive search across, email, texts, and possibly tens if not hundreds of databases to search for all records that contain X to identify responsive records.

In other words, volume, complexity, and risk have increased, when expectations of the public for a timely response has not changed.

Heather Hahn from the Nevada Department of Transportation also presented about the burden of overbroad and vexatious requests, stating that these records requests severely hamper an agency's ability to respond to all records requests. Vexatious requesters intentionally ask for broad, excessive, and repetitive records in an effort to overwhelm agencies known at the federal level as FOIA bombing. Between 2023 and 2025 NDOT experienced a 33% increase in records requests. NDOT projects 1680 requests in 2026 which represents 56% increase over 4 years without additional staffing or resources. Ms. Hahn testified that more and more requests appear to be written by AI where the approach is an over-broad format.

[Insert information from survey data]

As Ms. Cabrera said, this is not about denying access but making requests workable. Allowing time for a scoping phase, establishing a format and required information for requesters, and establishing consistent and standardized reasonable charges for staff time would all assist local governments with responses to overbroad requests.

3.4 Cost, Burden, and Time Constraints for Redaction

As explained above, Nevada law provides nearly 600 express statutory confidentiality provisions for public records, in addition to Fourth Amendment privacy interests, legal privileges, and personally identifying information that can be contained in government records, creating competing obligations for governmental entities. Release of private information can subject a government entity to liability, can cause a person reputational harm, and undermines the public trust. A recent example of a new law passed, in 2025, AB 197 bars state governmental entities from releasing information about donors to 501(c)(3) non-profits to the public or to other agencies, except in specific cases. NRS 239B.027. While there is no dispute that this noble legislation protects privacy interests, it creates a private right of action for a person to sue a government entity if the government releases this information and the person is harmed, allowing for recovery of costs, damages and attorney fees. Therefore, government entities are legally obligated to review records for confidential information before they are produced.

Review and redaction is the most labor-intensive process where records are no longer single pieces of paper, but consist many times of emails where email chains are embedded in other emails, or the records are located across various databases, and in video recordings. Each of these millions of records may have confidential information in them and must be reviewed before produced in a records request. This requires manual line-by-line and frame-by-frame review. For example, Ms. Hahn with NDOT stated that over a two-year period, one requestor made 34 requests who declined to narrow the scope of any submission this required review of 200,017 documents by NDOT staff. One of those 34 requests required review of 130,000 records. NDOT estimated 8,028 staff hours was required to complete the review amounting to $152,545 in personnel time. This example, illustrates substantial impact of requests on an agency, particularly when a requestor refuses to narrow the scope.

The greatest cost arises from staff to review for confidential information, which again is a manual review. To advance timely release, more dedicated staff, interagency, technology solutions and operational resources are required. Reputational harm and loss of public trust. Protocol, layered review, and training.

[Insert information from survey data]

3.5 Financial Burden on Requestors

- Provide fee structures
- List accessibility concerns
- Identify equity considerations

3.6 Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

Judicial intervention is the only dispute resolution mechanism presently contemplated under the NPRA for public records disputes . There are currently no alternative dispute resolution mechanisms discussed in NRS Chapter 239. The PRTF discussed multiple options for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

The PRTF heard a presentation from the Reporter's Committee for Freedom of the Press which recommended an independent, impartial, and empowered ombuds-office to administratively review records requests disputes. The Reporter's Committee pointed to Connecticut and Utah as model examples. Members of the PRTF also suggested having administrative level review within each government agency, or authorizing a state agency such as the Office of the Attorney General to review claims. In general, there was consensus that there should be alternative dispute resolution mechanisms available to requestors. Key considerations will be how the principal or members of the dispute resolution body is chosen, whether the body will have the power to compel records, and the cost to the State. The Reporter's Committee expressed support for a government appointed principal if there are safeguards that ensure independence such as the appointment for a set term without ability to remove the principal.

Below are examples in other states:

Arizona: An independent ombudsman, a legislative agency independent of the Governor and Attorney General's Office. *See* Arizona Ombudsman-Citizen's Aide, Arizona Public Records Law Booklet (June 2025), *available at* https://www.azoca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025-Public-Records-Law-Booklet.pdf. The Ombudsman is statutorily authorized to investigate complaints relating to public access laws, request testimony or evidence, issue subpoenas, conduct hearings, make recommendations, and report misconduct. *Id.* at 51.

Connecticut: Freedom of Information Commission (FOIC) is a public body comprised of nine members. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 *et. seq*. One member is appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, one by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. These members serve two-year terms. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-205. The remaining five members are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of either house of the General Assembly to four-year terms. *Id.* The Commission handles complaints, conducts hearings, issues binding decisions, and can order agencies to release records. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-206.

Iowa: Public Information Board (IPIB) is an independent board consisting of nine members created specifically to oversee open meetings and records compliance. Iowa Code § 23.1 et seq. Members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, with representatives from media, government, and the public. Iowa Code § 23.3. Members serve four-year terms and at the

call of the chair. *Id.* Most complaint investigations are handled by IPIB's Executive Director and staff attorneys. It investigates complaints, issues advisory opinions, and can enforce compliance, provides training and mediates disputes. Iowa Code § 23.6.

Ohio: Public Records Mediation Program (Ohio Court of Claims). Ohio essentially has a mandatory mediation for public records lawsuits that has a low fee. Ohio Rev.Code. § 2743.75; Ohio Court of Claims, Public Records Frequently Asked Questions, *available at* https://ohiocourtofclaims.gov/public-records/. If mediation does not resolve the dispute, the complaint is assigned to a special master for a formal legal ruling. *Id.*

Oregon: Public Records Advocate & Public Records Advisory Council. The PRAC consists of twelve bipartisan public records experts representing state and local governments, the media, the public, and public sector workforce. Ore. Rev. Stat. § 192.481. Most members are appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation. *Id.* Agency and legislative members are appointed by their respective leaders. *Id.* The PRAC then appoints an Advocate for a four-year team. O.R. S. § 192.461. The Advocate acts as a neutral mediator between agencies and requesters, reviews disputes, advises agencies, and oversees training. *Id.*

Utah: State Records Committee (recently replaced by an ombudsman). The State Records Committee was established in 1992 and consisted of volunteer members who had two purposes: reviewing retention schedules for approval and hearing record access appeals. *See* Rebecca Shaw, Division of Archives and Records Services, The State Records Committee Through the Years (May 7, 2025), *available at* https://archives.utah.gov/2025/05/07/the-state-records-committee-through-the-years/. In 2013, the Government Records Ombudsman was created, and in 2015, the Open Records Portal was launched which created a central place records request submissions. *Id.* In 2025, legislation replaced the Committee with a new office led by a director and staffed by an attorney housed within the Division of Archives and Records Service. *Id.*

Illinois: Public Access Counselor. Office within the Attorney General's Office that works to ensure compliance with Illinois open meeting and public records laws. 5 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 140/9.5, *See Public Access Counselor*. The Public Access Counselor mediates public records disputes, issues binding opinions, and provides training and education. *Id.*

[Limitations for Vexatious Requesters]

Tennessee: "If a person makes a request to view or copy a public record with the intent to disrupt government operations, the records custodian charged with fulfilling the request may petition a court of record of competent jurisdiction for an order to enjoin the person from making records requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(7)(C).

3.7 Methods for Collecting and Sharing Data Related to Public Records Requests

Currently, the NPRA does not require government entities in Nevada to collect or share data related to public records requests, such as request volume, response times, denials, or fees.[2] The lack of reporting is consistent with a majority of other states. However, multiple states and the federal government provide models for various types of data collection and reporting.

Texas: School districts must post the cost of responding to requests exceeding 200 pages in a 90-day period and report annually to the Texas Education Agency. V.T.C.A., Education Code § 11.1512.

Washington: To improve best practices for dissemination of public records, annual legislative reports are required for agencies with at least $100,000 in annual staff and legal costs for records requests. Smaller agencies may voluntarily report. 15 statutory performance metrics are identified for reporting, including:

- The number of requests where the agency provided the requested records within five days of receiving the request.
- The number of requests where the agency provided a time estimate for providing responsive records beyond five days after receiving the request.
- The average and median number of days from receipt of request to the date the request is closed.
- The number of requests where the agency formally sought additional clarification from the requestor;
- The number of requests denied in full or in part and the most common reasons for denying requests;
- The number of requests abandoned by requestors;
- To the extent the information is known by the agency, requests by type of requestor, including individuals, law firms, organizations, insurers, governments, incarcerated persons, the media, anonymous requestors, current or former employees, and others;
- Which portion of requests were fulfilled electronically compared to requests fulfilled by physical records;
- The number of requests where the agency scanned physical records electronically to fulfill disclosure;
- The total estimated agency staff time spent on each individual request;

[2] The NPRA requires annual reporting to the Legislative Council Bureau of records deemed confidential because they contain personally identifiable information collected online. NRS 239.014.

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- The estimated costs incurred by the agency in fulfilling records requests, including costs for staff compensation and legal review, and a measure of the average cost per request;
- The number of claims filed alleging a statutory violation involving the agency, categorized by type and exemption at issue, if applicable;
- The costs incurred by the agency litigating claims alleging a violation of public records statutes in the past year, including any penalties imposed on the agency;
- The costs incurred by the agency with managing and retaining records, including staff compensation and purchases of equipment, hardware, software, and services to manage and retain public records; and
- Expenses recovered by the agency from requestors for fulfilling public records requests, including any customized service charges.

West Virginia: Each public body reports the result of every request to the Secretary of State's public online database. Reporting includes the nature of the public body's response, whether the request was granted, and if not, the exemption asserted to deny the request, the time-frame was necessary to comply with the request; and the amount of reimbursement charged to the requester. W. Va. Code § 29B-1-3, § 29B-1-3a.

Indiana: Public agencies are required to coordinate with a public access counselor to track and report the volume and nature of public records requests received; and identify patterns or sources of excessive, automated, phishing related, or data scraping based public records requests. Ind. Code § 5-14-4-10. To timely identify such patterns or sources, public agencies report within seven days of receipt any public records request that is suspected by the public agency of being: (1) automated; or (2) data scraping or phishing activity.[3] Ind. Code § 5-14-3-11. Notably, Indiana law permits a public agency to decline responding to a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-3.3(b).

Montana: To document the impacts and process associated with compliance with public records requests, the executive, legislative, and judicial branches report quarterly to a legislative committee the number of requests, requester identity, information requested, date, and status. Mont. Code § 5-12-209 (2025). For completed requests, the report includes compliance date,

[3] Indiana law defines "data scraping" as "use of an automated system to extract data from websites and other Internet accessible sources." Ind. Code § 5-14-3-2(d). "Phishing" is defined as:

> a method of obtaining information through fraud in which the sender of a communication intentionally misrepresents the identity of the sender in order to induce the recipient of the communication to: (1) divulge the information to the sender; or (2) take an action that allows the sender access to the information.

Ind. Code § 5-14-3-2(p).

hours, and costs charged. *Id*. Open requests carry forward to later reports. *Id*. Requests about specific persons or property, and requests for information already online, are excluded. *Id*. State agencies other than local governments must also publish statistics online annually, including: number of requests, response times, and the requests and responses themselves. Mont. Code § 2-6-1006(e) (2025).

Massachusetts: A supervisor of public records takes necessary measures to put government records in the condition required by law and to secure their preservation. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 1. Each records access officer documents uniform criteria for every request:

- the nature of the request and the date;
- the dates on which a request was received, a response is provided to the requestor, and a public record is provided to the requestor;
- the number of hours required to fulfill the request;
- fees charged to the person making the request, if any;
- agency petitions to the supervisor of public records seeking to charge for time spent segregating or redacting, or to charge in excess of $25 per hour if the request is (A) for a "commercial purpose," or (B) the fee is necessary, proposed in good faith, and not designed to limit, deter or prevent access to requested public records;
- requester petitions to the supervisor of public records for a determination that an agency violated public records laws;
- the time required to comply with supervisor of records orders; and
- the final adjudication of any court proceedings.

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 6A. The Secretary of the Commonwealth collects the data annually, posts it online, and reports it to the House and Senate clerks. *Id*.

District of Columbia: Annual agency reports include: the number of requests received and processed; denials and reasons; appeals, results, and reasons; median processing days; counts processed in 15 days or less, 16–25 days, and 26+ days; fees collected and fees waived; staff hours and total cost; number of times each exemption was invoked; names and titles of officials responsible for denials; and employees convicted of records-law misdemeanors. D.C. Code § 2-538.

Federal Government: Each federal agency is required to submit an annual report to the Attorney General and the Director of the Office of Government Information Services by February 1, covering the preceding fiscal year. The comprehensive report must include information including:

- The number of requests received and processed.
- The number of determinations to deny records requests and the reasons for each.
- The number of administrative appeals, their outcomes, and reasons for any denials.

- The number of times requests were denied under law enforcement exclusions.
- The average, median, and range of days to respond to requests and provide records.
- The number of full-time staff devoted to processing requests and the total amount expended for staff time.
- The total amount of fees collected for processing requests.
- The number of fee waiver requests granted or denied, and the time taken to decide them.

Discussion: Nevada does not require governmental entities to collect or report data on public records requests. As a result, neither the Legislature nor the public can measure request volume, response times, or the staff and resources entities spend on compliance. Certain jurisdictions require standardized reporting. Consistent data would give policymakers an objective record of how the law works in practice. That record would include the number and complexity of requests, what compliance costs, and the staffing constraints entities face. It would also let future policy changes, including the uniform fee schedule recommended below, be measured against actual experience rather than anecdote.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to require each governmental entity in Nevada to report annually on how it handles public records requests, using one standard form. The Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or public records ombudsperson should adopt the form after public notice and comment, review it at least annually, and publish the reports it receives in one place online.

The Task Force recommends that the form require, at a minimum:

1. **Volume:** the number of requests received and the number processed during the reporting period.
2. **Timeliness:** the average, median and range of days to respond to requests and to provide records.
3. **Clarification:** the number of requests for which the entity formally sought clarification from the requester.
4. **Denials:** the number of requests denied in full or in part, and the most common legal grounds relied on.
5. **Abandoned requests:** the number of requests abandoned by requesters.
6. **Staffing and cost:** the number of full-time-equivalent staff who process requests, and the total amount spent on staff time.
7. **Fees:** the total amount of fees collected, and the number of fee-waiver requests granted and denied, along with the time taken to decide them.
8. **Requester type:** to the extent the entity knows it, requests by type of requester, including individuals, law firms, organizations, insurers, governments, incarcerated persons, the media, anonymous requesters, current or former employees, and others.

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9. **Disputes:** the number of petitions for nonbinding mediation with a public records ombudsperson, administrative appeals, and petitions for judicial review, and the outcome of each type of proceeding.

The designated body should also define terms on the form so that entities report consistently. The definitions should include:

- a common reporting period, such as the calendar year;
- when a request is "received" and when it is "closed";
- whether days are counted as business days or calendar days;
- what makes a request "abandoned."

4. Recommendations

4.1 Clarification of Custodianship and Control

NPRA requires the governmental entity with "legal custody or control" of a record to respond to a requestor, NRS 239.0107, but Chapter 239 does not provide a comprehensive explanation what legal custodianship or control means across state and local government. The Nevada Administrative Code defines "legal custody" as "all rights and responsibilities of access to and maintenance of a record which are vested in" an office or department of a local governmental entity or state agency "and with the official or head" of the department or state agency "charged with the care, custody and control of that record." NAC 239.041, 239.620. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that a government entity has "legal control" over records where an entity contracts with a private company to provide public services and the contract indicates the company could generate the requested records and provide them to the entity for disclosure. *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Blackjack Bonding, Inc*., 131 Nev. 80, 86–87, 343 P.3d 608, 613 (2015); *see also Comstock Residents Ass'n v. Lyon Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 134 Nev. 142, 147–48, 414 P.3d 318, 323 (2018) ("a record within the possession of a private entity may still constitute a public record subject to disclosure upon request") (citing NRS 239.001(4)). The definition of "custodian of records" in NRS 239.121 is limited to any person authorized to have the care, custody and control of any documents, instruments, papers, books, pamphlets or any other records or writings of a local governmental entity. Further, NRS 239.0107 allows an entity that lacks custody or control to direct the requestor elsewhere, if known.

Clarification of Legal Custody

Other states provide more clarity on the meaning of custody. North Carolina, for example, specifies that an agency holding another agency's records for purposes of storage, safekeeping, or data processing is not the custodian responsible for responding to a public records request. N.C.G.S. § 1326. It also has a provision that allows a custodian to demand custody of public

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records from any person having illegal possession them and provides consequences if the record(s) are not produced according to law. *See* N.C.G.S. § 1325. Nevada should adopt this concept, while requiring service custodians to preserve, secure, and return records to the responsible entity.

- **Recommendation:** The Legislature should amend the NPRA to distinguish between the "responsible custodian" and a "service custodian."
  - Responsible custodian: A governmental entity holding the legal control, statutory responsibility, or policy accountability for the program, function, transaction, or decision documented by the record. A responsible custodian does not include a government entity that did not create a record and has no right or responsibility to access, maintain, or assert a legal privilege with respect to the record.
  - Service custodian: An IT department, archive, contractor, cloud provider, or shared-service organization that stores or processes records for another entity but does not determine their legal status.

Clarification of Legal Control

Governmental entities should be considered to control a record when it has the legal right to or reasonable ability to obtain or retrieve the record, require another person to preserve or produce the record, direct how it is maintained, used, transferred, or destroyed, use it to perform a governmental function or make an official decision, and/or require its return when employment, office, or a contract ends.

Control by definition should not create the following responsibility:

- Mere backup storage
- Cybersecurity monitoring
- Technical administration
- Incidental receipt of courtesy copy
- Temporary possession solely for transmission
- Possession of a record belonging to another governmental entity or person

Nevada law does not currently address contract requirements for individuals, partnerships, corporations, or business entities who enter into a contract for services with a public agency responsible for public records. In addition to other contract requirements provided by law, each public agency contract for services entered into should include a provision that requires the contractor to comply with Nevada public records laws, specifically to ensure:

1. Records created, received or maintained in performing the governmental function remain under governmental control
2. The contractor must preserve them according to applicable retention schedules

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3. The contractor must return responsible records promptly when requested by the agency
4. Confidential and personally identifiable information must remain protected during and after the contract
5. Records must be restored or securely disposed of when the contract ends
6. The contractor may not sell, commercially exploit, train an AI model on, combine or repurpose government data unless expressly authorized by law and contract
7. Subcontractors and cloud providers are bound by the same requirements
8. The agency must retain the practical ability to export its records in a usable format

Florida, for example, treats certain private entities acting on behalf of government as subjects to its public-records requirements. Florida also requires public service contracts to address preservation, confidentiality, production and transfer of records when a contract ends. *See* Fl. Stat. § 119.01 *et seq*.

Recommendation: Nevada law should require public service contracts to include a provision that requires the contractor to comply with Nevada public records law, and address preservation, confidentiality, production and transfer of records when a contract ends.

Public Records Act Compliance Coordination

It's often unclear who is behind an online public records request portal. When citizens are unsure how to submit a request, or which office to physically go to for inquiries, they want to speak to an employee of the agency. Nevada law should require every governmental entity to provide:

- The name and title of its public records officer, and a backup contact
- The officer's contact information
- The agency's physical office location to make public records requests, in addition to its online submission method
- The agency's public records scope and jurisdiction
- In Washington, state and local agencies are required to publicly identify a public-records officer responsible for overseeing compliance. *See* Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56.580.

Recommendation: Nevada law should require government entity to designate the position(s) responsible for managing public records requests at each governmental entity, and provide direct contact information.

4.2 Protection of Personally Identifying Information and Transparency

Privacy and transparency are equivalent obligations. Nevada public records laws must protect sensitive data, without concealing public records. NRS 239.001 declares that public records law must be liberally construed to promote prompt access, places the burden of proving confidentiality on the government, and prohibits denying an entire record when confidential information can be redacted. Any reform should preserve and strengthen those principles.

Current confidentiality provisions are scattered across many chapters and use inconsistent terms. For example, with regard to personally identifying information, NRS 239.0105 states that "records containing the name, address, telephone number or other identifying information of a natural person" are confidential but only if the information is contained in a record related to the use of a recreational facility or enrolling a minor in a recreational activity. Similarly, NRS 603A.210 protects social security numbers, driver license numbers, certain account numbers, medical identification numbers, and user names from disclosure. Finally, NRS 239.014 protects certain personally identifiable information collected electronically when an agency determines that disclosure could produce specified negative consequences. However, this applies specifically to information collected from the public by automated means over the internet or other digital network. It is not a comprehensive definition for all public records. All of these provisions combine to demonstrate a legislative acknowledgement that personally identifying information is sensitive to misuse and should be protected, yet the law remains limited and inconsistent.

Legislators should consider defining a limited category directly in NRS Chapter 239 covering vulnerable data such as: social security numbers, Tax ID numbers, financial account numbers, authentication credentials, security questions, full dates of birth, personal email addresses, telephone numbers, medical-biometric-genetic, precise geolocation data, and information identifying protected victims, minors, or people with confidential addresses. The statute should expressly provide that the definition does not conceal information necessary to evaluate government expenditures, public compensation, contracts and vendors, official decisions and votes, lobbying and campaign activity, conflicts of interest, licensing, government findings or misconduct.

Recommendation: The Legislature should establish a uniform statewide definition of "personal identifying information."

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Bulk Data Requests

Historically, a public record would be available at a government agency counter. The public could inspect the record, journalists could investigate it, and residents could hold officials accountable. However, more and more agencies are digitizing public records. The risk environment for Nevadans is different. Technical advances make information discoverable from great distances at speed and scale. Data brokers can combine records from multiple agencies and foreign actors can access the same database without ever entering Nevada. Information that seems harmless individually can be aggregated and exploited. Public access to records is not a concern. The scale, aggregation, searchability and automated reuse of that access poses threats.

Ordinary public access is not equivalent to placing person-level information into a universally searchable, indexable, and bulk-downloadable database. Technology can transform isolated records into population-scale profiles by enabling automated scraping, name and address-based searches, bulk downloads, AI-supported profiling, and dataset linking. In some cases, the requestor is using the information for the purpose reselling and solicitation.

Nevada can preserve the legal right to inspect and obtain records while applying narrowly tailored safeguards to the technological method of dissemination. Currently, NRS 239.014 recognizes that electronic collection of personally identifiable information can create risks and requires agencies to determine confidentiality. But the law does not address bulk publication, web scraping, application programming interfaces, dataset linkage or search-engine indexing.

Nevada law already recognizes that disclosure characteristics (like email addresses and phone numbers) of an entire database can differ from those of an individual data request (NRS 239B.040).

Arizona's judiciary governs bulk or compiled court data, requiring dissemination agreements for bulk requests for commercial and non-commercial purposes, and ensures the requestor complies with state laws. See Arizona Judicial Branch.

Recommendation: Define "bulk or compiled data" as all or a substantial portion of a structed electronic dataset containing information concerning Nevadans, properties, businesses, cases or transactions.

Recommendation: When a requester seeks all or a substantial portion of an agency's database, the agency may process it under standardized bulk-data procedures rather than treating it identically to an ordinary document request.

Recommendation: Require a standardized dissemination agreement for defined high-risk bulk datasets requests, ensuring compliance with appliable privacy and/or confidentiality laws.

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Recommendation: NRS should add a provision in statute that allows a public entity who is the legal or responsible custodian of public records to demand them from any person having illegal possession of them.

4.3 Criteria for Granting or Denying Access

NRS 239.001 requires exemptions and balancing tests to be construed narrowly. NRS 239.0113 also places the burden on the government agency to prove confidentiality by a preponderance of the evidence when confidentiality is disputed. Nevada does not, however, require a foreseeable-harm determination each time an agency relies on a discretionary exemption.

Federal FOIA provides a useful model in this example. The FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 states that a federal agency may withhold information only when it foresees that disclosure would reasonably harm an interest protected by an exemption or when disclosure is prohibited by law. Agencies shall "consider whether partial disclosure of information is possible whenever the agency determines that a full disclosure of a requested record is not possible."

Overly broad and voluminous requests have been attempted to be addressed with NRS 239.0101: "Make reasonable effort to assist the requester to focus the request." In many cases, the requestor refuses to focus their requests, so significant time is used to fulfill the request, further delaying requests that come after. While large requests remain valid, agencies should be allowed to use structured tools like standardized request forms and methods to clarify what requestors are looking for.

For example, Utah Code § 63G.2.204(1) requires that a records request be in writing and contain the requester's full name, mailing address, daytime phone number, and email (if willing to receive communications by email), and a description of the record specific enough to identify the record with reasonable certainty. *See* example of Utah's standard request form here: GRAMA-request-form2.pdf.

Recommendation: Requestor should be required by law to provide contact information including phone and email, and a description of the record specific enough to identify the record with reasonable certainty.

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Administrative Closure of Certain Requests

Washington allows agencies to close an unclear request when the requestor doesn't respond to a request for clarification, while requiring the agency to continue responding to portions that are clear.

A request must reasonably identify the records or categories of records sought. A request shall not be denied solely because it includes a large volume of records. However, a request for all or substantially all records of an agency, without a reasonable identifiable subject matter, record category, time period, person, transaction, event, or other limiting criteria, does not constitute a sufficiently identifiable request, and should be grounds for denial.

Washington law states, "A public records request must be for identifiable records. Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56.080. A request for all or substantially all records prepared, owned, used, or retained by an agency is not a valid request for identifiable records." But, requests for all records concerning a particular topic, keyword, or person is not in itself invalid. Further, Washington law states that an agency cannot deny an identifiable request simply because it is overly broad.

Louisiana: "If the custodian reasonably determines that the request would substantially disrupt required government operations, the custodian may deny access only after reasonable attempts to narrow or specify the request with the requestor." La. Rev. Stat. § 44:32.

Recommendation: Allow government entity to close request where requestor refuses to narrow the scope within a reasonable time and it is not possible to identify responsive records.

Washington law RCW 42.56.080 also allows for denial of a "bot request" provided certain criteria. In Washington, agencies may deny a bot request that is "one of multiple requests from the requestor to the agency within a twenty-four hour period, if the agency establishes that responding to the multiple requests would cause excessive interference with other essential functions of the agency." Bot requests are described as a request for public records that an agency" reasonably believes was automatically generated by a computer program or script."

As stated above, Indiana looks to identify patterns or sources of excessive, automated, phishing related, or data scraping based public records requests. Ind. Code § 5-14-4-10. To timely identify such patterns or sources, public agencies report within seven days of receipt any public records request that is suspected by the public agency of being: (1) automated; or (2) data scraping or phishing activity. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-11. Notably, Indiana law permits a public agency to decline responding to a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-3.3(b).

Recommendation: Provide a statute that allows agencies to deny a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security.

[Placeholder for vexatious requestors.]

Recommendation: Require affidavit on submission of a records request that that data is not being used to train an AI model on, sell, or repurpose government data ("commercial purpose") unless expressly authorized by law and contract. If data is being used for commercial purposes the request should be denied as prohibited by law. If companies want data for commercial uses this should be required by contract. There should be an exemption for media.

4.4 Penalties for Delayed or Incomplete Responses

The NPRA currently contains provisions for delayed or incomplete responses.

First, the NPRA allows a requester to initiate a lawsuit whenever a request is "denied or unreasonably delayed or if a person who requests a copy of a public book or record believes that the fee charged by the governmental entity for providing the copy of the public book or record is excessive or improper." NRS 239.011(1). Whenever the requester "prevails," in such a lawsuit, the requester is entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. NRS 239.011(2). This includes any fees or costs incurred due to an appeal. NRS 239.011(3). Case law has clarified that a requester "prevails" for purposes of this statute whenever they "succeed on any significant issue." Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Blackjack Bonding, 131 Nev. 80, 343 P.3d 608 (2015). Government employees have a duty to protect public tax dollars. Using tax dollars to pay a prevailing requesters' fees and costs prevents those dollars from being used to provide services to the public. And as has been widely reported, requesters have recovered sums well into the six figures when prevailing under the NPRA. As such, the possibility of having to pay the requesters' fees and costs is a severe penalty.

Second, if a government agency "willfully fail[s] to comply with the [NPRA], the court must impose on the governmental entity a civil penalty of:

(a) For a first violation within a 10-year period, $1,000.

(b) For a second violation within a 10-year period, $5,000.

(c) For a third or subsequent violation within a 10-year period, $10,000."

NRS 239.340(1)."

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This second penalty provision was added to the NPRA in 2019. Again, using tax dollars to pay penalties prevents those dollars from being used for core agency services. As such, it serves as a significant deterrent to willfully violating the NPRA.

The Task Force does not recommend any additional penalties. Instead, the Task Force is focused on more productive ways to ensure compliance with the NPRA, like alternative forms of dispute resolution (Section 3.6) and clarifying exemptions (Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, and 4.6) so that less disputes arise in the first place.

4.5 Protocols to Protect Criminal Investigations

The Task Force spent considerable time discussing criminal records. In particular, the Task Force heard substantial testimony that providing public access to ongoing and active criminal investigations and trials jeopardizes law enforcement interests, privacy rights, and the rights of criminal defendants to a fair trial. Most states protect open criminal files, at least in some way as summarized below, as well as materials previously received by the PRTF. The PRTF also heard testimony that stakeholders throughout the state disagree as to the state of current law in Nevada governing such records. Finally, protecting the rights of criminal defendants is essential. As the PRTF heard during its hearings, defendants have a constitutional right to a fair trial. Pretrial publicity and the premature disclosure of detailed information can jeopardize these crucial rights.

Nevada law already recognizes a privacy interest in criminal records. For example, it allows criminal defendants convicted of crimes to seal their criminal records under various circumstances tied to the severity of the crime and length of time that has passed. Additionally, Nevada law generally prohibits employers from asking about criminal employment history in a job application. Since employers are not allowed to ask about criminal records, and criminal records are subject to sealing, the Legislature has already found that there is a privacy interest. The former criminal defendant has served the sentence and deserves the chance to be free from past mistakes. Yet anyone could find out about past criminal conduct through the NPRA. This gap should be filled by adding language to the sealing statutes in NRS Chapter 179 to contain a presumption that any records that are eligible for sealing are confidential from the NPRA.

A similar but more profound gap in the law exists for criminal investigative files involving a subject who is never arrested because probable cause cannot be established. The allegation, indeed, can be totally false. Revealing the investigation can have profoundly negative impacts on the subject's personal and professional life. It may also be a violation of the 14th Amendment's due process clause, which prohibits the government from punishing individuals accused of crime prior to being convicted. The Ninth Circuit has held that disclosing booking photos prior to conviction implicates these rights, so disclosing whole files would seem to as well. *Houston v.*

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Maricopa County, 116 F.4th 935 (9th Cir. 2024). Nevada law should be clarified that such records are subject to sealing and are confidential under the NPRA. If a defendant found guilty of a crime can seal records, then a subject never arrested should be able to seal records. The sealing statutes in NRS Chapter 179 should permit sealing of such records and contain a similar provision that they are confidential under the NPRA, even when not officially sealed.

Based on these findings, the PRTF recommends Nevada law be clarified to ensure investigative files are confidential.

Recommendation: Ensure open criminal cases are confidential and clarify Nevada law to recognize a privacy interest when records are subject to sealing.

An easy way to do so is through NRS Chapter 179A, which governs police records. Law enforcement agencies already rely on this chapter to protect investigative files. Two amendments would remove all doubt. First, NRS 179A.070, which is listed among the exemptions to the NPRA in 239.010(1), shall include a third subsection to read as follows:

"The records identified in this section are confidential, except as provided in this Chapter." Then, NRS 179A.100, which is a comprehensive statute that governs most instances when police records shall and may be disseminated, should be amended to include a new subsection (6), as follows:

> ***6. Investigative or intelligence information, reports of crime or other information concerning specific persons collected in the course of the enforcement of criminal laws must be disseminated by an agency of criminal justice, upon request, to any person, unless the agency of criminal justice provides an attestation under oath that such records relate to an active and ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution. If an agency of criminal justice disseminates records under this subsection, the agency of criminal justice may only redact the records pursuant to exemptions available under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239.***

The attestation requirement accounts for the risk, raised by the Transparency members, that a police agency would misrepresent the status of an investigation.

These amendments are consistent with existing law protecting Criminal Justice Information Systems (NRS Chapter 179A), grand jury proceedings (NRS 172.245), search warrant applications (NRS 179.045(4)), the privacy of victims through Marsy's Law (Art. of the Nevada constitution). These amendments are also consistent with Nevada law governing the disclosure of

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records in criminal cases (NRS 174.235). Federal law under the Privacy Act of 1974 is also consistent.

In general, forty-two states have protections for criminal investigative records. A summary is provided below. In Nevada, there is no blanket confidentiality rule for all criminal investigative records, but several statutes and doctrines create confidentiality for specific categories of criminal justice records. NRS Chapter 179A makes certain categories of criminal justice information confidential, and the common-law balancing test comes into play when records are not expressly exempt. The test weighs the privacy interest of individuals, including suspects, and officers. The courts have repeatedly held that law-enforcement investigative materials often implicate strong privacy concerns, and disclosure that risks unfairly stigmatizing individuals or compromising fairness is disfavored. Under these cases, courts have upheld confidentiality when disclosure would implicate the privacy rights of crime victims or accused persons, risk interference with investigations, or risk tainting criminal proceedings.

Alabama

Criminal investigative files are generally confidential and exempt from disclosure.

Alaska

Active criminal investigation records are confidential unless disclosure would not interfere with enforcement.

Arizona

Investigatory records may be withheld if release would harm an investigation, privacy, or law-enforcement interests.

California

Police investigatory records are broadly confidential under Government Code § 6254(f), with limited exceptions.

Colorado

Criminal justice records are largely discretionary for release, but many investigatory records may be withheld, especially for ongoing cases.

Connecticut

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Active investigative files are exempt until the case is closed; some info becomes public afterward.

Delaware

Law enforcement investigatory files are exempt and confidential.

Florida

Active criminal investigative and intelligence information is confidential until cases close (well-developed statutory framework).

Georgia

Active investigations are exempt; closed files may become public with exceptions.

Hawaii

Law enforcement records can be withheld if disclosure would frustrate law enforcement or endanger safety.

Idaho

Investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement or violate privacy.

Illinois

Criminal investigative records are exempt from FOIA unless release would not interfere with enforcement.

Indiana

Investigatory records of law-enforcement agencies may be withheld, especially if part of an ongoing case.

Kansas

Criminal investigation records are expressly confidential unless certain criteria for disclosure are met.

Kentucky

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Active criminal investigative files are exempt.

Louisiana

Criminal investigation records are confidential during active investigations.

Maryland

Investigatory records are exempt if release would interfere with enforcement or invade privacy.

Massachusetts

Investigatory materials compiled by law enforcement are confidential unless release would not jeopardize enforcement.

Michigan

Investigatory records are exempt if release would interfere with law enforcement or violate privacy.

Minnesota

Active investigative data are confidential; closed cases may be public with restrictions.

Missouri

Criminal investigative records are confidential while active; some may be released after matters are closed.

Nebraska

Investigatory records are exempt if release would interfere with enforcement or violate privacy.

New Hampshire

Investigatory records are exempt under RSA 91-A if disclosure would interfere with enforcement.

New Jersey

Criminal investigatory records are confidential except for limited information (GRC case law is strong here).

New Mexico

Law enforcement records in active investigations may be withheld.

New York

Law enforcement investigative records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement or create risk.

North Carolina

Investigatory records are confidential and not public.

North Dakota

Active criminal intelligence and investigative records are confidential.

Ohio

Records pertaining to ongoing investigations are exempt until they are closed.

Oklahoma

Investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement.

Oregon

Investigatory records are exempt if disclosure would interfere with enforcement or violate privacy.

Pennsylvania

Criminal investigative records are confidential under the Criminal History Record Information Act (CHRIA).

Rhode Island

Law enforcement investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement.

South Carolina

Investigatory records may be withheld while cases are active.

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Tennessee

Case files of ongoing criminal investigations are confidential.

Texas

Investigatory records may be withheld if release would interfere with law enforcement (very broad exception).

Utah

Active law-enforcement investigative records are classified as protected.

Virginia

Criminal investigative records are exempt unless the agency elects to release certain material.

Washington

Investigative records can be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement, invade privacy, or endanger safety.

West Virginia

Investigatory records may be withheld if release would interfere with enforcement.

Wisconsin

Investigatory records can be withheld based on safety, privacy, and enforcement concerns.

Wyoming

Investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would harm law-enforcement interests.

4.6 Standardized Fee Schedule

The NPRA allows each governmental entity to set its own fees, limited to the entity's actual cost. NRS 239.052. As a result, requesters face different charges from entity to entity for the same kind of request. Entities also lack a common benchmark for what counts as a reasonable or actual cost. AB 128 directs the Task Force to recommend "a standardized fee schedule."

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States around the country provide different models for creating a standardized fee schedule. Multiple states allow a single body to publish a fee schedule for all or most government entities. Other states allow each branch of government (executive, judicial, and legislative) to set its own schedule. In general, local government entities are permitted but not required to adopt a standardized fee schedule. The state legislatures may also set allowable fees or fee caps directly in statute.

Pennsylvania: The Office of Open Records is statutorily required to conduct a biannual review of fees charged under the Right-to-Know-Law, 65 P.S. §§ 67.101 *et seq*., *see* 65 P.S. § 67.1310(a)(8). The Office of Open Records sets duplication fees for all Commonwealth agencies and local agencies; however, the judiciary and legislature set their own fees. 65 P.S. § 67.1307(b)(1). Duplication fees must be reasonable and based on "prevailing fees for comparable duplication services provided by local business entities." 65 P.S. § 67.1307(b)(2). An agency's fees may differ from those on the Office of Open Records's fee schedule, provided that the fees are less than those permitted by the Office.

Texas: The Office of the Attorney General is required to adopt rules for use by each state government entity in determining charges for providing copies of public records. Tex. Gov. Code § 552.262(a). A government entity (other than a state agency) may determine its own fees but may not charge over 25% more than the amount established by the attorney general unless the entity requests an exemption. *Id*. The attorney general may grant an exemption for good cause. *Id.* § 552.262(c).

Hawaii: The director of the Office of Information Practices is statutorily required to "adopt rules that set forth the fees and other charges that may be imposed for searching, reviewing, or segregating disclosable records, as well as to provide for a waiver of such fees when the public interest would be served." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 92F-42 (13). The rules authorize state and county government entities to charge fees for searching for, reviewing, and segregating the record and any other lawful fees. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-19.[4] Agencies may charge fees up to their actual costs or the following fees: $2.50 per 15 minutes to search ($10/hour), $5 per 15 minutes to review and segregate ($20/hour), and the first $30 is waived. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-31.

Tennessee: The Office of Open Records Counsel is required to establish (and revise at least annually) a schedule of reasonable charges government entities may use as a guideline to charge for public records requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-604(a)(1) (2025). The schedule sets per page copying charges and permits actual out-of-pocket costs for flash drives or similar storage devices on which electronic copies are provided. *See* Schedule of Reasonable Charges, Office of Open

[4] These rules also allow an agency to require prepayment of 50% of the agency's estimated search, review, and segregation fees, plus 100% of the agency's estimate of other lawful fees, such as copying or mailing costs search, review, and segregation fees. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-19.

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Records Counsel, *available at https://www.comptroller.tn.gov/content/dam/cot/orc/documents/oorc/policies-and-guidelines/ScheduleofReasonableCharges.pdf (last visited Sept. 27,* 2026). *Id*. The schedule expressly permits labor charges after the first hour of labor reasonably *necessary* to produce the requested records, *i.e.*, the "labor threshold." *Id*. Notably, Tennessee law establishes a separate fee policy for frequent and multiple requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-604(a)(2) (2025). This schedule allows a government entity to aggregate requests made by a single requester or, in some instances, multiple requesters acting together. Reasonable Charges for Frequent and Multiple Requests, Office of Open Records Counsel, *available at* https://comptroller.tn.gov/content/dam/cot/orc/documents/oorc/policies-and-guidelines/Frequent_and_Multiple_Requests.pdf (last visited Sept. 27, 2026). Once a requester reaches an aggregation threshold (at least four requests within a calendar month), a government entity is no longer required to deduct the labor threshold set forth in the Schedule of Reasonable Charges or any other minimum charge per request threshold that would ordinarily be waived. *Id*.

Louisiana: The Commissioner of Administration sets a uniform fee schedule for state agencies providing copies of public records. La. Rev. Stat. § 39:241. Local government entities set and post their own reasonable fees. La. Rev. Stat. § 44:32.

Vermont: The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Administration, adopts a uniform schedule of public records charges for state agencies, including the amount that may be charged for staff time and other actual costs. 1 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 316(d) (2025). In addition to costs for photocopies, CDs, DVDs, and audio or video tapes, the schedule establishes the following fees:

1. For staff time involved in physically duplicating a record, $.33 per minute [$19.80/hour] after the first 30 minutes.
2. For senior-level staff time, and information technology specialists' time spent extracting data from databases, or performing similar tasks necessary to comply with a request to create a new public record, $.57 per minute [$34.20/hour].
3. For any other staff time for which cost can be charged and collected under this section, $.45 per minute [$27/hour].

See Uniform Charges Schedule, Vermont Secretary of State, *available at* https://sos.vermont.gov/vsara/manage/information-governance/compliance/uniform-charges-schedule (last visited Sept. 27, 2026). Each local government entity its own schedule after public hearing. 1 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 316(e) (2025).

A majority of states explicitly permit government agencies to charge for staff time spent searching for, reviewing, redacting, and making copies of records. *E.g.*, Tex. Gov. Code § 552.261(a) (fees for providing public records "shall be an amount that reasonably includes all

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costs related to reproducing the public information, including costs of materials, labor, and overhead"); D.C. Code § 2-532 (fees may be charged at an amount not to exceed the actual cost of searching for, reviewing, redacting, and making copies of records). However, a minority of states prohibit charging for staff time. *E.g.*, W. Va. Code § 29B-1-3(e) (prohibiting search or retrieval fees or reimbursement based on a man-hours); Ar. Code § 25-19-105(d)(3)(A)(i) (prohibiting fees for "existing agency personnel time associated with searching for, retrieving, reviewing, or copying the records"); In. Code § 5-14-3-8 (expressly excluding labor or overhead costs from "actual cost" subject to certain exceptions). Notably, Kentucky prohibits charging *noncommercial* requesters for staff time or search efforts in fulfilling their public records requests, but staff time is permissible for commercial requesters. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 61.874(3), (4).

Additionally, states around the country recognize that commercial and/or news media use of public records are different from other categories of use. Those states allow government entities to address such requests in ways unique from other individual requesters. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 10(d)(ix) (defining a "commercial purpose" as "the sale or resale of any portion of the public record or the use of information from the public record to advance the requester's strategic business interests in a manner that the requester can reasonably expect to make a profit," and excluding "gathering or reporting news or gathering information to promote citizen oversight or further the understanding of the operation or activities of government or for academic, scientific, journalistic or public research or education"); Tenn. Code § 10-7-506 (2025) (defining a "record that has commercial value" to mean a "record requested for any purpose other than: (A) A non-business use by an individual; and (B) A news gathering use by the news media"); Tex. Gov. Code § 552.275(m)(2) (defining "News medium" to include "a newspaper, magazine or periodical, a book publisher, a news agency, a wire service, an FCC-licensed radio or television station or a network of such stations, a cable, satellite, or other transmission system or carrier or channel... or an audio or audiovisual production company or Internet company ... that disseminates news or information to the public by any means...).

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to require a single, uniform schedule of fees that every governmental entity in Nevada may use when fulfilling public records requests to expressly include the cost of searching, reviewing, redacting, and producing. The Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson should be tasked with adopting the schedule, publishing it online, and reviewing it at least once a year.

The Task Force recommends the delegated approach because a schedule set by rule can keep up with real costs without legislation each session. The Task Force recommends that the statute:

1. **Designate the body and set a review cycle.** Direct Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson to adopt the schedule after public notice and comment, review it at least annually, and publish the schedule online.

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2. **Cover reproduction costs.** Set reasonable per-unit charges for the hard costs of reproduction: standard and oversized paper copies, color copies, electronic storage media (flash drives, CDs, DVDs), and postage or shipping.
3. **Cover staff time, subject to a one-hour threshold.** Set a rate (10 or 15-minute increments) for staff time spent locating, retrieving, reviewing, redacting and copying records. The rate should be based on the lowest-paid employee qualified to do the work.
    a. No staff-time charge may be assessed until the staff time on a request exceeds one hour.
    b. Government entities should be permitted to aggregate frequent requests from the same requester, or from requesters acting together, into one for fee purposes.
4. **Make the schedule a ceiling.** A state entity may charge less than the schedule or waive fees but may not charge more. Local government entities may request exemption from the state uniform schedule provided they do not charge over 25% more than the amount established by the state uniform schedule. The Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson may approve an exemption for good cause shown.
5. **Prohibit certain charges.** No fee may be charged for:
    a. inspecting records; or
    b. deciding whether a record or part of a record is confidential.
6. **Provide for estimates and waivers.** Require a written, itemized estimate before any charge above a set amount is incurred. Authorize waivers or reductions when disclosure primarily benefits the public.

Given the specific restrictions on staff time, including the one-hour threshold and capped hourly rate, this recommendation avoids the ambiguity of the "extraordinary use" language in the now-repealed NRS 239.055. Additionally, this recommendation fulfills government entities desire to avoid fee disputes with predictable, standardized fees.

4.7 Protections Against Retaliatory Litigation

There are sufficient protections for requestors in Nevada law, such as anti-SLAPP that protect against abusive or retaliatory legal action.

Recommend measures to protect government entities from abusive or retaliatory records requests and associated litigation.

5. Implementation Considerations

Discuss how recommendations can be enacted.

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Include:

- Legislative changes required
- Administrative actions
- Investments in technology, staffing, training, etc.
- Ongoing oversight

7. Conclusion

Summarize the Task Force recommendations and potential impact.

8. Appendix

Include supporting materials such as:

- Meeting agendas and minutes
- Presentations, legal references, etc.
- Comparative analysis with other states

DRAFT

STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Seventh Meeting: October 19, 2026

Supporting Materials

GRANICUS

2025

Public Record Complexity Benchmark Report



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Introduction

Public records have become a frontline issue in 2025. Once considered a routine administrative task, they now sit at the intersection of transparency, technology, and evolving public expectations. This year's Public Records Complexity Benchmark reveals a dramatic surge in both the volume and complexity of public records requests — with **request volume up 161%** and the **overall complexity index rising 72%** since 2018.

This increase is not just quantitative — it may also reflect broader societal and institutional shifts. Rising civic engagement, increased media and commercial interest in government data, and the growing use of digital communication platforms have all contributed to a more complex public records environment. Additionally, new public sector initiatives aimed at improving government efficiency and data accessibility have introduced new types of records and processes, prompting a wave of inquiries that are more nuanced and technically demanding.

The establishment in 2025 of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) has further complicated the landscape, triggering a wave of FOIA inquiries, lawsuits, and watchdog investigations at all levels of government. These inquiries are not only increasing in volume but also in complexity, as agencies grapple with sensitive data, privacy protections, and evolving legal interpretations.

The Public Records Complexity Benchmark tracks eight key metrics — grouped into **records markers and activity markers** — that quantify the operational impact of these changes. Notable increases include a **438% rise in file sizes, 173% growth in video files, and a 31% increase in clarification emails.** These trends reflect the expanding scope of public records, the proliferation of multimedia content, and possibly the growing influence of AI-powered requests and automation.

Beyond the numbers, the report captures a shift in public behavior. Requesters are more informed, more engaged, and increasingly view public records as a tool for transparency and accountability. Agencies are responding to a wider range of inquiries from residents, journalists, businesses, attorneys, and other governments, often involving sensitive data and complex legal considerations.

This is more than a report. It's a call to action. Agencies still relying on manual processes must invest in smarter tools, streamlined workflows, and proactive strategies to meet the demands of today — and prepare for tomorrow. The complexity is real, but so is the opportunity to modernize and lead with transparency, efficiency, and trust.

QUANTIFYING COMPLEXITY IN PUBLIC RECORDS

As the leading provider of cloud-based workflow automation for government agencies, Granicus is uniquely positioned to deliver actionable insights into the public records landscape — much like how NASDAQ tracks market trends or the ADP Jobs Report monitors employment shifts.

Traditionally, the public records industry has relied heavily on annual request volume to gauge workload. But volume alone doesn't tell the full story. Not all requests are created equal. Simple requests — like those for arrest records — often arrive alongside more complex ones involving large volumes of responsive documents or oversized files such as video footage.

Some requests require clarification to narrow their scope, triggering multiple rounds of communication and review. These interactions add layers of complexity and extend the time needed to fulfill each request.

This report captures those nuances. It reflects the operational realities faced by records managers today — from handling diverse file types to managing multi-step workflows across departments.

> "The landscape of public records has shifted dramatically. What used to be a manageable stream of requests has evolved into a complex web of formats, platforms, and expectations. From video files and emails to AI-generated content, records managers are navigating unprecedented challenges. Without automation and smart workflows, the risk of burnout and non-compliance grows exponentially."
>
> **— Megan Asikainen, Director Product Management, Granicus**

To build the Public Records Complexity Index, Granicus analyzed anonymized data from approximately 240 representative agencies — spanning state, county, and city governments — selected for their high variability across key metrics. This data is volume-adjusted and tracked quarterly to reveal meaningful trends.

The Complexity Index offers a statistically grounded view of how public records operations are evolving. It helps agencies understand the mechanics of request processing, assess the impact of major events, forecast future demands, and justify investments in technology and staffing.

Network of 900+ public records clients

30+ years of experience in the government space

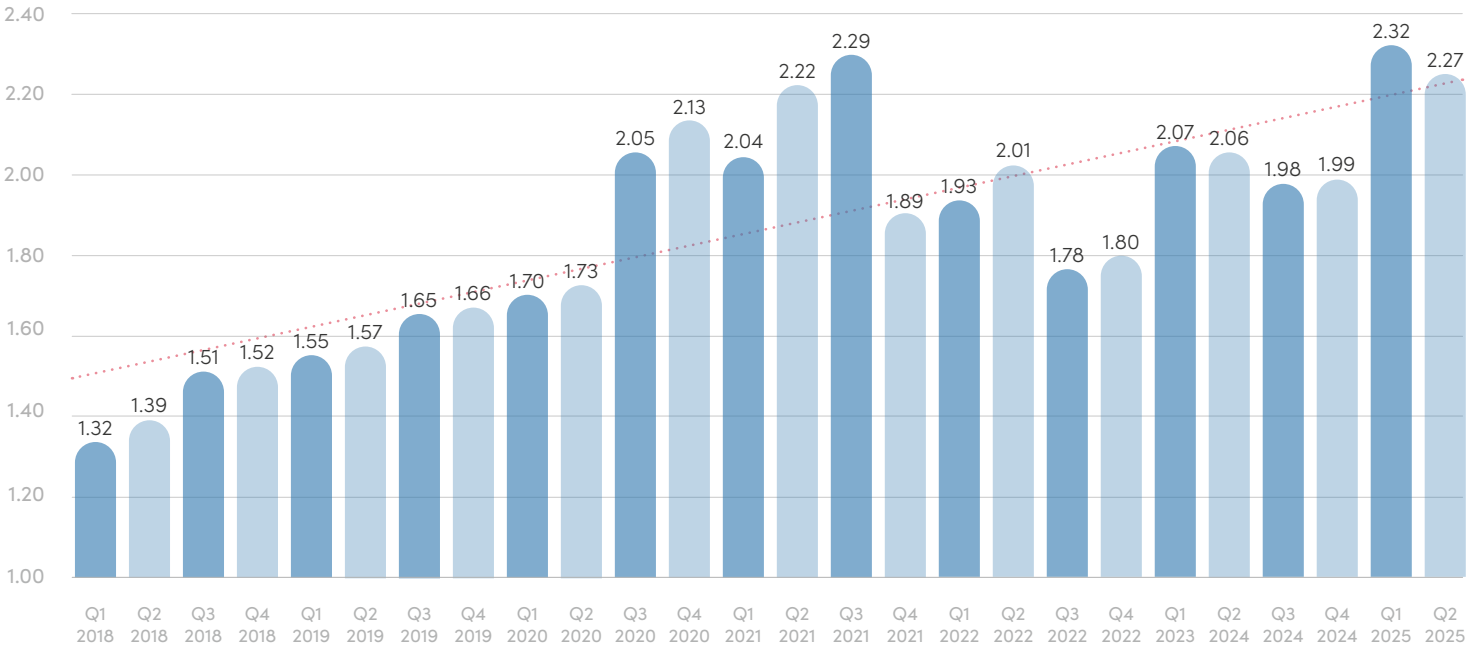
Serving 6,000+ federal, state & local governments around the world

Assists 500K employees across all 50 states (500+ state departments), as well as **400+ federal cabinet-level government agencies** (58 defense partners)

HISTORICAL TREND

The Public Records Complexity Report — Public Records Complexity Quantified

The Public Records Complexity Index



The Public Records Complexity Index - Up 72% since 2018

TRACKING THE EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS COMPLEXITY

Since 2018, the complexity of public records management has undergone a profound transformation. What began as a gradual shift has accelerated into a full-scale operational challenge for agencies nationwide. **The Public Records Complexity Index, now up 72%,** reflects this steady climb — driven by expanding data formats, rising request volumes, and increasingly intricate workflows.

Granicus has developed a robust methodology to quantify this evolution. By analyzing anonymized data from nearly 500 public records customers and narrowing the focus to 240 agencies with high variability across key metrics, we've created a representative snapshot of the most common experiences in the field.

These agencies — comprising 25% state, 20% county, and 55% city organizations — provide a statistically significant foundation for understanding how complexity is growing. The data is adjusted for volume and tracked quarterly, offering a dynamic view of how operational burdens shift over time.

By examining the dimensions of complexity through both records markers and activity markers, the report reveals how agencies are adapting — or struggling — in the face of mounting demands. These insights are designed to support strategic decisions around staffing, budgeting, and technology investments.



Metrics Definitions

UNDERSTANDING THE DRIVERS OF COMPLEXITY

At its core, complexity refers to the degree of intricacy or interconnectedness within a system. In the context of public records, complexity arises from three primary dimensions:



Scale
The volume of elements involved in processing requests.



Diversity
The range of formats and types of records.



Connectivity
The number of interactions and dependencies required to complete a request.

These dimensions are shaped by a variety of external and internal forces:

- **Legislative Shifts:** New laws and mandates introduce updated release schedules, exemptions, and reporting requirements. They also expand the definition of responsive records — including police personnel files, bodycam footage, and legislative communications.
- **Technological Advancements:** The transition from paper to digital formats has added complexity. Agencies now manage emails, text messages, social media posts, AI-generated content, chatbot interactions, drone footage, and self-destructing messages.
- **Societal and Environmental Factors:** Events like government and police reform movements, the shift to remote work, public sector staffing changes, cyberattacks, extreme weather, and election-related uncertainty all contribute to rising complexity.

To capture the operational impact of these drivers, Granicus tracks eight key metrics — grouped into two categories:

RECORDS MARKERS

These indicators reflect the complexity of the records themselves:

Quantity of Response Documents: Measures the number of individual documents provided to requesters. More documents mean more steps — from uploading and reviewing to redacting and releasing.

File Size of Response Documents: Assesses the total size (in megabytes) of all files sent. Larger files often contain multimedia elements that require more time and effort to process.

Video Files: Tracks the number of video files (.mp4, .avi, .mov) involved in requests. These files are large, time-consuming to redact, and often require specialized tools.

OCR Processed Images & PDFs: Counts scanned documents and PDFs that require optical character recognition (OCR) to become searchable. These files often originate from paper records and add complexity to digital workflows.

ACTIVITY MARKERS

These metrics measure the human effort required to fulfill requests:

Average User Interactions: Indicates how many staff members are involved in processing a request. More touchpoints mean more coordination and complexity.

Clarification Emails Generated: Reflects the number of back-and-forth communications needed to clarify vague or broad requests. These interactions extend processing time and increase workload.

Total Time Spent: Captures the cumulative hours required to complete requests. This metric is influenced by all other factors — from file volume and format to staffing and workflow efficiency.

Together, these benchmarks form the foundation of the Public Records Complexity Index, offering agencies a data-driven lens to evaluate performance, anticipate future demands, and guide strategic investments.

REQUEST VOLUME

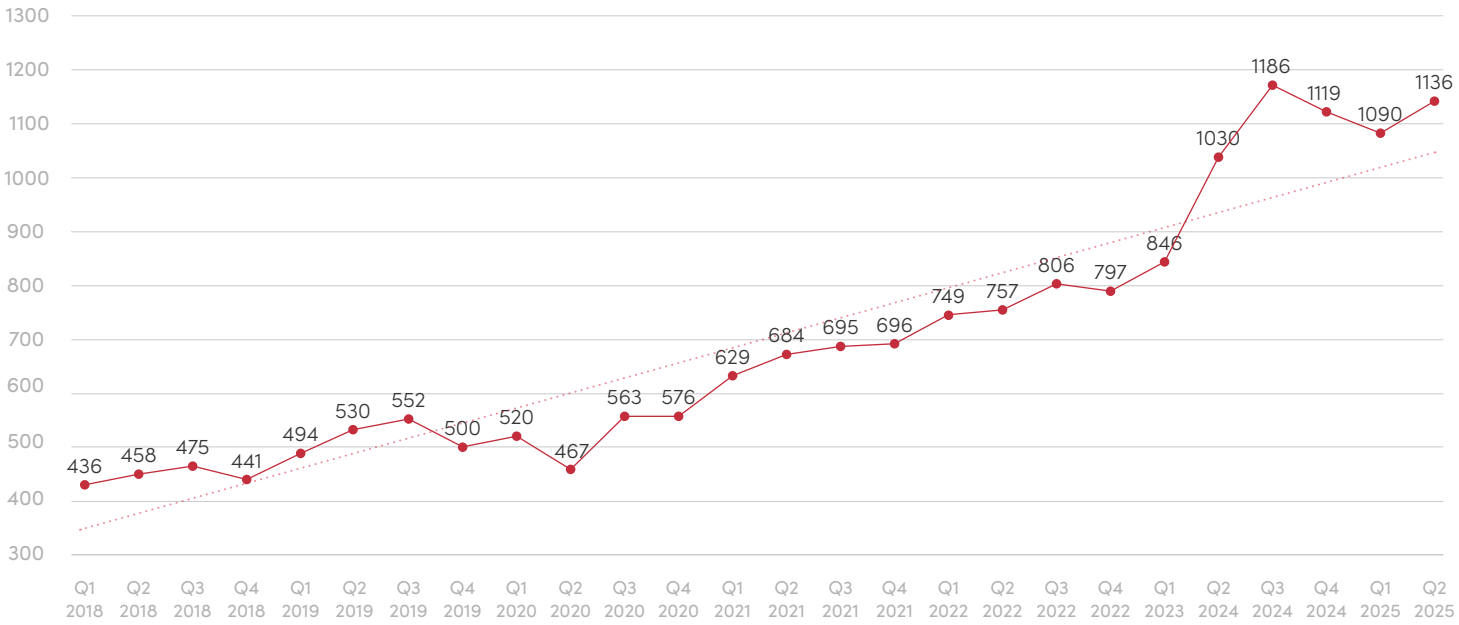
Request volume remains one of the most widely used indicators of public records workload — typically tracked by the number of requests received monthly or annually. In this report, we define **Request Volume** as the total number of requests submitted to member agencies.

While volume varies significantly across jurisdictions, the trend is unmistakable: requests are increasing. Large agencies — such as populous state, county, or city governments — may receive anywhere from 4,000 to 15,000 requests per year. Smaller municipalities might see fewer than 100 annually. But regardless of size, agencies are experiencing a steady rise in demand.

High-profile events — including officer-involved incidents, election controversies, or major policy shifts — often trigger surges in public records activity. These spikes can persist for months as journalists, citizens, advocacy groups, and other agencies seek clarity and accountability.

The **161% increase in request volume since 2018** reflects more than just heightened public interest. It signals a broader shift in how the public engages with government data — using records not just for information, but as a tool for oversight, transparency, and civic participation.

Request Volume - Average Per Quarter



Request Volume - Up 161% since 2018

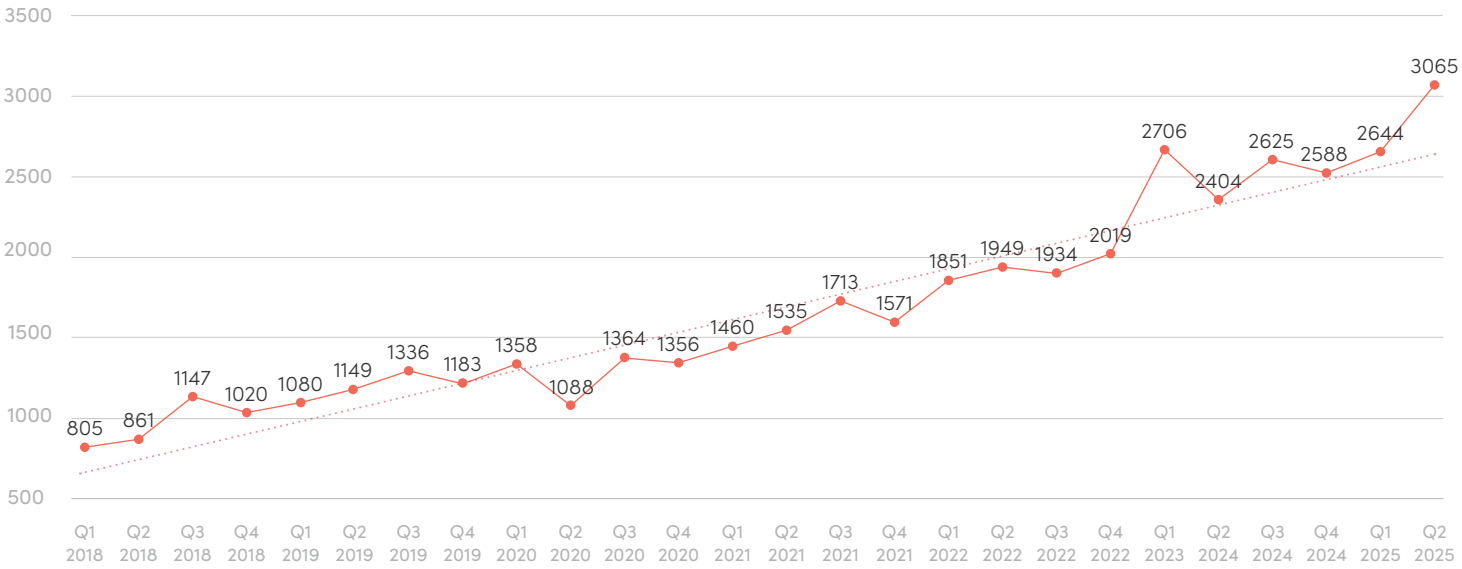
Records Markers

The Records Markers category focuses on the characteristics of the records themselves — offering insight into how the nature of public records contributes to operational complexity. These markers help quantify the scale, diversity, and technical demands of the files agencies must process.

QUANTITY OF RESPONSE DOCUMENTS (COUNT) The quantity of response documents metric is a count of individual documents provided to requesters, averaged by volume.

This metric captures the average number of individual documents provided in response to public records requests. Each additional document adds to the workload — requiring upload, review, potential redaction, and final release. The more documents involved, the more intricate the processing becomes.

Quantity of Response Documents

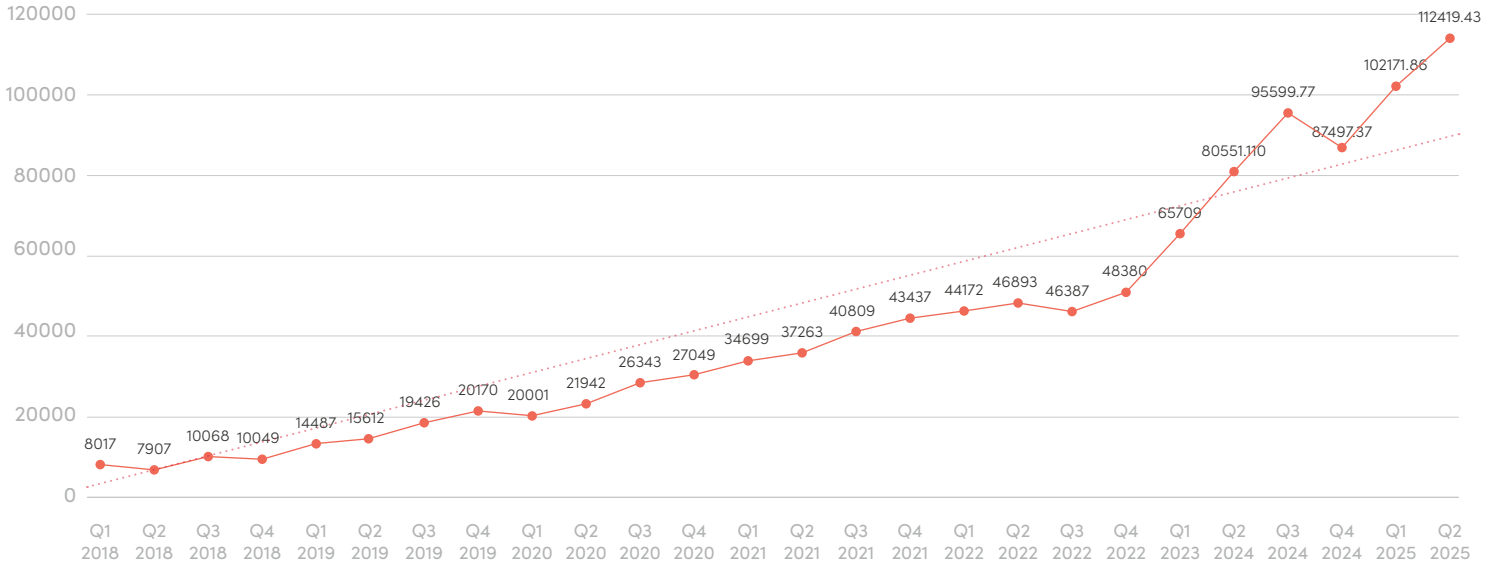


Quantity of Response Documents (count) - Up 46% since 2018

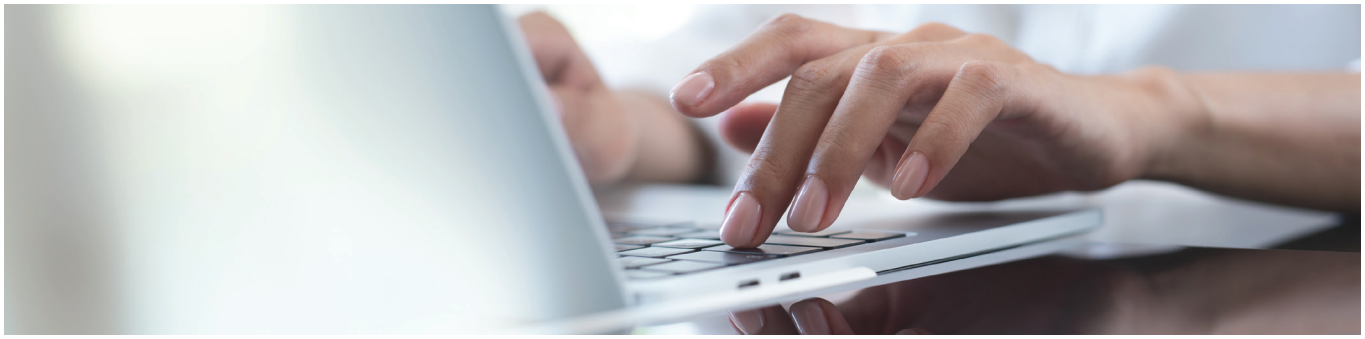
FILE SIZE OF RESPONSE DOCUMENTS (MB) Measures the scale of complexity as the total size — in megabytes — of all documents sent to requesters.

Measured in megabytes, this metric reflects the total size of all response files. Larger files often contain multimedia elements — such as images, audio, or video — that require more time and effort to review and redact. File size is a key indicator of processing intensity.

File Size of Response Documents



File Size of Response Documents (MB) - Up 438% since 2018

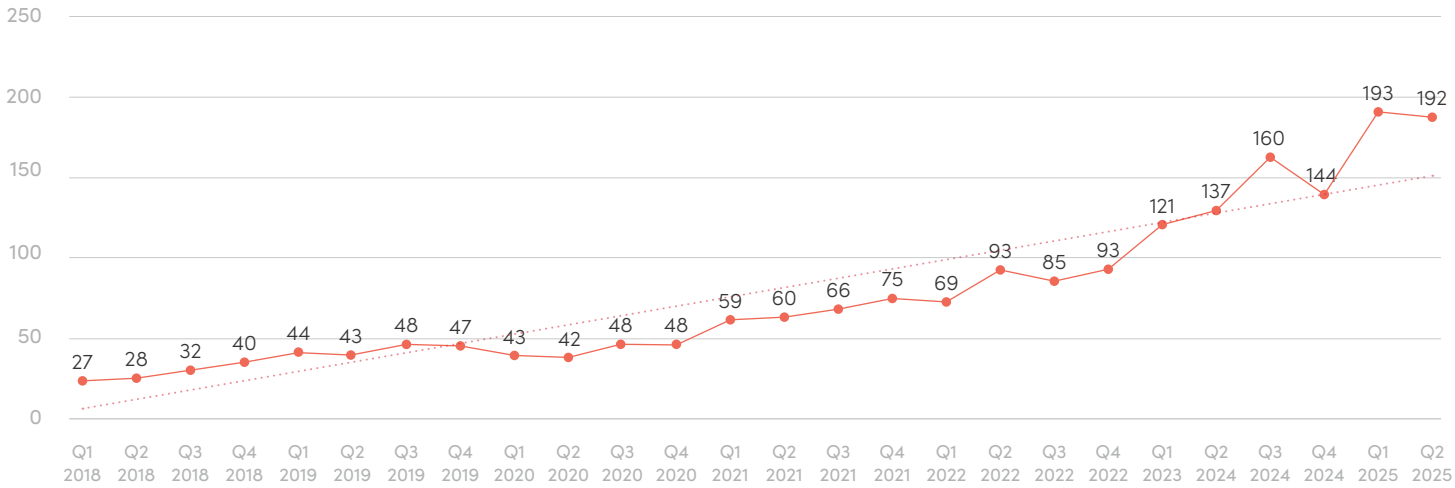


FILE TYPE GROUP: VIDEO FILES (COUNT) Measures both the complexity scale and diversity as the count of all video files inside the public records request management system (identified by file extension such as .mp4, .avi, and .mov).

This marker tracks the number of video files (.mp4, .avi, .mov) included in public records requests. Video files are among the most complex to manage — due to their size, upload/download times, and the specialized redaction required to obscure sensitive visuals (like faces, license plates, laptops) and corresponding audio.

Using AI-enabled software to automatically identify these elements in the video/audio timeline is a new way to reduce some of the complexity in video/audio redaction. However, whether using sophisticated AI tools — such as those available from Granicus in partnership with Veritone (VERI) — or manual methods of redaction, complexity increases the more video files an agency must process for public records requests.

Video Files in Responses

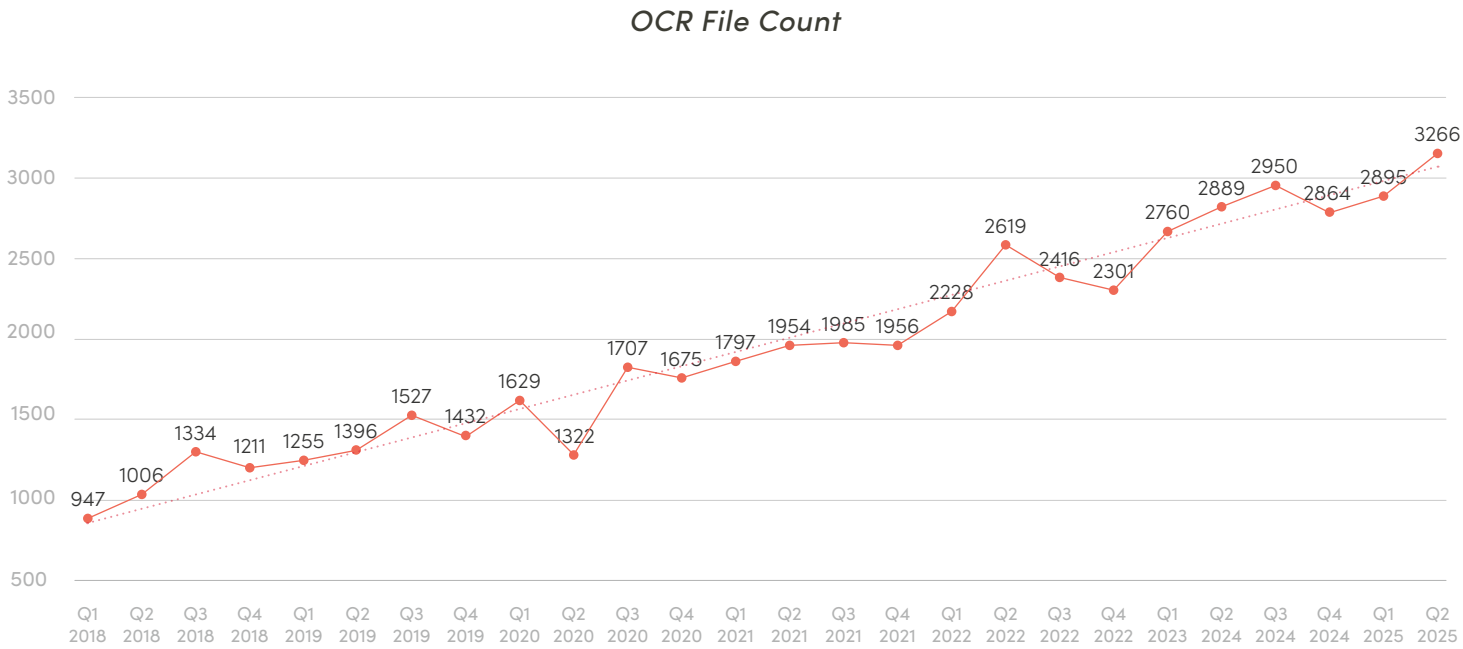


Video Files (count) - Up 173% since 2018

FILE TYPE GROUP: OCR PROCESSED IMAGES & PDFs (COUNT)

Measures both the complexity scale and diversity as the count of all OCR scanned documents and PDFs processed by the Granicus OCR robot.

This metric counts scanned documents and PDFs that require Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to become searchable. These files often originate from paper records and must be converted to machine-readable formats before review and release — adding another layer of technical effort.



OCR Processed Images & PDFs (count) - Up 32% since 2018

Learn more about OCR here: https://granicus.com/wp-content/uploads/Infographic-OCR-Explained-GovQA.pdf

Activities Markers

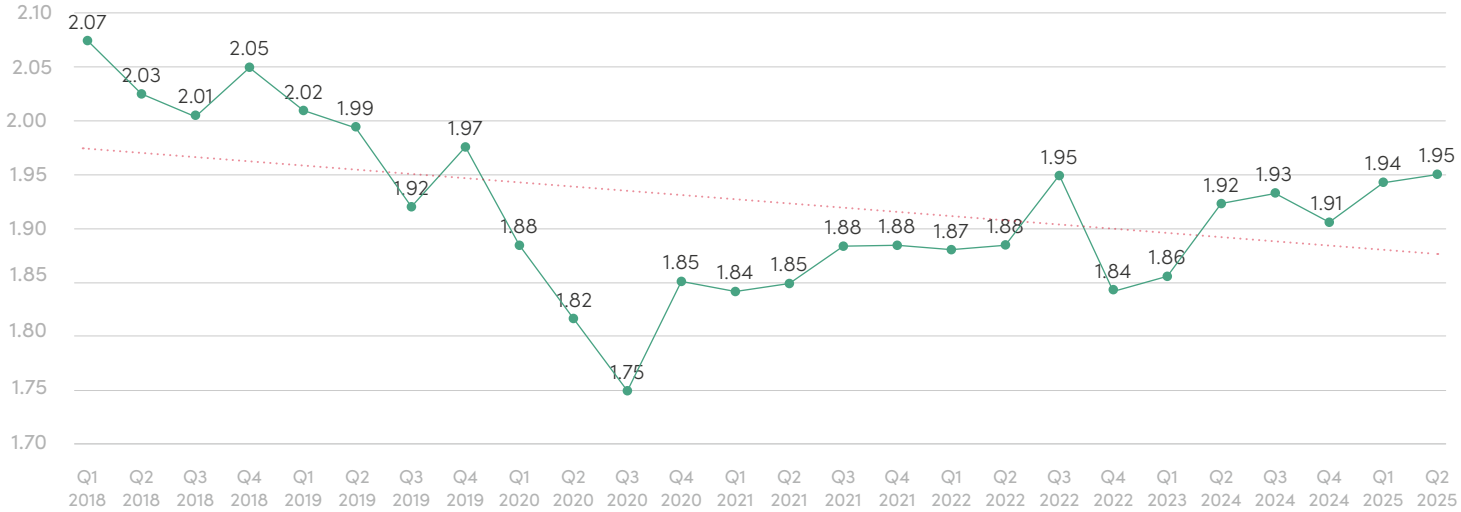
AVERAGE USER INTERACTIONS (COUNT) Measures connectivity-induced complexity as the average number of staff involved in a request.

This metric reflects the number of staff members involved in fulfilling a request, measured by unique user IDs. A request handled by a single person is relatively straightforward. But when multiple individuals — including records managers, legal teams, and reviewers — are involved, the complexity increases significantly.

Each additional touchpoint introduces coordination challenges, review cycles, and potential delays. Requests can range from solo efforts to multi-department collaborations involving eight or more people.

(Note: While interactions declined overall, recent trends suggest a rebound — possibly due to broader, multi-departmental requests.)

Average User Interactions



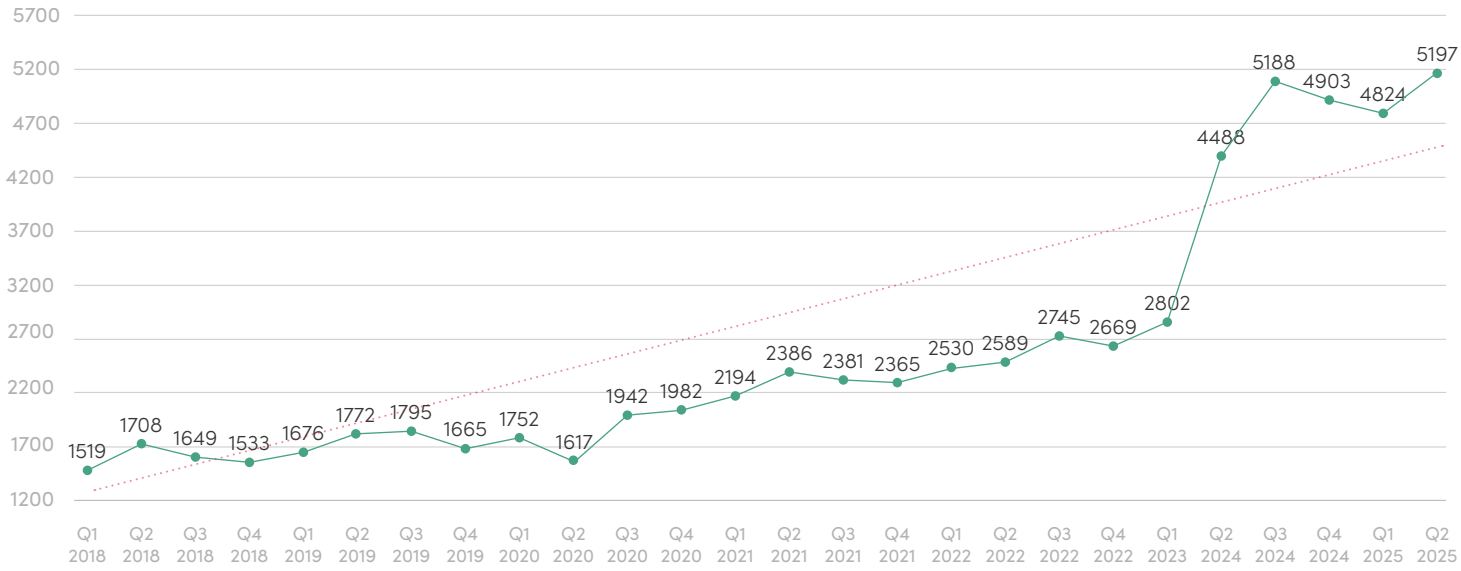
Average User Interactions (count) - Down 64% since 2018

CLARIFICATION EMAILS GENERATED (COUNT) Measures complexity as connectivity by counting the number of clarification emails generated between requesters and those managing requests.

This metric tracks the number of clarification emails exchanged between requesters and agency staff. As public awareness of records access grows, more first-time requesters are entering the system — often with vague or overly broad inquiries.

Clarification emails help narrow the scope, but they also add time and complexity. Even with automated templates and merge tags, each exchange represents an additional step in the fulfillment process.

Clarification Emails



Clarification Emails (count) - Up 31% since 2018

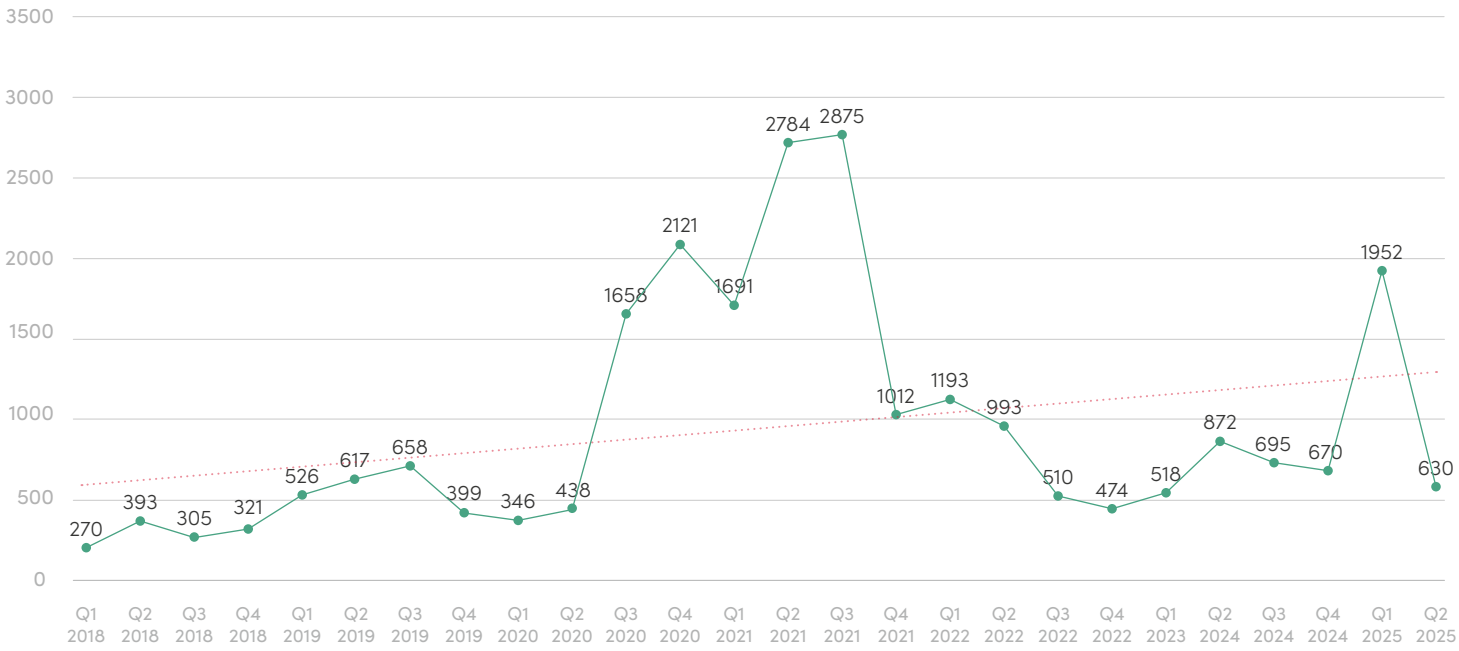
TOTAL TIME SPENT (HOURS) Measures the scale of complexity as the number of hours spent processing requests.

This benchmark measures the cumulative hours required to complete requests. It's influenced by every other factor — from the number and size of files to the format (e.g., video, OCR) and the number of people involved.

Requests that require clarification, involve multimedia content, or span multiple departments take longer to process. Even with automation, the time commitment remains a key indicator of operational strain.

Together, these activity markers reveal the behind-the-scenes effort required to meet rising public expectations. They underscore the need for smarter workflows, better collaboration tools, and automation to reduce staff burden and improve responsiveness.

Total Time in Hours



Total Time Spent (hours) - Down 10% since 2018

Conclusion

MODERN GOVERNMENT CAN TURN COMPLEXITY INTO OPPORTUNITY

The rising complexity of public records isn't just a challenge — it's a catalyst for transformation. Agencies that embrace modern technology and streamlined processes can shift from reactive to proactive, unlocking new efficiencies and improving service delivery.

Granicus offers a suite of solutions designed to meet this moment:

- **Predictive Deflection Tools:** Empower requesters to self-serve, reducing staff workload and request volume.
- **Smart Intake & Response Templates:** Minimize back-and-forth communication and accelerate fulfillment.
- **AI-Powered Video Redaction:** Cut processing time by up to 90%, reducing risk and freeing up staff resources.
- **Bulk Actions & Automation:** Handle large volumes of documents with ease, eliminating repetitive tasks.
- **Centralized Workflows:** Improve collaboration across departments and reduce total time spent.
- **Email Request Automation:** Convert massive .pst files into clean, searchable, and redactable formats.
- **Large File Optimization:** Enable staff to continue working while files are processed in the background.

Public records are more than a compliance obligation — they're a powerful tool for civic engagement. When agencies modernize their approach, they not only meet legal requirements but also build trust, transparency, and public confidence.

ABOUT PUBLIC RECORDS

Every U.S. state has its own open records law, modeled in part on the federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). While the names and specific provisions vary, the core principle remains consistent: governments must make public records accessible to citizens, journalists, and other agencies within a defined timeframe.

These laws also include exemptions — protecting sensitive information such as personal identifiers (e.g., Social Security numbers), medical data, and other privacy-related content. Agencies are required to redact this information before releasing records, adding another layer of complexity to the process.

Public records laws are designed to promote transparency, accountability, and civic engagement. They empower individuals to understand how decisions are made, how resources are allocated, and how public institutions operate. But as the volume and variety of records grow — and as public expectations evolve — agencies must modernize their approach to stay compliant and responsive.

ABOUT GRANICUS

Granicus is the leading provider of cloud-based public records automated workflow software for state, county, and city governments. Our customers use our software to more easily process and manage public records requests from residents, the media, attorneys, businesses, and other government offices, ensuring secure intake, control, and timely release of responsive records in compliance with the law. One hundred percent government focused for more than 30 years, Granicus has the largest public records customer base in the industry — with 110+ of the top 300 U.S. cities; 45% of top U.S. counties; and 80+ state agencies.

Granicus is here to help

Our public records experts are available to walk you through these metrics and trends one-on-one. Discover how complexity may be impacting your agency — and explore actionable strategies to improve responsiveness, reduce risk, and lead with best-in-government automation.

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Public Records as a Public Service

From fulfillment to sensemaking: designing for transparency, risk, cost and trust

Alex Pettit, Senior Solutions Consultant | Granicus | September 2026

Cover Letter by Cameron Chadsey, Strategic Consultant & Enterprise Accounts Lead (AZ, NV & NM)

Working thesis: A public records request is often a proxy for a question: "What am I trying to understand about government?" It is not a single administrative transaction. It is an enterprise service journey that begins when information is created and ends when responsive records are delivered, a lawful denial is understood or a dispute is resolved. A mature model should also learn from completed requests so government can answer recurring questions more quickly, connect related information and help the next person make sense of what is already public.

Risk posture: Transparency is not a risk to eliminate, it is a fundamental function of our government. The risks are delay, inconsistency, privacy failure, security exposure, uncontrolled cost, avoidable litigation and loss of trust. Those risks can be transferred only in part, avoided only in part and never reduced to zero. The practical strategy is mitigation: better records stewardship, enforceable retention and archival practices, clearer policy, reusable releases, measurable workflow, neutral dispute resolution and carefully governed automation.

Granicus thought leadership. This document is not legal advice and does not recommend a specific technology product.

Cover Letter:

As Nevada's Public Records Task Force works toward its recommendations to the Legislature, we wanted to share several resources that we hope may provide useful context as you consider the issues currently before the Task Force.

Granicus supports one of the largest public records management communities in the country, with more than 900 public records customers across state and local government: including 80+ state agencies, more than 110 of the 300 largest U.S. cities, and approximately 45% of the nation's largest counties. Through that community, we have the opportunity to learn from public records professionals working through many of the same questions Nevada is considering today - across jurisdictions of very different sizes, structures, laws, and operating environments.

One of the clearest lessons we've learned through this experience is that request volume alone does not tell the full story. Our Public Records Complexity Benchmark Report was developed to better understand the changing demands of public records work using anonymized operational data from agencies across the country. Since 2018, the data shows a 161% increase in request volume and a 72% increase in overall complexity, alongside a 438% increase in responsive file sizes, 173% growth in video files, and 31% increase in clarification emails. Those trends point to a broader challenge. The burden associated with a request increasingly depends not simply on how many requests an agency receives, but on the types and volume of records involved, redaction requirements, legal review, coordination across departments, communication with requesters, and the growing variety of digital records government creates and maintains.

Across the nation, our work has afforded us the opportunity to observe different approaches to many of the questions Nevada is considering today: how to meaningfully measure public records performance, how to understand administrative burden, how to improve consistency without diminishing the authority of individual public bodies, and how to make information more accessible to the public. That experience has also raised a broader question: Can public records programs evolve beyond processing individual requests toward making public information easier to find and understand in the first place? The accompanying discussion paper, *Public Records as a Public Service: From Fulfillment to Sensemaking*, explores that question and several others relevant to Nevada's current work. It considers approaches to statewide measurement, administrative and redaction burden, fee methodology, dispute resolution, proactive disclosure, reuse of previously released information, shared terminology and governance, and the responsible use of emerging technologies - while preserving the legal authority of the agencies and records professionals responsible for disclosure decisions.

We recognize that the Task Force is considering policy, governance, transparency, and operational questions - not conducting a technology-selection process. We are sharing these materials in that same spirit. We do not presume to have Nevada's answers. Rather, we hope that what we have learned from public records professionals and governments confronting many of these same challenges can provide useful perspective as Nevada develops its recommendations. If these materials raise questions or there are areas where additional context would be useful, we will welcome the opportunity to share more of what we are seeing, provide additional research or examples from other jurisdictions, or simply participate in the conversation.

Thank you for your work on behalf of Nevada and for the opportunity to contribute to this effort.

Executive Summary

Public records laws begin with a simple democratic premise: government exists to serve the needs of the people and the people insist on remaining informed so that they may maintain control over the instruments that they have created. The operating reality is no longer as simple as providing a paper file. A modern request can touch email, collaboration tools, text messages, social media, body-worn camera video, cloud storage, line-of-business systems, generative AI prompts and outputs, scanned files and sometimes even records held by contractors. Depending on governing law and context, newer forms of machine-generated content can create the same questions of custody, retention and disclosure as older forms of communication. A request may require multiple custodians, legal review, redaction, fee decisions and repeated communication throughout the release process.

The proliferation of technology has grown the workload in scale and complexity. Granicus' 2025 Public Records Complexity Benchmark reports request volume up 161% and its overall complexity index up 72% since 2018 among the agencies in its dataset. File sizes increased 438%, video files 173%, and clarification emails 31%. The same benchmark reports total time spent down 10%, suggesting that process and automation can offset some burden even as the work becomes harder, although the report does not isolate the cause of that decline.

Across the country the policy conversation is shifting beyond a binary choice between transparency and administrative burden. Public records administration is also an exercise in risk management. Government can avoid some preventable demand through proactive disclosure, transfer some processing through vendors or shared services and accept that a residual amount of difficult work will always remain. The dominant strategy, however, should be mitigation: reduce the probability and impact of failure without reducing the right of access.

A second opportunity is to stop treating every request as a snowflake. The federal FOIA framework already recognizes that different words can point to substantially the same records. Its proactive-disclosure rule applies when released records have become, or are likely to become, the subject of later requests for substantially the same records, and U.S. Department of Justice guidance tells federal agencies to look for requests involving the same or similar records. The design implication is broader than exact duplicate detection. A modern intake layer can use semantic similarity, sometimes described informally as fuzzy matching, to recognize that differently worded questions may seek the same record set or overlap substantially. The unit of reuse should be the information sought, not the wording of the request. The system can then offer prior releases, related requests or a narrower path without extinguishing the requester's right to proceed.

This paper proposes a public records semantic commons: a federated discovery and relationship layer over prior releases, open data, request logs, records indexes and other already-public information. The records remain with their lawful custodians. The commons provides a shared minimum vocabulary, metadata and relationship model so information described differently by separate agencies or source systems can still be discovered together. It does not redefine statutory terms such as "public record" or "exemption." Rather, it connects subjects, programs, records series, entities, dates, source-system labels, prior requests and releases while preserving provenance and the original authoritative record. A resident, journalist, policy advocate, business or agency employee could ask a question in ordinary language, discover what government has already released and create a new request only when existing information is insufficient.

Artificial intelligence can strengthen that model, but its role should be bounded. AI can help find prior releases, route a request, identify similar records requests or disputes, summarize public material, suggest clarification and help a Public Records Advocate or records officer research a question. An optional context layer could also surface current legislation, public meeting material, official government announcements and cited external reporting that may help a requester or records officer understand why a topic is appearing now. Official sources should be preferred where available, and external context should be visibly separated from the official records environment. AI should never use outside context to infer a requester's motive, alter scope, change fees or make a disclosure decision. It should not make final exemption decisions, determine a fee waiver, label a requester abusive or replace the human official accountable for a legal decision.

Nevada is a timely case study. Its Legislature considered an independent Public Records Ombudsman in 2025, removed those provisions by amendment and instead created a Public Records Task Force to study exemptions, broad requests, redaction burden, requester costs, dispute resolution, fees, data collection and related issues. The Task Force report is due October 31, 2026. Nevada therefore has an unusual opportunity to address not only how disputes are resolved, but how the entire public records service should learn and improve over time.

Architectural intent: Risk mitigation is how the operating model protects transparency; sensemaking is why the model exists. A mature public records model does not ask only, "Did we close the request?" It also asks, "Did the requester get what they were trying to understand, what did this request teach us and can the next person find the answer without starting over?"

1. Public Records as an Enterprise Service and a Risk-Management Problem

Public records administration is usually described in legal and operational terms. It is also a risk-management discipline. A request creates exposure across legal compliance, privacy, security, cost, staff capacity, litigation and public trust. The central management question is not whether those risks can be eliminated. They cannot. The question is how government chooses to respond to them.

Risk response	What it means in public records	Practical implication
Avoid	Reduce preventable demand or prevent the failure before it exists. This does not mean avoiding access.	Publish high-demand records, govern records upstream, prevent use of unmanaged channels and make existing public information easy to find.
Transfer	Move selected processing, hosting, redaction or specialist work to another capable party.	Shared services, vendors and insurance can transfer work or some financial exposure, but statutory accountability generally remains with government.
Mitigate	Reduce the likelihood or impact of delay, error, inconsistent treatment, privacy failure and litigation.	Standard workflow, enforced records retention and archival requirements, common fee rules, shared minimum metadata, automation, training, reuse, neutral dispute resolution, auditability and human oversight.
Accept	Recognize that some cost, difficult cases, adversarial scrutiny and litigation are inherent in transparent government operations.	Budget for residual risk, define escalation paths and do not distort ordinary service design around the rarest or most adversarial request.

Recommended posture: Mitigation should be the default. Avoid preventable work through lawful proactive disclosure and sound records stewardship, transfer commoditized tasks when sensible and accept residual risk, but design the operating model primarily to reduce friction, inconsistency, exposure and cost without reducing access.

Sensemaking is the architectural "why." Risk management describes how government makes the public records function sustainable, but the purpose is not efficient document production for its own sake. The purpose is to help a person understand what government knows or did, while preserving lawful custody, privacy, confidentiality, security and accountable human judgment.

2. The Current-State Journey: One Question, Many Front Doors and Systems

A requester usually experiences one question: "I am trying to understand something government knows or did." In a federated state, there may be no single intake point at all. The requester may find it necessary to submit substantially the same question to several public bodies because no one can know in advance which agency holds the authoritative record or whether different custodians hold different parts of the responsive material. Each inquiry can create a separate tracking number, often in different systems or spreadsheets, with different scope interpretations, fee estimates, searches, reviews and responses. Separate public bodies and request systems often have no visibility into related requests submitted elsewhere, so substantially similar inquiries can trigger redundant work without either the requester or the agencies recognizing the overlap. The burden of assembling a comprehensive and cohesive answer is therefore pushed back onto the requester.

Figure 1. Current-State Public Records Journey: One Question, Many Front Doors

REQUESTER: "I am trying to understand something government knows or did."

↓ **same question submitted through separate channels** ↓

Governor's Office	Executive Agency	Board / Commission	Independent Office
Separate intake	Separate intake	Separate intake	Separate intake
Scope + fee estimate	Scope + fee estimate	Scope + fee estimate	Scope + fee estimate
Search + legal review	Search + legal review	Search + legal review	Search + legal review
Production / partial	No records / referral	Partial / denial	Production / denial

↓ **requester must reconcile overlapping and inconsistent outcomes** ↓

OVERLAPS • GAPS • DIFFERENT FEES • DIFFERENT TIMELINES • DIFFERENT DISCLOSURE DECISIONS

CURRENT-STATE FAILURE MODE: the public asks one government question, while the operating model creates multiple independent cases. Duplicate work is performed, prior answers remain isolated, related requests are invisible to one another and the requester becomes the integration layer.

NO SHARED REQUEST VISIBILITY • NO COMMON METADATA • NO CROSS-AGENCY SEMANTIC MATCHING

The risk is amplified when government presents many independent front doors. The same question can be sent to a governor's office, an executive agency, a board or commission and an independently elected office, each of which may interpret scope differently, calculate a different estimate, search different systems and reach a different disclosure decision. Some variation is legitimate because custody, records series and exemptions differ. But when the requester must know the organization chart in advance and then reconcile overlapping responses afterward, the architecture itself becomes a public-trust risk. Inconsistent answers can look like concealment and materially different fee estimates can seem punitive, even when both arise from fragmented process rather than bad intent.

What the journey reveals

- The public records process begins before the request. Poor records classification, inconsistent retention and archival practices, mixed personal and government accounts, inaccessible formats and unclear custody become fulfillment problems later.
- The requester sees one government. Fulfillment may require navigating many organizational units, technologies and vocabularies inside that government.
- Routing should be an internal government responsibility. A requester should not need to understand an organization chart to ask a lawful question.
- The most expensive work often occurs after intake: search, collection, legal review, redaction and coordination across systems.
- Even producing the estimate consumes staff time. Staff may have to identify custodians, sample repositories, estimate search and redaction effort and consult legal or technical specialists before the requester decides whether to proceed. Without a common methodology, similar requests can produce materially different estimates across public bodies.
- A single front door does not require centralized custody. Intake, routing, minimum metadata, status communication and fee methodology can be standardized while agencies, boards and independently elected offices retain lawful authority over their own records, classification, retention and archival schedules.
- A closed request should not automatically become a dead transaction. When lawful, a responsive release, its sanitized request metadata and its relationships to prior or subsequent requests should improve the next request and the agency's future response.

3. From Pull to Push: The Self-Service Lineage

Public records requests are a pull mechanism. An individual decides what matters, formulates a question and compels government to respond within the law. Over the last three decades, governments have also built push mechanisms that publish information before a request is made. Those approaches are related, but they solve different problems.

Era / approach	What government publishes	Primary value	Important limitation
Electronic reading rooms and frequently requested records	Previously released records and other information likely to be requested repeatedly	Avoid duplicate processing and give immediate access	Publication is only useful when the public can find and understand the material.
Performance transparency: CitiStat / StateStat	Executive priorities, agency performance measures and progress	Accountability, management focus and public visibility	The executive chooses what is measured and displayed. Push transparency can be selective.
Open data / open checkbook	APIs, machine-readable datasets and transaction-level expenditure information	Self-service analysis and broad reuse	Internal schemas and codes may not match the questions people naturally ask.
Modern request portals	Prior releases, FAQs, trending topics and request status	Deflection, reuse, consistency and lower processing cost	Most reuse remains within one jurisdiction or one request-management corpus.

Era / approach	What government publishes	Primary value	Important limitation
Public records semantic commons / sensemaking layer	Federated prior releases, open data, request logs, records indexes and related public information	Answer questions before a new request is made, connect context across agencies and create institutional memory	Requires records classification and indexing, shared metadata, operational semantics, provenance, privacy controls and disciplined human governance.

The federal FOIA experience provides a particularly direct precedent. The 1996 Electronic FOIA Amendments added a requirement to make frequently requested records electronically available. The 2016 FOIA Improvement Act codified a practical "rule of three": records that have been requested three or more times must be made available electronically. The policy logic is explicit, process the record once and reduce the need for repeated individualized requests.

Maryland StateStat represented a different kind of push. Launched in 2007 and modeled on Baltimore CitiStat, it collected performance information from agencies, used that information in regular accountability meetings and later made substantial data public. Open-checkbook initiatives followed a similar logic in financial transparency. Socrata Open Checkbook, for example, was implemented in states such as Iowa, Delaware, Nevada and South Dakota to expose transaction-level expenditures so the public could search spending without requesting the underlying ledger each time.

Push does not replace pull: A dashboard can be accurate and still be selective. A published dataset can be complete and still be difficult to interpret. Proactive disclosure should reduce unnecessary requests, but the legal right to ask a question government did not choose to publish remains essential.

The tire problem: availability is not the same as answerability

Consider a simple municipal question: "How much did the city spend on tires?" A resident may regard tires as one logical category. The accounting system may not. Tires for a garbage truck, police vehicle and electric-utility bucket truck may be represented by different stock codes, purchasing categories, vendors or departments. A transaction-level open-checkbook portal can expose every relevant payment while still making the answer difficult or impossible to assemble with confidence.

This is a semantic problem. Government data is structured around internal administration. People ask questions using ordinary concepts. Open data reduced the barrier to obtaining the rows. The next problem is helping people map those rows to the question they are actually trying to answer.

The employee-vendor problem: correct data can still produce a misleading answer

A second example is more subtle. In many government financial systems, an employee who is reimbursed for travel or another expense must be created in the accounts payable module as a vendor or payee so the government can issue payment. A query of the vendor master record can therefore return employees alongside outside suppliers. Cross-referencing the vendor list against the employee list can produce an alarming but technically accurate observation that large numbers of employees are also "vendors" of the government. The process did not necessarily reveal self-dealing or an ethical violation. It revealed an accounting construct required to issue payment.

That distinction matters for a semantic commons. The tire example is largely a vocabulary and classification problem. The employee-vendor example is a process-driven semantic collision: the source system uses "vendor" correctly for payment processing but differently from how a resident, journalist or policymaker would normally understand the word. The public discovery layer therefore cannot simply rename fields or impose a universal tag. It must preserve the source-system meaning and provenance, add plain-language context and expose relationships so the user can distinguish administrative structure from the real-world concept being investigated.

4. Reuse Before Rework: Previous Requests as Public Infrastructure

A previous public-records release should be treated, when lawful, as an information asset rather than a dead transaction. If the same records have already been reviewed, redacted and released, government should not automatically repeat the entire process for the next requester. The federal frequently-requested-records rule reflects this principle, and modern request platforms already implement practical versions of it.

Granicus Records Request Management, for example, can flag similar requests, link or merge redundant requests, reuse prior responsive packets and surface public content that may satisfy a requester before submission. Those capabilities are practical precursors to a broader model. The larger opportunity is to make reuse possible across agencies and across types of public information, not only within one request-management database.

Design principle: Process once, reuse when lawful. Preserve the requester's right to proceed when a prior release is incomplete, stale, differently scoped or legally distinguishable.

A public records semantic commons

The proposed semantic commons is not a central warehouse that takes custody away from agencies. It is a federated discovery and relationship layer. Each agency remains responsible for its records, exemptions, retention, archival schedules and legal decisions. The commons makes already-public information easier to discover through shared minimum metadata, semantic indexing and explicit relationships among questions, requests, records series, releases, datasets, source-system concepts and custodians. It should be able to recognize that two differently worded requests occupy the same information neighborhood, that a later release supersedes an earlier one, that several agencies hold different parts of the same subject and that an internal term such as "vendor" may have a specific operational meaning that differs from ordinary language.

Metadata domain	Illustrative elements
Subject and plain-language intent	topic, program, entity, place, date range, question type and natural-language concept
Custody and provenance	source agency, records series, source system, authoritative URL and release date
Legal status	public release, redactions applied, exemption categories, appeal or dispute status
Content characteristics	format, file count, size, video/audio, OCR status and machine readability
Request and information relationships	related requests, overlapping scope, superseded releases, responsive datasets, dashboards, records series and adjacent custodians
Operational semantics	source-system label, plain-language meaning, administrative purpose, known caveats and mapping to related concepts
Discovery aids	plain-language summary, keywords, taxonomy terms and semantic index or embedding
Lifecycle	version, retention, review date and whether the material remains current

This creates institutional memory and, equally important, shared visibility. A question about a subject can be compared with prior releases, open-data sets, related requests and other agencies' published material. The records officer can see that similar work may already have been done elsewhere, and the requester can see relationships that help sharpen the question or locate an existing answer. The goal is not a universal government taxonomy. It is enough shared semantic structure to let different taxonomies and source-system meanings be related without erasing their differences.

Should every request become public?

Not necessarily in raw form. A mature design should distinguish three things: the protected request case file, a public request ledger and a public release library. The case file may contain requester contact information,

first-party requests, sensitive correspondence or facts that should not be proactively exposed. The public ledger can publish a sanitized description, custodian, dates, disposition, fee information, exemption category and appeal status. The release library can publish records already determined appropriate for public reuse.

Federal FOIA logs provide a useful precedent. Many publish the subject, tracking number and disposition so another person can see that records on a topic have already been processed, while excluding first-party requests and requester identity. A denied request can still teach the system something without publishing the very information the denial was meant to protect. The design objective should be maximum reusable transparency consistent with privacy, security and the governing records law, not automatic publication of every raw request.

5. From Search to Sensemaking: The Digital Records Advocate

The next generation of public-records self-service should not merely ask, "Do you want to submit a request?" It should first ask, "What are you trying to understand?" That is the service-design expression of the paper's architectural "why." The request is a means to an information outcome, not the outcome itself. A good system should help a person discover what is already public, see how related information fits together, clarify what remains unknown and create a formal request only when the existing public record is insufficient.

This is already beginning at the federal level. FOIA.gov now uses logic and machine learning to match a natural-language query to agencies, published FOIA logs and frequently requested documents. The tool can suggest existing public records before a requester creates a new request. That is an early version of the semantic-matching concept proposed here.

There is also a bounded role for external context. A Digital Records Advocate could optionally search current legislation, public meeting agendas, official announcements and other government sources first, then supplement them with clearly cited external reporting when useful. It might say, in effect, "This topic is receiving attention now; these events may help explain the records you are seeing." That can support sensemaking, but the context layer should be visibly separate from the official records layer, identify its retrieval date and cite its sources. It should never infer a requester's political, commercial or personal motive as a basis for routing, fees or disclosure.

Sensemaking is a design assumption, not an eligibility test. Many requesters are genuinely trying to understand something, but a journalist may deliberately test inconsistent government answers, an advocate may be building a case, a commercial requester may seek reusable data and an automated agent may submit requests at a scale no human could. Some activity may also be intentionally duplicative or disruptive. The architecture should be resilient to those behaviors through reuse, shared visibility, auditability, capacity planning and only those limits authorized by law. It should not require government to decide whether a requester's purpose is sufficiently sincere before honoring a lawful request.

Figure 2. Future-State Sensemaking Loop

1. Ask in ordinary language	"What am I trying to understand?"
2. Search the public records environment	Prior releases + open data + request logs + dashboards + records indexes
3. Match, relate and clarify	Show likely matches, map relationships to prior requests, releases, datasets, source-system concepts and other custodians, explain overlaps or gaps and ask a narrowing question if needed
4. Route a new request only if necessary	Send to the correct custodian with useful context and a clear audit trail
5. Fulfill and publish when lawful	Release, redact, explain and add reusable metadata or public material back to the corpus
6. Close the sensemaking loop	"Was this what you were looking for?" "This is related. Would it help?" Feed the result back into metadata, reuse and proactive disclosure.

YOUR QUESTION	Prior release	Open dataset	Related request	Other agency

1. Ask in ordinary language	"What am I trying to understand?"		
same subject / scope	same concept / data	overlap / prior treatment	adjacent custody

Illustrative relationship map: the goal is not to tell the requester what to think. It is to expose the information neighborhood around the question, including prior treatment, related data, source-system meanings and adjacent custody, so the requester can sharpen the inquiry or answer it without a new search.

AI should advise the Public Records Advocate, not become the advocate

Artificial intelligence is well suited to search, comparison and synthesis. A Public Records Advocate or ombudsman role also requires neutrality, judgment, procedural fairness and accountable legal interpretation. Those responsibilities should remain human. A useful design principle is simple: AI can be the advocate's researcher, clerk and navigator. It should not be the human advocate who makes final interpretations, decisions or determinations.

AI can assist with	Human accountability should remain with
Find similar requests, releases and prior decisions	Final interpretation of exemptions and disclosure obligations
Summarize facts, correspondence and public records	Release authorization and final denial
Surface statutes, policy and relevant precedent with citations	Balancing tests and legally discretionary judgments
Suggest clarification language or mediation options	Fee waivers, fee disputes and final settlement decisions
Detect inconsistency across agencies or similar requests	Designation of a requester as abusive, acting in bad faith or otherwise subject to a legally recognized restriction
Draft a neutral explanation and create an audit trail	Final appeal, enforcement or adjudicatory decisions
Surface cited current events, legislation and public trends as a separate context layer	Determine legal relevance, infer requester motive or change scope, fees or disclosure based on external context

6. What the Data Says: Complexity, Capacity and Concentration

The Granicus 2025 benchmark is useful because it attempts to quantify what records officers experience: two agencies receiving the same number of requests can face radically different workloads. A request for a routinely published report is not operationally equivalent to a request spanning years of email, video and multiple custodians. The benchmark groups complexity into scale, diversity and connectivity and then measures characteristics of the records and the human activity required to fulfill them.

Benchmark signal	Reported change since 2018	Why it matters
Request volume	+161%	More demand entering the system
Overall complexity index	+72%	Requests are harder even after accounting for volume
File size	+438%	Multimedia and large electronic productions change review and delivery
Video files	+173%	Public-safety records add specialized redaction and storage demands
Clarification emails	+31%	Scope ambiguity creates iterative labor and delay
Total time spent	-10%	Process and automation may be offsetting some burden, but the benchmark does not establish causation

Source: Granicus, 2025 Public Records Complexity Benchmark Report, supplied with this discussion draft.

Connecticut: workload is concentrated by mission

The Connecticut workbook supplied for this draft contains 71,024 requests across participating state-agency sites during 2023 and 2024. It is most useful for understanding concentration rather than statewide growth because participation expands materially across the reporting period.

Agency	Requests in supplied dataset	Share
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	30,270	42.6%
Department of Children and Families	11,091	15.6%
Workers' Compensation Commission	7,847	11.0%
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	7,316	10.3%
Department of Correction	5,653	8.0%
Department of Public Health	4,337	6.1%

Those six agencies account for approximately 93.7% of the request volume represented in the workbook. A statewide policy based on an "average request" would therefore be misleading. Public safety, child welfare, environmental regulation, corrections and public health produce different records, different redaction burdens and different risk profiles.

7. How States Govern Public Records Disputes

A scan of all 50 states shows a strong dominant design, but it is not a single dispute model. The dominant design is federated fulfillment with variable escalation. In every state reviewed, the public body or custodian that holds the record remains the starting point for the request. Centralized state bodies, where they exist, generally provide advice, mediation, legal review, administrative appeal or enforcement after the agency-level process has begun.

Dominant design: Federated fulfillment, variable escalation. The state may centralize policy, assistance or review, but it generally does not centralize custody and fulfillment of every state and local public-records request in one office.

The states can be understood along a continuum. The categories overlap, and the appendix assigns a primary working model only to make comparison easier.

Escalation model	What happens when the request goes wrong	Representative examples
Court-first / limited statewide review	The requester generally relies on judicial enforcement, sometimes after internal agency action.	Alabama, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, South Carolina and West Virginia
Attorney General / prosecutor / agency-head review	A state legal office or senior agency official reviews withholding or can investigate and enforce.	Delaware, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas and Vermont
Advisory / ombuds / mediation	A neutral or advisory body helps interpret the law, mediate or improve practice without replacing the courts.	Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming
Administrative / quasi-judicial appeal	A commission, board, special master or administrative office can hear disputes and issue decisions or orders.	Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Utah

The policy implication is important. A statewide semantic commons or common service standard would not require a state to strip agencies of lawful custody. It could sit above a federated fulfillment model as a shared discovery, metadata, measurement and guidance layer.

Federated custody also does not require fragmented intake. Iowa's Department of Management Division of Information Technology makes an Open Records Request Portal available to state agencies and describes its purpose as providing a consistent process across agencies, including the ability for constituents to review responses to prior questions and requests. Montana went further for agencies reporting to the governor: its Office of Public Information Requests was created to establish common policies and a centralized intake and response process while agencies continue to own the underlying records. At the federal level, FOIA.gov provides a consolidated submission front door while agencies retain their own response-processing authority and systems.

Figure 3. Target Operating Architecture: One Front Door, Federated Custody

ONE FRONT DOOR / STATEWIDE INTAKE		
Semantic match & prior-release search • cross-agency request visibility • common request ID / metadata • relationship map • routing • common status and fee methodology		
Agency / Custodian A	**Agency / Custodian B**	**Board / Independent Custodian**
Search • collect • review • redact Lawful custodian retains authority	Search • collect • review • redact Lawful custodian retains authority	Search • collect • review • redact Lawful custodian retains authority
SHARED REQUEST LEDGER + RELEASE LIBRARY + SEMANTIC COMMONS		
Coordinated result: responsive records / partial release / denial + explanation + fee basis + related public materials		
Feedback: "Was this what you were trying to understand?" → improve metadata, reuse and proactive disclosure		

The front door is unified; custody and legal authority remain federated.

8. Nevada Is Already at the Decision Point

Nevada is not beginning from a blank sheet. Assembly Bill 128 was introduced in January 2025 as a proposal to create an independent Office of Public Records Ombudsman. The introduced bill contemplated mediation, complaint investigation, training, public education and final determinations that could address access or fees. Those sections were deleted by amendment.

The enacted law created the Public Records Task Force instead. Its mandate includes exemptions, broad requests, redaction burden, requester financial burden, alternative dispute resolution and methods for collecting and sharing request data. It must also recommend approaches to custody, sensitive information, access and denial, penalties, a standardized fee schedule and protections against retaliatory litigation. Its report is due October 31, 2026.

Nevada did not miss the ombudsman idea: It considered one and chose, at least for the current cycle, to study the issue through a task force. The question now is not whether an ombudsman model exists elsewhere. It is what combination of dispute resolution, service standards, fee rules, data and accountability Nevada wants to institutionalize.

9. A Fee Schedule Is a Policy Choice, Not Just an Accounting Exercise

A standardized fee schedule sounds simple until the state defines what a requester should pay for. Paper and media costs are relatively easy. Search labor, legal review, redaction, specialized video processing, contractor expense and system extraction are harder. The policy question is which costs are ordinary overhead, which are incremental to the request and which should be subsidized as part of government's transparency obligation.

A useful statewide approach does not necessarily require one flat price. It does require common definitions and explainability. A requester should understand why an estimate exists, what work it includes, what options exist to narrow the request and how to challenge a disputed fee without immediately filing suit.

Design principle	Why it matters
Define cost consistently	Separate ordinary agency overhead from incremental fulfillment cost.
Estimate before work begins	Let the requester narrow scope or proceed knowingly.
Reward narrowing	Make clarification a service feature rather than an adversarial exchange.
Differentiate specialty records	Video and unusual formats may justify different treatment, but the method should be published.
Create a low-cost challenge path	Fee disputes should have neutral review before litigation when feasible.
Publish the methodology	Transparency about the fee model makes agency practice easier to compare and defend.

10. Upstream Records Stewardship Is Part of the Architecture

Public-records modernization is often treated as a fulfillment project, but some of the most consequential failures are created months or years before a request arrives. Personal accounts, ephemeral messaging, ungoverned collaboration tools, AI-generated content, inconsistent retention, unclear custody, inaccessible formats and poorly classified records can all become disclosure problems later. Identity, account design, retention, archival practice, classification, custody and system architecture are therefore transparency controls. A request-management system can improve fulfillment, but it cannot fully repair poor information stewardship after the fact.

11. From Fulfillment to Sensemaking: A Three-Horizon Maturity Model

The future state does not require a leap directly from email inboxes to autonomous AI. It can be built in horizons, with each horizon creating value on its own and reducing the risk of the next.

Horizon	Primary objective	Core capabilities	Success looks like
1. Transaction control	Make each request visible, lawful and manageable.	Intake, routing, deadlines, fees, redaction, secure release, audit trail and status communication.	Fewer missed deadlines, better consistency and defensible processing.
2. Reuse and proactive disclosure	Stop re-processing information government has already made public.	Prior-release reuse, duplicate linking, release-to-all, common metadata, request logs, proactive publishing and neutral assistance.	More self-service, fewer redundant requests and lower unit cost.
3. Semantic sensemaking	Help people find meaning across public information before creating a new request.	Cross-agency semantic commons, natural-language search, relationship mapping, Digital Records Advocate, related-content suggestions, feedback loops and AI-assisted research.	People understand answers across organizational boundaries while formal request rights and human legal decisions remain intact.

Self-service and automation create new risks too

Making public-records access easier is not risk-free. Technology reduces some forms of friction and can create others. The current federal debate is already seeing this tension. In a 2026 survey reported by the FOIA Advisory Committee, 46% of respondents believed they had received AI-generated requests, 50% were unsure and only 4% said no. The Committee cautioned that the deeper issue may be the volume and frequency enabled by technology generally, not AI alone.

Self-service / AI risk	Why it matters	Control
Automated high-volume requests	Scripts or AI agents can make it cheap to create large numbers of tailored requests, including requests designed to assemble bulk corpora for commercial analysis or model training. A workflow designed for human-scale demand can be overwhelmed even when each request is facially lawful.	Publish reusable datasets or APIs when appropriate, distinguish bulk-data access from case-based request fulfillment, measure request patterns and use only those rate or abuse controls the governing law permits. Do not make requester purpose a condition of access where the law does not allow it.
Deliberately duplicative or disruptive activity	Not every request is primarily a search for understanding. Observable behavior may include repeated near-duplicate submissions, conflicting multi-agency requests or automated activity intended to test or consume capacity. Similar behavior can also arise from legitimate journalism, oversight or commercial reuse, so motive is an unreliable control point.	Design around observable workload and lawful rights, not inferred motive: semantic duplicate detection, shared request visibility, prior-release reuse, bulk-data channels, auditability, capacity planning and only those restrictions or sanctions authorized by law.
Deflection becomes denial	A system may suggest a "similar" release that is not actually responsive.	Always preserve a clear path to submit the request and explain why an item was suggested.
Stale or incomplete publication	Old releases can appear authoritative after facts or law change.	Version, date, review and link every result to the authoritative source.
Privacy through aggregation	Separate lawful releases may become sensitive when combined.	Privacy review, metadata minimization and careful publication rules.
Bad semantics	Poor taxonomy can confidently map an ordinary question to the wrong government category.	Expose provenance, allow correction and use human review for uncertain matches.
Political curation or ranking bias	Push systems can favor what government wants people to see.	Separate search relevance from policy promotion and preserve uncensored request rights.
AI hallucination or legal overreach	A fluent answer can misstate law, exemptions or the contents of a record.	Ground answers in source material, cite provenance and require human legal decisions.
Digital divide and accessibility	A digital-first path can disadvantage people who need another channel.	Maintain accessible, offline and assisted alternatives.
Metadata leakage	Request descriptions can reveal identity, investigations or sensitive context.	Define what metadata may be public and separate public indexes from protected case data.
Rebound effect	Better access can increase legitimate demand faster than savings arrive.	Plan capacity, measure deflection honestly and treat higher use as a service signal rather than automatic failure.

12. Measure Outcomes, Not Just Request Count

Nevada's Task Force specifically calls for methods to collect and share public-records data. That is an opportunity to avoid a common mistake: using request volume as the primary measure of performance. Volume describes demand. It does not describe difficulty, timeliness, quality, fairness or whether a requester actually found what they needed.

Measurement domain	Examples
Demand	Requests received, repeat requests, subject categories and channels
Timeliness	Time to acknowledge, first substantive response, median closure and 90th-percentile closure
Complexity	Repositories searched, custodians involved, file count/size, multimedia and redaction effort
Interaction	Clarification cycles, partial productions, status contacts and requester inactivity
Cost	Estimated fees, final fees, waived/reduced fees, staff hours and external costs
Outcome	Full release, partial release, no records, withdrawal, denial and proactive-source referral
Reuse	Prior release matched, related request discovered, duplicate linked, successful self-service resolution, content reused and proactive publication triggered
Sensemaking	Requester confirms answer, related material accessed, cross-agency relationships discovered, clarification reduced and new request avoided
Dispute	Mediation, appeal, reversal, litigation, penalties and attorney fees
Learning	Recurring exemptions, recurring fee disputes, training needs and new metadata or records-management changes

13. Questions Worth Asking Before Choosing an Operating Architecture

- What is the desired public-records service standard, and which parts should be common across every public body?
- Which risks is the state trying to avoid, transfer, mitigate or accept, and which risks cannot legally be transferred away from the public body?
- Where should the first neutral review of a dispute occur: inside the agency, at the Attorney General, with an ombudsman, before an administrative body or only in court?
- Which fulfillment costs should be treated as the ordinary cost of transparent government and which may reasonably be charged to the requester?
- Should statewide fee policy standardize exact prices or standardize definitions, calculation methods and disclosure of the estimate?
- What previously released records should become reusable public assets, and how should the state decide when a release is too stale, specific or sensitive to reuse?
- What common metadata, operational semantics and relationship rules would let agencies compare requests and releases without centralizing custody of the underlying records?
- Could a resident ask one natural-language question and discover relevant material, related requests and source-system context across state agencies, counties and cities before deciding whether a formal request is needed?
- How should AI assist a records officer or ombudsman while preserving human accountability for legal judgment?
- How should the state govern official business conducted through personal email, text messaging, collaboration tools, AI assistants and vendor platforms?
- What minimum request data should every public body collect so policymakers can evaluate workload, delay, cost, reuse and disputes?
- How should the architecture respond to automated, duplicative or strategically burdensome use without turning requester motive into an access test?
- What should constitute success: faster responses, lower cost, fewer disputes, greater access, better sensemaking, higher successful self-service resolution before formal submission or a balanced combination?

14. Closing: Mitigate the Risk, Improve the Service

The traditional public-records model is transactional. A requester asks, government searches, lawyers review and a record is released or denied. That model will remain necessary because the right to ask an unanticipated question is fundamental to meaningful transparency.

But the transaction does not have to remain isolated. A mature operating model can learn from every completed request. It can publish what is frequently sought, reuse what has already been lawfully released, connect related information, standardize metadata, identify where agencies differ and provide neutral assistance before a disagreement becomes litigation.

That is the risk-management opportunity, but risk mitigation is the operating discipline rather than the ultimate purpose. Government cannot transfer away the duty to be transparent. It should not attempt to avoid scrutiny, and it should accept that some difficult work is unavoidable. What it can do is mitigate the avoidable cost and risk created by fragmented systems, inconsistent policy, repeated work and poor information discovery. The architectural "why" remains sensemaking: helping people understand government more reliably without weakening lawful protections or accountable human judgment.

Closing thought: Responsible stewardship of public records should be treated as a public service, not a treasure hunt. The goal is not simply to lawfully deliver or withhold requested records, but to help the public make sense of government while protecting lawful privacy, confidentiality, security, capacity and public trust.

Appendix A. Fifty-State Public Records Dispute-Resolution Scan

This is a working policy classification, not a legal opinion. It identifies the primary statewide overlay that a requester is likely to encounter after or alongside the public body that holds the record. Models overlap, local ordinances may add processes and subject-specific laws can create exceptions. The comparative baseline is the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press Open Government Guide, supplemented by current official state sources for specialized offices and recent structural changes.

State	Initial responsibility	Primary statewide escalation / assistance	Working model
Alabama	Public body / custodian	No general administrative appeal identified; judicial enforcement is the primary route. Attorney General opinions may address open-records questions.	Court-first
Alaska	Public body / custodian	State-agency denials may be appealed to the agency head; the general Alaska Ombudsman can assist with administrative complaints.	Internal appeal + ombuds assistance
Arizona	Public body / custodian	No general records-law administrative appeal; the general Ombudsman-Citizens' Aide may investigate state administrative acts.	Court-first + general ombuds
Arkansas	Public body / custodian	No general FOIA ombudsman; court is the principal enforcement route. Limited Attorney General review exists for certain personnel/evaluation matters.	Court-first
California	Public body / custodian	No statewide administrative appeal for general public-records denials; judicial enforcement. Some local governments add sunshine procedures.	Court-first
Colorado	Public body / custodian	No statewide public-records ombudsman or administrative appeal body for general CORA disputes; judicial enforcement.	Court-first
Connecticut	Public body / custodian	Freedom of Information Commission hears complaints, uses settlement/ombuds processes and can order relief.	Quasi-judicial commission
Delaware	Public body / custodian	Requester may petition the Attorney General for a determination of whether a FOIA violation occurred; court remains available.	AG review
Florida	Public body / custodian	Judicial enforcement plus a voluntary Open Government Mediation Program in the Attorney General's Office.	Court-first + AG mediation
Georgia	Public body / custodian	Court enforcement plus Attorney General open-government assistance, informal mediation and enforcement authority in appropriate matters.	Court-first + AG mediation/enforcement
Hawaii	Public body / custodian	Office of Information Practices reviews denials, issues opinions, investigates and provides guidance under UIPA and Sunshine Law.	Administrative review
Idaho	Public body / custodian	Judicial enforcement plus an executive-branch Public Records Ombudsman for informal mediation and guidance.	Court-first + ombuds
Illinois	Public body / custodian	Attorney General Public Access Counselor accepts requests for review, mediates and may issue binding or advisory opinions.	AG administrative review

State	Initial responsibility	Primary statewide escalation / assistance	Working model
Indiana	Public body / custodian	Public Access Counselor provides education, investigates complaints and issues advisory opinions; court provides enforcement.	Advisory + court
Iowa	Public body / custodian	Iowa Public Information Board offers informal resolution and mediation, investigates complaints and can issue orders through contested cases.	Quasi-judicial board
Kansas	Public body / custodian	No general requester merits appeal body; Attorney General, county attorney or district attorney may investigate and enforce.	Prosecutorial enforcement + court
Kentucky	Public body / custodian	Attorney General reviews open-records appeals; a decision has legal force unless timely appealed to circuit court.	AG administrative review
Louisiana	Public body / custodian	No general administrative appeal; judicial enforcement. Attorney General provides education but not a general requester appeal process.	Court-first
Maine	Public body / custodian	No statutory general administrative appeal; Attorney General FOAA Ombudsman assists with complaints and interpretation; court enforces.	Court-first + ombuds assistance
Maryland	Public body / custodian	Public Access Ombudsman mediates; covered disputes may then go to the Public Information Act Compliance Board, with court also available.	Mediation + administrative review
Massachusetts	Public body / custodian	Supervisor of Public Records provides an administrative appeal process and may refer noncompliance for enforcement.	Administrative review
Michigan	Public body / custodian	Requester may pursue an optional appeal to the head of the public body or proceed to circuit court.	Internal appeal or court
Minnesota	Responsible authority / public body	Commissioner of Administration issues advisory data-practices opinions; Office of Administrative Hearings can hear certain data-practices complaints.	Advisory + administrative review
Mississippi	Public body / custodian	Ethics Commission accepts complaints, mediates, holds hearings and can order production and impose statutory remedies.	Quasi-judicial commission
Missouri	Public body / custodian	No general administrative requester appeal identified; judicial enforcement is the principal route.	Court-first
Montana	Public body / custodian	No general public-records ombudsman or administrative appeal under the act; judicial enforcement.	Court-first
Nebraska	Public body / custodian	Attorney General can review a written denial and pursue enforcement when a public body refuses to disclose.	AG review/enforcement
Nevada	Public body / custodian	NRS Chapter 239 provides district-court relief; no current general statewide ombudsman or administrative appeal body. A temporary task force is studying alternatives.	Court-first; reform under study
New Hampshire	Public body / custodian	Right-to-Know Ombudsman is a statutory alternative to superior court, though the office was reorganized in 2025 and the position has been in transition.	Ombuds review or court
New Jersey	Public body / custodian	Government Records Council offers mediation and adjudication; requester may instead pursue Superior Court.	Quasi-judicial council

State	Initial responsibility	Primary statewide escalation / assistance	Working model
New Mexico	Public body / custodian	No formal general administrative appeal; Attorney General or district attorney may enforce and requester may go to court.	Court-first + public enforcement
New York	Public body / custodian	Internal appeal to the agency head or designated appeals officer; Committee on Open Government provides advisory opinions and training; court follows.	Internal appeal + advisory
North Carolina	Public body / custodian	Judicial enforcement for access disputes; State CIO/designee has a limited role mediating certain fee disputes.	Court-first + limited fee mediation
North Dakota	Public body / custodian	Attorney General may review written denials and open-government violations and issue opinions.	AG review
Ohio	Public body / custodian	Court of Claims public-records complaint process uses mediation and a special master for expedited review; mandamus remains an alternative.	Special judicial review
Oklahoma	Public body / custodian	Judicial enforcement is primary; Attorney General opinions interpret the Open Records Act and guide public bodies.	Court-first + AG guidance
Oregon	Public body / custodian	State-agency denial appeals go to the Attorney General and local-body denials generally to the district attorney; Public Records Advocate offers facilitated dispute resolution, training and advice.	AG/DA review + advocate mediation
Pennsylvania	Public body / open-records officer	Office of Open Records hears administrative appeals and issues final determinations for most covered bodies.	Administrative appeal
Rhode Island	Public body / custodian	Internal appeal to chief administrative officer, then Attorney General complaint or court.	Internal + AG review
South Carolina	Public body / custodian	No general statewide ombudsman or administrative appeal identified; judicial enforcement.	Court-first
South Dakota	Public body / custodian	Office of Hearing Examiners reviews certain public-records disputes.	Administrative review
Tennessee	Public body / custodian	Office of Open Records Counsel provides assistance, informal advisory opinions and dispute support; courts enforce access rights.	Advisory + court
Texas	Governmental body	Attorney General Open Records Division issues rulings when governmental bodies seek to withhold requested information; litigation remains available.	AG legal review
Utah	Government entity / records officer	Agency-level appeal precedes review by the Government Records Office Director; Government Records Ombudsman provides mediation; judicial review follows.	Administrative review + ombuds
Vermont	Public body / custodian	Agency-head administrative appeal, then judicial review.	Internal appeal + court
Virginia	Public body / custodian	FOIA Advisory Council provides guidance, advisory opinions and training but no binding dispute authority; court enforces.	Advisory + court
Washington	Public body / records officer	Court enforces access; Attorney General Open Government Ombuds assists and can provide nonbinding review of certain state-agency denials.	Court-first + AG ombuds

State	Initial responsibility	Primary statewide escalation / assistance	Working model
West Virginia	Public body / custodian	No general statewide public-records ombudsman or administrative appeal identified; judicial enforcement.	Court-first
Wisconsin	Public body / custodian	Judicial enforcement; Attorney General and district attorneys have enforcement/advisory roles but no general requester ombudsman.	Court-first + public enforcement
Wyoming	Public body / custodian	Public Records Ombudsman mediates disputes and has statutory authority regarding timelines and certain fee issues; district court remains available.	Ombuds with statutory authority

District of Columbia comparison: the Office of Open Government provides FOIA/open-government guidance and training, while denials may also follow the District's FOIA appeal process. It is not included in the 50-state count above.

Appendix B. Proposed Semantic Commons Design Principles

The semantic commons is intentionally a governance and information-discovery concept, not a product specification. A state could implement parts of it through standards, open-data catalogs, request-management systems, search services or shared metadata without moving the underlying records into one repository.

Principle	Design implication
Federated custody	The lawful custodian remains authoritative. The commons indexes or links to public material rather than becoming the legal system of record.
Provenance first	Every result identifies source agency, source system or published location, release date and version.
Common minimum metadata	Agencies agree on a small shared vocabulary for subject, custodian, time period, release status, format, provenance and relationships while preserving agency-specific taxonomies.
Semantic, not schema-dependent	Natural-language questions can map across different agency taxonomies, codes, operational labels and data models without rewriting the authoritative source.
Reuse is conditional	A prior release can be suggested but does not extinguish the right to request records when scope, time period or legal context differs.
Public by design, private by rule	Only metadata and records appropriate for public discovery enter the public layer; requester identity and protected case information remain separated.
Human legal authority	AI can rank, summarize and suggest. Humans remain accountable for exemptions, redactions, fees, waivers and disputes.
Feedback creates learning	Completed requests, requester feedback, recurring topics and cross-agency relationships improve metadata, proactive publication, training and future routing over time.
Three-layer publication model	Separate the protected request case file from a sanitized public request ledger and the public release library so reuse does not expose requester identity or protected context.
Operational meaning	Preserve source-system terminology and provenance while adding plain-language context so administrative labels such as “vendor” are not mistaken for a broader real-world meaning.
Behavior, not inferred motive	Design resilience around observable duplication, volume and workload. Do not make lawful access depend on government deciding whether a requester is sincere, adversarial, commercial or politically motivated.

Illustrative metadata record

The example illustrates why metadata matters. The resident’s concept “tires” can span multiple internal purchasing categories. The public layer should help bridge that vocabulary difference while preserving links to the authoritative records.

Appendix C. Selected Sources and Research Notes

1. Granicus, 2025 Public Records Complexity Benchmark Report. User-supplied benchmark report. Key reported signals used here: request volume +161%, complexity index +72%, file size +438%, video +173%, clarification emails +31% and total time spent -10% since 2018.

2. Connecticut ARV Report. User-supplied workbook. 71,024 requests represented across participating agency sites in 2023-2024. Used for concentration analysis, not as a clean statewide trend series.

3. Oregon Senate Bill 106 (2017). User-supplied enrolled bill establishing the Office of Public Records Advocate and Public Records Advisory Council, including facilitated dispute resolution, training and policy review.

4. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, Open Government Guide. Comparative baseline for state public-records laws and appeal/enforcement models. Source

5. U.S. Department of Justice, Proactive Disclosure of Non-Exempt Agency Information. Explains the 1996 e-FOIA frequently-requested-records requirement and the efficiency rationale behind proactive disclosure. Source

6. U.S. Department of Justice, FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 summary. Documents codification of the three-request threshold for electronic proactive disclosure. Source

7. FOIA.gov, How the FOIA Search Tool Works. Describes logic and machine-learning matching against agencies, published FOIA logs and frequently requested documents. Source

8. National Archives, 2024-2026 FOIA Advisory Committee. Current federal work on volume, frequency and AI-generated requests. Source

9. National Archives, Volume and Frequency Subcommittee Final Report. Reports perceptions of AI-generated requests and cautions that request volume/frequency may be the broader technology issue. Source

10. Maryland State Archives, Governor's StateStat Office. Documents StateStat's 2007 origin, performance-management role and transparency/accountability mission. Source

11. Socrata / Tyler Data & Insights, Open Checkbook Overview. Describes transaction-level expenditure publication and self-service exploration. Source

12. Granicus Records Request Management (GovQA). Current product capabilities include redundant-request linking/merging, similar-request alerts, prior-response reuse and self-service deflection. Source

13. Nevada AB 128, introduced version. Introduced January 2025 as an independent Office of Public Records Ombudsman proposal. Source

14. Nevada 2025 Statutes, Chapter 228 (AB 128). Enacted Public Records Task Force, including its study topics and October 31, 2026 reporting deadline. Source

15. Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239. Current statewide public-records statute, including application to governmental and local governmental entities. Source

16. Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 268. Current city powers framework explaining Dillon's Rule and Nevada's matters-of-local-concern modification for incorporated cities. Source

17. Oregon Office of the Public Records Advocate. Current dispute-resolution, training and consultation role. Source

18. Iowa Public Information Board. Current mediation, investigation and contested-case enforcement model. Source

19. Maryland Public Access Ombudsman and PIA Compliance Board. Current mediation and administrative-review framework. Source

20. Utah Government Records Office. Current post-2025 administrative review structure and records ombudsman function. Source

21. Ohio Attorney General, Public Records Complaint Process. Describes Court of Claims complaint, mediation and special-master process. Source

22. Texas Attorney General, Open Records Division. Current legal ruling and assistance framework under the Texas Public Information Act. Source

23. U.S. Department of Justice, Proactive Disclosure of Non-Exempt Agency Information. Explains the federal requirement and DOJ practice of identifying requests involving the same or similar records, not merely exact duplicate language, and using prior releases to reduce repetitive processing. https://www.justice.gov/oip/oip-guidance/proactive_disclosure_of_non-exempt_information

24. Iowa Department of Management, Division of Information Technology, Open Records Request Portal. Describes a state-supported portal intended to provide a consistent process across agencies and allow constituents to review responses to prior questions and requests. https://dxtraining.iowa.gov/open-records-request-portal

25. Montana Department of Administration, Office of Public Information Requests. Describes centralized intake and response, common policies and enterprise request processing for supported executive-branch agencies. https://doa.mt.gov/opir/

26. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Information Policy, FOIA Library and request logs. Provides a useful public-ledger precedent: request subject, tracking and disposition are published while requester identity and first-party requests are excluded. https://www.justice.gov/oip/available-documents-oip

27. U.S. Department of Justice, National FOIA Portal / FOIA.gov. Federal consolidated intake allows submission from a common website while agencies retain their own response-processing authority and systems. https://www.foia.gov/

From: noreply@civicplus.com
To: City Clerk; Tami McKay; Stacey Brownfield; Bridgette Rodriguez
Subject: Online Form Submittal: City Clerk
Date: Monday, October 12, 2026 10:43:46 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Boulder City, NV network. Please note the sender and maintain caution when opening external links/attachments.

City Clerk

First Name	Erick
Last Name	Maeng
Subject	Public records request (NRS 239): residential HVAC, water heater, solar and pool permits
Email Address	erick@ryndigital.us
Message	Hello, Under the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request an electronic copy, in CSV or Excel format, of Building and Safety permit records from Cityworks PLL and any earlier permit system, for residential permits issued from January 1, 2000 (or the earliest available) through the date you process this request, of these kinds: mechanical or HVAC, plumbing for water heaters, electrical for solar (PV), pool and spa, and re-roof. Fields, where the system holds them: permit number, permit type and subtype, description or scope of work, application date, issue date, final or closed date, status, site address, assessor parcel number (APN), valuation, contractor business name, and Nevada State Contractors Board license number. I am not requesting owner names or any owner or applicant contact information. Please leave those fields out. An existing report or a standard export is fine. I do not need the data reorganized or summarized. If fees will be more than $50, please send me an estimate before starting. If any part is withheld, please cite the statute that allows it, as NRS 239.0107(1)(d) requires. I would also like to know whether the same export can be sent monthly going forward. Please send the records and any questions to erick@ryndigital.us.

Thank you,
Erick Maeng
RYN Permit Data
1050 E Flamingo Rd, Ste S107 PMB 1242, Las Vegas, NV 89119
702-750-8535

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PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE
FINAL REPORT DRAFT

Public Records Task Force
State of Nevada

Submitted to: Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau

For Transmittal to:

- Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Senate Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Assembly Standing Committee on Government Affairs

Submission Deadline: October 31, 2026

Executive Summary

Assembly Bill 128 of the 2025 Nevada Legislative Session, created the Public Records Task Force is comprised of ten individuals. Five members are labeled transparency advocates and five are labeled government representatives and are employed by governmental entities in Nevada. All members share a commitment to carefully evaluate Nevada public records law and to evaluate and make recommendations for improvement.

Task Force Members:

- Benjamin Z. Lipman, Las Vegas Review-Journal (Transparency Advocate)
- Brittany L. Walker, City of Boulder City (Government Representative)
- Colleen E. McCarty, Ballard Spahr (Transparency Advocate)
- Kalie Work Washoe, County (Government Representative)
- Joshua J. Hicks, McDonald Carrano (Transparency Advocate)
- Leslie M. Nino Piro, Office of the Attorney General (Government Representative)
- Mitch Fox, Nevada Broadcasters Association (Transparency Advocate)
- Matthew C. Morris, Holland & Hart, LLP (Transparency Advocate)
- Matthew J. Christian, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dep't. (Government Representative)
- Staci Lindberg, Lyon County (Government Representative)

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As part of its work, the Task Force heard presentations and considered recommendations from a variety of public and private sector stakeholders. Through that process, several themes became evident. These are described below through the lens of the stakeholders who have raised the concerns.

Transparency Advocate Concerns

- Timeliness of responses to public records requests.
- Governmental misinterpretation of the public records law to support a denial of public records requests.
- Inconsistent treatment of public records requests by various state and local agencies.
- Inconsistent treatment of legal issues arising in public records request litigation by the courts.

Governmental Representative Concerns

- Overly broad and unduly burdensome public records requests, exacerbated by requesters' use of Artificial Intelligence ("AI").
- Need for statutory protections of personal information and privacy interests.
- Balancing the interests of public records requesters with state and federal Constitutional considerations during an active criminal investigation, particularly when a victim(s) or witness(es) are involved.
- Lack of technological resources or staffing to respond to public records requests within five days.
- Lack of statutory updates to reflect modern changes to records practices.

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative Mandate

The Public Records Task Force ("PRTF" or "Task Force") was created by Assembly Bill 128. 2025 Nev. Stat. 1416 - 19, ch. 228. The purpose of this Task Force is to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records and make certain recommendations. The bill also: (1) prescribes the membership and duties of the Task Force; and (2) requires the Task Force to submit a written report describing its work and recommendations for transmittal to the Joint Interim

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Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature. *Id.*

1.2 Objectives

The Task Force was charged with evaluating:

- Current exemptions to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239 ("NPRA");
- Policies relating to public records of review boards established under NRS 289.380 and 289.383;
- The impact of broad public records requests on governmental entities;
- The cost, burden, and time constraints associated with redaction;
- The financial burden on persons requesting public records;
- Mechanisms for resolving disputes, including mediation and alternative dispute resolution; and
- Methods for collecting and sharing data related to public records requests.

Id. at § 7. The Task Force was further directed to make recommendations addressing these areas:

- To clarify the custodianship and control of public records;
- To protect sensitive information while promoting government transparency;
- To identify situations in which access to public records should be granted or denied;
- For penalties to impose against governmental entities for providing delayed or incomplete responses to a request for public records;
- For protocols to protect personal information and criminal investigations;
- For a standardized fee schedule; and
- For mechanisms to protect governmental entities from retaliatory litigation.

Id.

1.3 Methodology

Following member appointments in the fall of 2025, the Task Force held its first meeting on February 26, 2026, at City Hall in Boulder City. Members attended in-person and virtually. At its first meeting, the Task Force received in-person and written public comments, unanimously

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elected a Chair and Vice Chair, approved a Task Force webpage hosted by the Office of the Attorney General, and discussed potential topics to be considered at future meetings.

The Task Force webpage includes meeting minutes, meeting agendas, and presentation materials accessible online at https://ag.nv.gov/Hot_Topics/Public_Records_Task_Force/. **Appendix A** of this report also contains all PRTF meeting agendas and minutes. The Task Force held its second meeting on April 27, 2026, at Washoe County Commission Chambers in Reno. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written public comment submissions. **Appendix B** of this report reproduces all PRTF meeting materials, including all public comment, presentations, and other submissions. Given changes in membership that occurred following the first meeting, the Task Force unanimously selected a new Chair and Vice Chair.

At its second meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from Warren Hardy, representing Warren Hardy Strategies, on behalf of the Urban Consortium. In the presentation, Mr. Hardy testified that ambiguity in current legislation leads to inconsistent decisions and there is a need for a dispute resolution process outside of litigation, and Mr. Hardy discussed commercial requests and monetization, and possible risks associated with Artificial Intelligence. The presentation stated, in particular, that "the volume of some requests consumes disproportionate staff time and should be more specific," among other observations and recommendations for legislative action.

The Task Force also received a presentation from City of Las Vegas Chief Deputy City Clerk Pat Cabrera, on behalf of the Nevada Municipal Clerks' Association. The presentation addressed topics including burdens on public agencies associated with the redaction process, the impacts of what they see as overly broad records requests, risks associated with sensitive information disclosure, claims of vexatious requestors, fee structure challenges and payment gaps, suggested governance opportunities and related recommendations for legislative action. The presentation also addressed the use of NPRA by litigants to obtain records outside the discovery process and practical challenges associated with NPRA's response timeline, among other assertions.

Finally, the Task Force addressed the request for a status presentation to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs, considered the structure of the final report to the Legislature, selected additional Task Force Meeting Dates and Locations, and addressed related administrative and housekeeping items.

The Task Force held its third meeting on June 8, 2026, at the Clark County Commission Chambers in Las Vegas. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written and in-person public comment submissions, which are included in the

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supporting materials attached to this status report. During its third meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from Mr. Glenn Cook, Executive Editor for the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. In the presentation, Mr. Cook provided his observation that "governments routinely deny requests for information that is public," and emphasized that transparency "is an essential function of government." The presentation addressed rights of records requestors, costs associated with producing public records, and a variety of challenges that he said present hurdles to requestors seeking access to public information, among other observations. The presentation noted specific examples involving investigative journalism being "stymied by public records denials," as well as specific examples involving "investigative stories completed thanks to access to public records." The presentation concluded with specific recommendations for reforms to the NPRA statute.

The Task Force also received a presentation from Dr. Bob Conrad, representing the publication *This is Reno* and the Nevada Open Government Coalition. The presentation addressed topics including case studies involving allegations of improperly withheld records by various government entities, the improper use of prolonged delays and failure to meet deadlines, and related observations. The presentation concluded that "public records litigation occurs because records are frequently denied and mishandled, not because of lack of NPRA clarity," and proposed various recommendations for legislative action.

Additionally, the Task Force received a presentation from Attorney Luke Busby, which noted challenges presented when public agencies' fail to timely respond to NPRA requests, when responses lack sufficient substance, and the perceived lack of clear statutory procedures for challenging a denied records request, among other topics. The presentation also included a "critique" of the Urban Consortium's and Municipal Clerks' Association presentations that had been given during the April 27, 2026, meeting.

The Task Force also received a presentation from the Electronic Frontier Foundation ("EFF"), which addressed topics including UNR's 1-credit journalism course on public records requests and related case studies involving withheld records. EFF's presentation highlighted positive examples with Washoe County's Northern Nevada Public Health district's timely responses to public records requests, and negative examples involving the Nevada Secretary of State Office's responses to public records requests, among other examples.

Finally, the Task Force received a presentation from Washoe County Deputy District Attorney Lindsay Liddell. Ms. Liddell's presentation addressed topics including the asserted need to protect victims' rights and constitutional rights regarding fair trials, and balancing transparency concerns with avoiding exploitation of victims and witnesses, among other topics. The presentation also discussed topics relating to Marsy's Law, Nev. Const. Art. 1, Sec. 8A, including the Nevada Constitution's protections for a victim's right to be treated with fairness and respect

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for privacy and dignity, with emphasis on a case study involving highly publicized murders of college students in the State of Idaho.

2. Overview of Nevada Public Records Law

2.1 Summary of NRS Chapter 239

The NPRA, NRS Chapter 239, governs public access to government records generally. Under the NPRA, "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential, all public books and public records of a governmental entity must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person." NRS 239.010(1).

2.2 Purpose and Principles of Public Records Law

The NPRA requires governmental entities to make available to the public upon request any public records within their legal custody or control so as to "foster democratic principles." NRS 239.001(1); *see also Reno Newspapers, Inc. v. Gibbons*, 127 Nev. 873, 878, 266 P.3d 623, 626 (2011) ("[T]he provisions of the NPRA ... promote government transparency and accountability.").

Public records include any book or record of a governmental entity unless declared confidential by law. NRS 239.010(1). Records qualify as confidential and exempt from disclosure only to the extent that either one of the two apply:

1. A specific statutory exemption; or
2. A specific caselaw exemption.

See Gibbons, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628 (explaining that limitations on disclosure may be based on "a statutory provision" or "a broad balancing of the interests involved").

The NPRA imposes several obligations on governmental entities in responding to requests for public records. Upon receipt of a request for records, a government entity must provide a response within five business days. NRS. 239.0107(1). The response must do one of the following:

1. Allow inspection or provide a copy of the record. *Id*. at (1)(a);

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2. Advise the requester that the government entity does not have "legal custody or control" of the record and the name and address of the entity that does, if known. *Id*. at (1)(b).
3. If the government entity cannot provide a record within 5 days, advise the requester of that fact and provide the earliest date and time after which it is reasonably believed the record will be available. The entity must also assist the requester to focus the request so as to maximize the likelihood the requester will receive a record. *Id*. at (1)(c); or
4. Deny the request if the any part of the record is confidential, and provide the legal basis for doing so. *Id*. at (1)(d)(1)-(2) (requiring entities to provide the requester with a written denial that includes "citation to the specific statute or other legal authority that makes the public book or record, or a part thereof, confidential").

When only portions of a record qualify 'as confidential, a "governmental entity shall not deny a request . . . on the basis" of confidentiality "if the governmental entity can redact; delete; conceal or separate, including, without limitation, electronically, the confidential information from the [nonconfidential] information." NRS 239.010(3).

As noted above, both statutory and case law exemptions apply. For either, Nevada courts test an entity's "claims of confidentiality under the backdrop of the NPRA's" important principles. *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628. Courts analyze claims of confidentiality "with a presumption in favor of disclosure." *Pub. Emps.' Ret. Sys. of Nev. v. Reno Newspapers, Inc. (PERS)*, 129 Nev. 833, 837, 313 P.3d 221, 223-24 (2013). The governmental entity bears the burden to prove, under a preponderance standard, that the requested records qualify as confidential." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628; *see also* NRS 239.0113. The entity does not satisfy its burden by making "a non-particularized showing, or by expressing hypothetical concerns." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628 (citation omitted). Courts adhere to the NPRA's mandate to liberally construe any provisions that facilitate access to public records; conversely, courts narrowly construe any exemptions or balancing tests that limit access to public records. NRS 239.001(2)-(3); *see also Clark Cnty. Office of Coroner / Med. Exam'r v. Las Vegas Review-Journal (Coroner's Office)*, 136 Nev. 44, 45, 458 P.3d 1048, 1050-51 (2020).

As for statutory exemptions, NRS 239.010(1) lists hundreds of statutes. The NPRA "yields to" these statutes. *Republican Attys. Gen. Assoc. v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't,* 136 Nev. 28, 34, 458 P.3d 328, 333 (2020). The list is not exhaustive. There may be statutes that provide for confidentiality found anywhere in the NRS that are not listed in NRS 239.010(1). City of Reno v. Reno Gazette-Journal, 119 Nev. 55, 63 P.3d 1147 (2003).

As for common law exemptions, there are two currently recognized by the Nevada Supreme Court. The first is a general balancing test. It requires the governmental entity to "prove that its interest in nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public's interest in access." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 881, 266 P.3d at 628.

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The second common law exemption is specific to non-trivial privacy interests. If the governmental entity establishes that there is a "personal privacy interest that is nontrivial or . . . more than [] de minimus," then the burden shifts to the requester to "show that the public interest sought to be advanced is a significant one and that the information [sought] is likely to advance those interests. *Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 134 Nev. 700, 707-08, 429 P.3d 313, 320 (2018), quoting *Cameranesi vs. U.S. Dep't of Defense,* 856 F.3d 626 (9th Cir. 2017). The Nevada Supreme Court equates such interests with those protected by common law privacy torts, which include invasion of privacy for unreasonable intrusion upon the seclusion of another. *Id*. Privacy interests include information about medical conditions, sexual orientation, drug or alcohol addiction, and mental illness. *Clark Cnty. Office of the Coroner/Medical Exam'r*, 136 Nev. at 56, 458 P.3d at 1058. Shame, embarrassment, stigma, and harassment give rise to privacy interests.

Under the NPRA, a requester can file suit in district court if a governmental entity denies or unreasonably delays a request. NRS 239.011. The court must give the matter priority. If the requester prevails, the governmental entity must pay the reasonable attorneys fees and costs incurred by the requester. *Id*. If the governmental entity willfully violates the NPRA, then additional monetary penalties apply. NRS 239.340.

2.3 Key Definitions and Concepts

The NPRA provides very few definitions. Instead, many terms are defined in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Chapter 239. However, administrative regulations cannot modify or limit the scope of the NPRA. *Comstock Residents Ass'n v. Lyon Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 134 Nev. 142, 147, 414 P.3d 318, 322 (2018); *Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 134 Nev. 700, 703 n.2, 429 P.3d 313, 317 n.2 (2018).

The NPRA does not define the term "public record." However, the NPRA and NAC provide an analytical framework for determining what is a public record. For state agencies, the terms "official state record" and "record" are used synonymously and defined as:

> information created or received by a state agency under authority of law, regulation or other legal mandate or in connection with the transaction of public business that is maintained by the state agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the state agency, including, without limitation, all papers, maps, photographs, financial statements, statistical tabulations, recorded media and other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics.

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NAC 239.705(1).[1] Excluded from the NAC's definition is "nonrecord materials," which includes but is not limited to:

> published materials printed by a governmental printer, informal notes, unused blank forms except ballots, brochures, newsletters, magazines, catalogs, price lists, drafts, convenience copies, ad hoc reports, reference materials not relating to a specific project and any other documentation that does not serve as the record of an official action of a state agency.

NAC 239.705(2).

For local government entities, "Record of a local governmental entity" or "record" means:

> information that is created or received pursuant to a law or ordinance, or in connection with the transaction of the official business of any office or department of a local governmental entity, including, without limitation, all documents, papers, letters, bound ledger volumes, maps, charts, blueprints, drawings, photographs, films, newspapers received pursuant to NRS 247.070, recorded media, financial statements, statistical tabulations and other documentary materials or information, regardless of physical form or characteristic.

NAC 239.101.

However, the Nevada Supreme Court has refused to apply the NAC definition of "nonrecord materials" to determine whether records sought fall under the NPRA. The Court noted that these are "administrative regulations pertaining to local government records management programs, and do not determine the overall scope of the NPRA…" *Comstock Residents Ass'n*, 134 Nev. at 147, n.1, 414 P.3d at 322, n. 1. Governmental entities thus lack a clear definition as to what is a records versus a nonrecord for purposes of processing records requests.

No statutory definition often leads to the assertion that private information that happens to be in the mere possession of a governmental entity is subject to the NPRA. For instance, an

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[1] The NPRA expressly defines an "Official state record" to include, without limitation:

> (a) Papers, unpublished books, maps and photographs;
>
> (b) Information stored on magnetic tape or computer, laser or optical disc;
>
> (c) Materials that are capable of being read by a machine, including, without limitation, microforms and audio and visual materials; and
>
> (d) Materials that are made or received by a state agency and preserved by that agency or its successor as evidence of the organization, operation, policy or any other activity of that agency or because of the information contained in the material.

NRS 239.005(6).

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employee may email a doctor or spouse from work about a matter that does not concern governmental business. A private person may send an email to a government employee with an email signature that contains their home address and personal phone number. `Law enforcement regularly obtains cell phones and surveillance video from private parties, either through their consent or via a search warrant. That property is not owned by the law enforcement agency, will likely contain private information, and does not by itself shed any light on government transparency or accountability.

3. Findings and Evaluation

3.1 Current Exemptions to Chapter 239 of NRS

There are nearly 600 statutory exemptions to NRS Chapter 239, some of which are identified in the NPRA only by reference to the corresponding statute rather than specific description of subject matter. *See* illustrative list of exemptions attached hereto as **Appendix C**. The expansive scope of these exemptions is too voluminous for the PRTF alone to evaluate in this short time frame and make recommended changes as the exemptions impact hundreds of private and public stakeholders including businesses entities, time shares, educational institutions, gaming, banks, medical professionals, and insurance companies. It is recommended that any changes to these exemptions be evaluated after seeking all stakeholder input. The Task Force's government members believe that most if not all of these exemptions are necessary.

The PRTF has found in its review that many of the statutes are not clearly worded on what information is confidential and points to NRS 202.3662 as an example of a clearly worded statute that the legislature could choose to model in the future:

> **NRS 202.3662 Confidentiality of information about applicant for permit and permittee.**
>
> 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 202.3665 and 239.0115:
>
> (a) An application for a permit, and all information contained within that application;
>
> (b) All information provided to a sheriff or obtained by a sheriff in the course of the investigation of an applicant or permittee;
>
> (c) The identity of the permittee; and
>
> (d) Any records regarding the suspension, restoration or revocation of a permit,
>
> → are confidential.

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2. Any records regarding an applicant or permittee may be released to a law enforcement agency for the purpose of conducting an investigation or prosecution.

3. Statistical abstracts of data compiled by a sheriff regarding permits applied for or issued pursuant to NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive, including, but not limited to, the number of applications received and permits issued, may be released to any person.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 1174; A 1999, 851; 2007, 2077; 2011, 754, 3110)

3.2 Policies Relating to Review Boards (NRS 289.380 & 289.383)

Under Nevada law, any municipality or county may create a review board to receive citizen complaints against peace officers and to make certain recommendations about whether the officer has violated policies and, if so, whether the officer should be disciplined. To the best of the Task Force's knowledge, only the City of Las Vegas and Clark County have created a review board, which is exclusively for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD). This review board is called the Citizen Review Board (CRB). CRB's members are volunteers. They have a limited ability to investigate claims of misconduct on their own. As such, any complaint received by the CRB is first sent to LVMPD's Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB). IAB gathers evidence, which typically includes interviews of both the officer accused of misconduct and any witness officers. Both types of officers must comply or face a claim of insubordination. Once IAB completes its investigation, if a policy has been violated, LVMPD will implement discipline according to its negotiated contracts with its collective bargaining units. IAB will also forward its investigatory file to the CRB. At that point, the CRB can initiate its own hearings and eventually issue its own findings and recommendations.

"The findings and recommendation of a panel of the review board are public records unless otherwise declared confidential by state or federal law." NRS 289.387 (9). The CRB publishes their findings and recommendations, to include the name of the officer. However, there are laws that are in conflict with publishing the identities of the officers. First, the City and County have enacted ordinances requiring the CRB to maintain the confidentiality of its hearings and "all records of proceedings before the panel [of the CRB]." This would necessarily include any interviews of the subject officer or witness officers. Moreover, the CRB "shall not abridge the rights of a peace officer, school police officer, constable or deputy of a constable that are granted pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, a contract or any federal or state statute or regulation." NRS 289.385(2). LVMPD has policies mandating confidentiality of its IAB records. The collective bargaining agreements are consistent with LVMPD policies. In addition, the Peace Officer Bill of Rights ("POBR") requires IAB investigatory files to be confidential, at least when

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the subject officer is not facing discipline, pursuant to NRS 289.080(9). A panel of the Nevada Supreme Court recently confirmed this (which is presently the subject of a motion for en banc reconsideration), citing the officer's due process rights under the POBR. *American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada v. Clark County Sch. Dist.*, 142 Nev. Ad. Op. 24 (Mar. 26, 2026).

Officers also have significant privacy interests under the common law. "[O]fficers d[o] not surrender their privacy interests by swearing an oath of office." *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 136 Nev. 733, 478 P.3d 383 (2020) (stating that privacy interests include information that may cause "embarrassment, shame, stigma, [or] harassment" or "endangerment, or similar harm"); *Clark County Office of the Coroner/Medical Examiner*, 136 Nev. at 55–58, 458 P.3d at 1057–59 (medical information, personnel files, details about sexual orientation, and other information about a person's life give rise to privacy interests).

Despite these rights, the Nevada Supreme Court recently held that the CRB may continue publishing officer names when they publish their findings and recommendations. *Las Vegas Police Protective Ass'n v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't Citizen Review Board*, 142 Nev. Ad. Op. 55 (Aug. 20, 2026).

Recommendation: Nevada law should be clarified in a way that appropriately balances the officers' rights with the public's right to know that officers are held accountable when they violate police policy.

3.3 Impact of Overbroad Public Records Requests

Most public records requests in Nevada are handled quickly by employees who have other jobs. A minority of broad, unclear, repetitive or automated requests consume a disproportionate share of that limited capacity, and every other requester waits behind them. The Task Force's objective is to make those requests workable, not to restrict access.

Types of Overbroad Requests

At its July 22, 2026 meeting, PRTF members observed that the term "broad request" was being used to describe several different things. Each imposes a different kind of burden and calls for a different response. For purposes of this report:

- *Large or complex requests* identify a subject but reach across many custodians, systems, formats or years (for example, "all communications regarding X from 2018 to present").
- *Unclear requests* do not reasonably identify the records sought, or ask questions or seek information rather than existing records.

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- *Bulk or compiled data requests* seek all or a substantial portion of a structured dataset. These are addressed in Section 4.2.
- *High-frequency or automated requests* arrive in volume from a single requester or requesters acting together, including requests generated by scripts or AI.

None of these is improper merely because it is large. Transparency members emphasized, and the Government members agree, that broad requests often serve legitimate oversight, journalism and litigation purposes. The problem is not breadth. It is that Nevada law provides no structure for managing breadth.

Presentations Received

During the PRTF meetings, several government presenters shared the sentiment that vague and overbroad requests unduly burden government, including the Urban Consortium, Nevada Municipal Clerks Association, Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), and each of the Task Force Government Representatives. Specifically, Pat Cabrera, Chief Deputy Clerk, City of Las Vegas representing the Nevada Municipal Clerks Association, a statewide organization, explained that historically records were paper based, and today records are distributed amongst various e-databases, and cloud systems. This creates millions of records that did not exist before technological advances. When Nevada first enacted public records law in 1911, documents were hand-typed and stored in a physical filing cabinet organized by a topic, or document number and were formalized. Today, much communication takes place informally over email, and each is a record, or there are databases containing millions of datapoints of information that must be produced as a record if a query can produce it as a record. For example, a requestor might ask for "all records related to X", this now requires a labor intensive search across, email, texts, and possibly tens if not hundreds of databases to search for all records that contain X to identify responsive records. Even after identifying responsive records, each record must be reviewed to determine whether it contains any confidential information and if so, redacted, before it can be provided to the requester. In other words, volume, complexity, and risk have increased, when expectations of the public for a timely response has not changed.

Heather Hahn from the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) also presented about the burden of overbroad and vexatious requests, stating that these records requests severely hamper an agency's ability to respond to all records requests. Vexatious requesters intentionally ask for broad, excessive, and repetitive records in an effort to overwhelm agencies. At the federal level, this behavior is commonly referred to as "FOIA bombing." Between 2023 and 2025 NDOT experienced a 33% increase in records requests. NDOT projects 1680 requests in 2026 which represents 56% increase over 4 years without additional staffing or resources. Ms. Hahn explained that more and more requests appear to be written by AI where the approach is an over-broad format.

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Survey Findings

The Government members' survey of 92 Nevada government entities (**Appendix E**) confirms that NDOT's presentation reflects a statewide pattern rather than isolated experience.

Capacity is thin and largely unmeasured. Half of responding entities (46 of 92) have no employee whose primary duty is public records. Even among the 21 entities that received 1,000 or more requests in 2025, seven have no such employee and nine have only one to three (Table E-3). Eighty-four entities rely on employees for whom records work is a secondary duty, and 29 spread it across more than 10 such employees. Attorneys take part in responding at 84 entities, 56 of which rely on assigned government counsel such as a Deputy Attorney General or Deputy District Attorney. *The 33 entities able to estimate their 2025 hours reported roughly 90,000 hours combined, the equivalent of about 43 full-time positions*. Only 13 entities track staff hours at all, so the true figure is higher.

The burden is concentrated in a minority of requests. Most requests are routine: 57% of Nevada survey respondents often handle requests in under an hour, and 71% often give a final response within five business days. But 29% at least occasionally handle requests requiring more than 30 staff hours, and 46% handle requests requiring 10 to 30 hours. Twenty-seven entities at least occasionally need three to six months to complete a request, and 13 at least occasionally need more than six. Granicus made the same point nationally: "Not all requests are created equal." Data it supplied from Connecticut show six agencies accounting for about 94% of 71,024 requests over two years.

Requests are growing in volume and, more importantly, in complexity. Between 2023 and 2025, 15 responding entities moved into a higher request-volume range and only one moved lower. The number receiving 1,000 or more requests rose from 17 to 21 (Table E-2). Because the survey used wide ranges, these figures understate growth.

National data point the same way. Granicus's 2025 Public Record Complexity Benchmark Report draws on anonymized data from nearly 500 of its public records customers. Granicus narrowed that pool to about 240 agencies (55% city, 25% state and 20% county) and tracked them quarterly from early 2018 through mid-2025. Its Complexity Index combines eight measures of the records produced and the staff effort required, weighted against request volume. Granicus reports the following changes since 2018:

Granicus 2025 Public Record Complexity Benchmark: change since 2018

Measure	Change since 2018
Request volume (average per quarter, 436 to 1,136)	+161%
Complexity Index (volume-adjusted)	+72%

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Measure	Change since 2018
Size of response files	+438%
Video files	+173%
Number of response documents	+46%
Scanned images and PDFs requiring OCR	+32%
Clarification emails	+31%
Total staff time	−10%

Source: Granicus, 2025 Public Record Complexity Benchmark Report, pp. 5–16. Granicus states that its data are volume-adjusted. The record and activity measures therefore track what each request involves rather than total growth.

The Complexity Index is the more important figure: each request is harder to fulfill, not merely more frequent. Granicus attributes part of the change to "the proliferation of multimedia content" and "possibly the growing influence of AI-powered requests and automation." It notes that large state, county and city agencies may receive 4,000 to 15,000 requests a year. Its central point, that request counts alone understate workload, is consistent with the survey.

Records are scattered and searching them is manual. Eighty-five percent of Nevada survey respondents (78 of 92) must search several separate systems to respond to a typical request. Most search two to five; some search 10 to 20.

Clarification is routine but has no structure. At least occasionally, 83% of Nevada survey respondents must ask requesters to narrow an overbroad request, 75% must address an unduly burdensome one (for example, spanning decades) and 82% receive requests for information rather than records (Table E-4). Forty percent at least occasionally see a request abandoned after clarification is sought, meaning that employee's scoping work goes unused. Seventy-four percent at least occasionally refer requesters to another entity that may hold the record. Nationally, Granicus reports that clarification emails rose 31% between 2018 and 2025. It attributes the rise to "more first-time requesters… often with vague or overly broad inquiries," and notes that each exchange "add[s] time and complexity."

Repeat, commercial and automated requests are common. Sixty-five percent of Nevada survey respondents often receive requests from repeat or high-volume requesters, and 47% often receive requests made for a commercial purpose. Sixty-six percent (61 entities) at least occasionally receive requests that appear AI-generated; only 13 could not say. By comparison, a 2026 federal FOIA Advisory Committee survey, as reported by Granicus, found that 46% of federal Nevada survey respondents believed they had received AI-generated requests and 50% were unsure. That Committee cautioned that the underlying issue is the volume and frequency

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technology makes possible, not AI alone. Sixty-three percent of Nevada survey respondents at least occasionally receive requests used to support litigation.

Nevada survey respondents' own words point the same way. Staffing and staff time was the most frequently cited operational challenge (50 of 79 written answers), followed by records systems (33), request volume (25) and overbroad or burdensome requests (25). Overbroad requests were the second most frequently requested statutory change, after fees (17 and 19 of 57 answers, respectively) (Table E-13).

[Insert law enforcement survey findings from Appendix F.]

Discussion: NRS 239.0107(1)(c) already requires an entity that cannot make a record available within five business days to give the earliest date the record is reasonably expected to be available and to assist the requester in focusing the request. The statute stops there. It does not say what a request must contain, how a request for clarification affects the timeline, whether simple requests may move ahead of complex ones, or whether an entity may point a requester to records it has already published. Without that structure, the cost of a broad request falls on unrecovered staff time (75% of respondents never charge for staff time, Table E-7). It also falls on delay for every other requester in the queue, including the requesters about whom transparency members are most concerned.

Granicus frames public records administration as a risk-management problem and urges mitigation as the default: reduce delay, inconsistency and cost without reducing the right of access. The Government members agree. The recommendations below are directed at observable workload (scope, volume, frequency and duplication), not at a requester's motive. That approach protects routine requesters from delay, treats large requesters predictably and gives courts a measurable standard to apply.

Recommendations: The recommendations below follow what responding entities said they need:

1. **Fund public records staffing and request tracking.** Staffing and staff time was the operational challenge respondents cited most often (50 of 79 answers), and half have no employee whose primary duty is public records (Table E-3). About 62% track requests by hand or in a spreadsheet. Appropriate funding, or a grant program, for dedicated records staff and request-tracking systems at the entities with the highest volume and no dedicated staff (see Section 3.4, Recommendation 5).
2. **Recover staff time through a uniform fee schedule.** Adopt the uniform schedule recommended in Section 4.6, including the three-hour threshold and the aggregation of frequent requests from the same requester or requesters acting together. Fees and cost

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recovery were the change Nevada survey respondents requested most often (19 of 57 answers), yet 75% never charge for staff time and those that do use thresholds from 1 to 10 hours (Tables E-7 and E-8).

3. **Address commercial and high-volume requests.** Require a requester to certify whether a request is for a commercial purpose, with an exemption for news media, as recommended in Section 4.3. Route commercial and bulk requests to the bulk-data procedures recommended in Section 4.2, rather than the ordinary request queue.

4. **Require identifiable requests and requester contact information.** Require a requester to provide a name and contact information and a description of the records specific enough to identify them with reasonable certainty, as recommended in Section 4.3. Provide that a request for all or substantially all of an entity's records, without a subject, time period or other limiting criteria, is not a request for identifiable records. Nevada survey respondents' most common examples of overbroad requests ask for "all communications," "all records relating to," or every document in a subject area over several years (Table E-14).

5. **Create a structured scoping step.** Amend NRS 239.0107 to provide that when an entity requests clarification in good faith: (a) the government entity's time to respond runs from receipt of the clarification; and (b) the entity may close the request if the requester does not respond within a defined period, as recommended in Section 4.3. Overbroad or unclear requests were the second most common change respondents requested (17 of 57 answers).

6. **Measure what entities themselves need to manage.** Asked which metrics would help them, Nevada survey respondents most often named staff hours per request (about 39), number of requests (24), requester type, including media, commercial, and repeat requesters (21), and response time (16). Include those measures in the reporting form recommended in Section 3.7. Because only 26% of respondents could report annual metrics without new systems or staff (Table E-11), phase the requirement in and fund it.

As Ms. Cabrera said in her presentation, this is not about denying access but making requests workable. Allowing time for a scoping phase, establishing a format and required information for requesters, and establishing consistent and standardized reasonable charges for staff time would all assist local governments with responses to overbroad requests.

3.4 Cost, Burden, and Time Constraints for Redaction

Review and redaction is the step most closely tied to delay in responding to public records requests. It is legally required, done almost entirely by hand, and carries growing liability for getting it wrong.

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Why Review Is Legally Required

As described in Section 3.1, Nevada law provides nearly 600 statutory confidentiality provisions. *See* **Appendix C**. Government records also contain material protected by Constitutional interests, legal privileges, and by the common-law privacy interests the Nevada Supreme Court has recognized. A government entity may not withhold a whole record if the confidential portion can be redacted, NRS 239.010(3), and it bears the burden of proving each withholding with a particularized showing. NRS 239.0113; *Reno Newspapers, Inc. v. Gibbons*, 127 Nev. 873, 880, 266 P.3d 623, 628 (2011).

The consequences of an erroneous release are growing. Assembly Bill 197 (2025), for example, bars state entities from releasing information about donors to 501(c)(3) organizations except in specified cases. NRS 239B.027. This new statute creates a private right of action for costs, damages, and attorney fees against an entity whose release causes harm. Release of private information can also harm the person it concerns and erode public trust in the entity. For these reasons, government entities are legally obligated to review and redact records of confidential information before they are produced.

Presentations Received

Presenters explained that review and redaction is a labor-intensive process since records are no longer single pieces of paper, but consist many times of emails where email chains are embedded in other emails, or the records are located across various databases and in many file formats. Each of these millions of records may have confidential information in them and must be reviewed before produced in a records request. This requires a manual, line-by-line and frame-by-frame review.

For example, Ms. Hahn with NDOT described the scale of review a single requester can generate. Over two years, one requester submitted 34 requests and declined to narrow any of them. NDOT staff reviewed 200,017 documents in response, 130,000 of them for a single request. NDOT estimated 828 staff hours were required to complete this review, amounting to $152,545 in personnel time. NDOT's depletion of 828 staff hours to fulfill a single request interferes both with NDOT's ability to perform its core transportation operations and to fulfill other good-faith requests. This example illustrates substantial impact of requests on an agency, particularly when a requestor refuses to narrow the scope.

Nevada Survey Findings

Redaction is common and is the leading cause of delay. Redaction is needed at least occasionally at 82% of responding entities, and often or very often at 51%. Redaction workload extends response times at least occasionally for 66% of respondents, and often or very often for 41%.

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Unclear confidentiality rules multiply review time. Confidentiality, privacy and redaction was the most frequently cited statutory ambiguity (24 of 61 written answers), followed by the definition of "record" (16) (Table E-13). Respondents' three highest policy priorities were all statutory presumptions of confidentiality: personnel and internal affairs records (79% rated very or extremely important), open criminal investigations (78%) and victim and witness identities (75%) (Table E-12). Respondents also asked for statutory treatment of body-worn camera and other video, juvenile records, coroner and autopsy records, security-sensitive infrastructure information, drafts and working papers, and privileged material.

A single request can require days or weeks of redaction. At least occasionally, redacting a single request takes 10 to 30 hours at 27 entities (29%) and more than 30 hours at 13 entities (14%). About one in six respondents could not estimate redaction time per request, again reflecting the absence of tracking.

The share of time spent on redaction rises with volume. Twenty-two respondents spend more than half of their public records hours on review and redaction. Among the 21 highest-volume entities, eight do (Table E-5).

The work is manual. About 75% of respondents (69 of 92) redact by hand or in standard PDF software. Almost no entity uses AI for search or redaction. The exception, AI video redaction tools for body-worn camera footage, still requires substantial manual correction according to Nevada survey respondents. Entities cited cost, accuracy, legal and confidentiality risk, and procurement as reasons for not adopting AI tools.

The material under review keeps growing. Granicus's 2025 benchmark report states that, per request, the size of response files grew 438% between 2018 and 2025 and video files grew 173%. Scanned images and PDFs that must be converted before they can be searched or redacted grew 32%. Granicus describes video as among the most complex records to manage. Faces, license plates, screens and the accompanying audio must all be obscured, often with specialized tools.

[Insert law enforcement survey findings from Appendix F.]

Government entities want tools to reduce the staff time spent on public records requests. Respondents reported significant costs related to the technology they need, ranging from low five-figures to high six figures annually (Table E-6). By comparison, the 33 entities able to estimate reported about 90,000 staff hours on public records in 2025 (Section 3.3).

Discussion: Because the NPRA does not enumerate redaction guidelines, staff must often apply the common-law balancing test to individual items. An example is whether a private person's home address should be redacted from a given record. Staff must also be prepared to justify each such judgment. That is the most expensive form of review that typically involves the government

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entities' counsel. It is also the most likely to produce inconsistent results across entities and disputes with requesters. More specific statutory guidelines reduce redaction time and disputes, and make responses more predictable. The delays that case-by-case review causes can themselves damage public trust.

Technology can reduce the mechanical burden of redaction but cannot replace the legal judgment it requires. Granicus's discussion paper is consistent with this: AI may serve as a records officer's "researcher, clerk and navigator," but humans must remain accountable for exemption decisions, redactions, fee determinations and disputes. Granicus's benchmark report also notes that total staff time fell 10% since 2018 even as complexity rose. However, the quarterly series swings widely (from about 270 hours to a peak near 2,900), and Granicus's own paper cautions that the data do not establish the cause. Technology should therefore be funded as a way to manage growing complexity, not as a substitute for staff or a reason to shorten timelines.

Finally, much of the cost of review is created before a request arrives. Official business conducted through applications stored in multiple databases, inconsistent retention and poorly classified records all expand what must be searched and reviewed.

Recommendations: The following recommendations address the cost, burden, and time constraints imposed by review and redaction:

1. **Replace case-by-case balancing with categorical rules for high-frequency requested records.** Enact the uniform definition of personal identifying information and the personnel-records protections recommended in Section 4.2, and the criminal-investigation protections recommended in Section 4.5. Add express treatment of victim and witness identities and of body-worn camera and other government video. A defined list of data elements that may be redacted lets staff redact by category rather than build a balancing record for each line.
2. **Reconcile liability for disclosure errors.** Confirm that the good-faith immunity in NRS 239.012 protects an entity and its employees that follow reasonable review procedures, and reconcile new private rights of action, such as NRS 239B.027, with that immunity. An entity facing damages for a single missed redaction will review more slowly and withhold more.
3. **Tie timelines to the review actually required.** Clarify that the estimated availability date under NRS 239.0107(1)(c) may account for the volume of material requiring review and redaction, and may be revised with written notice. Pair this with the installment and multitrack processing recommended in Section 3.3.
4. **Allow recovery of redaction costs under the uniform fee schedule.** Under the schedule recommended in Section 4.6, staff time spent redacting is chargeable after the three-hour

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threshold, while time spent deciding whether material is confidential is not. The schedule should set a separate, published rate method for specialized work such as video redaction.

5. **Fund staff and tools, and simplify buying tools.** Appropriate funding for dedicated public records staff, and funding or a grant program for request-tracking, document-redaction, and video-redaction tools, prioritizing entities with the highest volume and those without dedicated staff. Direct the State Purchasing Division to establish statewide contracts that local governments may join, addressing the procurement barrier respondents reported. Contracts for these tools should include the public records and data-use provisions recommended in Section 4.1, including the prohibition on training models on government data.
6. **Invest upstream in records management.** Direct the Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records to issue guidance and training on conducting official business through personal accounts and messaging applications, on retention, and on records classification. Fewer records would then have to be searched and reviewed to answer each request.

Layered review, consistent protocols and training remain the core safeguards. These recommendations are intended to let entities apply them faster and more consistently. That protects both the privacy of the people whose information government holds and the public's timely access to the rest.

3.5 Financial Burden on Requestors

- Provide fee structures
- List accessibility concerns
- Identify equity considerations

3.6 Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

Currently, judicial intervention is the only dispute resolution mechanism presently contemplated under the NPRA for public records disputes . There are currently no existing mandatory dispute resolution mechanisms set forth in NRS Chapter 239. The PRTF discussed multiple options for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

The PRTF heard a presentation from the Reporter's Committee for Freedom of the Press which recommended an independent, impartial, and empowered ombuds-office to administratively review records requests disputes. The Reporter's Committee pointed to Connecticut and Utah as

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model examples. Members of the PRTF also suggested having administrative level review within each government agency, or authorizing a state agency such as the Office of the Attorney General to review claims. In general, there was consensus that there should be alternative dispute resolution mechanisms available to requestors. Key considerations will be how the principal or members of the dispute resolution body is chosen, whether the body will have the power to compel records, and the cost to the State and/or local governments.[2] The Reporter's Committee expressed support for a government appointed principal if there are safeguards that ensure independence such as the appointment for a set term without ability to remove the principal.

Below are examples in other states:

Arizona: An independent ombudsman, a legislative agency independent of the Governor and Attorney General's Office. *See* Arizona Ombudsman-Citizen's Aide, Arizona Public Records Law Booklet (June 2025), *available at* https://www.azoca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025-Public-Records-Law-Booklet.pdf. The Ombudsman is statutorily authorized to investigate complaints relating to public access laws, request testimony or evidence, issue subpoenas, conduct hearings, make recommendations, and report misconduct. *Id.* at 51.

Connecticut: Freedom of Information Commission (FOIC) is a public body comprised of nine members. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 *et. seq*. One member is appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, one by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. These members serve two-year terms. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-205. The remaining five members are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of either house of the General Assembly to four-year terms. *Id.* The Commission handles complaints, conducts hearings, issues binding decisions, and can order agencies to release records. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-206.

Iowa: Public Information Board (IPIB) is an independent board consisting of nine members created specifically to oversee open meetings and records compliance. Iowa Code § 23.1 et seq. Members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, with representatives from media, government, and the public. Iowa Code § 23.3. Members serve four-year terms and at the call of the chair. *Id.* Most complaint investigations are handled by IPIB's Executive Director and staff attorneys. It investigates complaints, issues advisory opinions, and can enforce compliance, provides training and mediates disputes. Iowa Code § 23.6.

Ohio: Public Records Mediation Program (Ohio Court of Claims). Ohio essentially has a mandatory mediation for public records lawsuits that has a low fee. Ohio Rev. Code. § 2743.75; Ohio Court of Claims, Public Records Frequently Asked Questions, *available at*

[2] It should be noted that the other state models primarily arise from states with additional funding mechanisms such as income tax, including the Connecticut and Utah models provided in the Reporter's Committee's presentation and the examples provided in this report except for Tennessee and Texas.

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https://ohiocourtofclaims.gov/public-records/. If mediation does not resolve the dispute, the complaint is assigned to a special master for a formal legal ruling. *Id.*

Oregon: Public Records Advocate & Public Records Advisory Council. The PRAC consists of twelve bipartisan public records experts representing state and local governments, the media, the public, and public sector workforce. Ore. Rev. Stat. § 192.481. Most members are appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation. *Id.* Agency and legislative members are appointed by their respective leaders. *Id.* The PRAC then appoints an Advocate for a four-year team. O.R. S. § 192.461. The Advocate acts as a neutral mediator between agencies and requesters, reviews disputes, advises agencies, and oversees training. *Id.*

Utah: State Records Committee (recently replaced by an ombudsman). The State Records Committee was established in 1992 and consisted of volunteer members who had two purposes: reviewing retention schedules for approval and hearing record access appeals. *See* Rebecca Shaw, Division of Archives and Records Services, The State Records Committee Through the Years (May 7, 2025), *available at* https://archives.utah.gov/2025/05/07/the-state-records-committee-through-the-years/. In 2013, the Government Records Ombudsman was created, and in 2015, the Open Records Portal was launched which created a central place records request submissions. *Id.* In 2025, legislation replaced the Committee with a new office led by a director and staffed by an attorney housed within the Division of Archives and Records Service. *Id.*

Illinois: Public Access Counselor. Office within the Attorney General's Office that works to ensure compliance with Illinois open meeting and public records laws. 5 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 140/9.5, *See Public Access Counselor*. The Public Access Counselor mediates public records disputes, issues binding opinions, and provides training and education. *Id.*

Tennessee: "If a person makes a request to view or copy a public record with the intent to disrupt government operations, the records custodian charged with fulfilling the request may petition a court of record of competent jurisdiction for an order to enjoin the person from making records requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(7)(C).

3.7 Methods for Collecting and Sharing Data Related to Public Records Requests

Currently, the NPRA does not require government entities in Nevada to collect or share data related to public records requests, such as request volume, response times, denials, or fees.[3] Without that data, neither the Legislature nor the public can measure request volume, response times, or the staff and resources entities spend on compliance, except by submitting a public records request for whatever an entity happens to track. The Government members' own survey shows how little is tracked today and what it would take to change that.

Most entities do not track the data a reporting requirement would ask for. Only 13 of 92 respondents (14%) track staff hours spent on public records. About 62% (56 of 91) track requests by hand or in a spreadsheet. About one in six could not estimate redaction time per request. The 33 entities able to estimate their 2025 hours reported roughly 90,000 hours combined, but several large entities answered "thousands" without a figure.

Most could not report without new systems or staff. Only 24 of 92 respondents (26%) said they could report annual metrics without new systems or staff; 33 said they could not and 35 were unsure. Ability to report does not rise with volume: among the 21 entities receiving 1,000 or more requests a year, only 5 said they could (Table E-11).

Entities want the data for their own management. Asked which metrics would help them manage their own public records work, 74 respondents gave a substantive answer. The most common were staff hours or time spent per request (about 39), the number of requests received (about 24), requester type, including media, commercial and repeat requesters (about 21), and response or processing time (about 16). Cost of responding, and denials or redactions, were each named about 11 times.

Request counts alone understate the work. Granicus's 2025 benchmark makes this point directly: "volume alone doesn't tell the full story. Not all requests are created equal." Across the agencies in its dataset, request volume rose 161% from 2018 to mid-2025. Over the same period its volume-adjusted Complexity Index rose 72%, driven by larger response files (+438%), more video (+173%) and more clarification emails (+31%). The survey shows the same pattern in Nevada: 57% of respondents often handle requests in under an hour, while 29% at least occasionally handle requests requiring more than 30 staff hours. A reporting form that counts only requests would miss where the burden lies.

[3] The NPRA requires annual reporting to the Legislative Council Bureau of records deemed confidential because they contain personally identifiable information collected online. NRS 239.014.

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Reported data reveals where the burden is concentrated. Data Granicus supplied from Connecticut show six state agencies accounting for about 94% of 71,024 requests over two years, led by public safety and child welfare. Granicus concluded that "a statewide policy based on an 'average request' would therefore be misleading." Nevada's survey points the same way: 21 respondents received 1,000 or more requests in 2025 while 20 received 25 or fewer (Table E-2).

Models from Other States, District of Columbia, and the Federal Government

The lack of reporting is consistent with a majority of other states. However, multiple states and the federal government provide models for various types of data collection and reporting.

Texas: School districts must post the cost of responding to requests exceeding 200 pages in a 90-day period and report annually to the Texas Education Agency. V.T.C.A., Ed. Code § 11.1512.

Washington: To improve best practices for dissemination of public records, annual legislative reports are required for agencies with at least $100,000 in annual staff and legal costs for records requests. Smaller agencies may voluntarily report. 15 statutory performance metrics are identified for reporting, including:

- The number of requests where the agency provided the requested records within five days of receiving the request.
- The number of requests where the agency provided a time estimate for providing responsive records beyond five days after receiving the request.
- The average and median number of days from receipt of request to the date the request is closed.
- The number of requests where the agency formally sought additional clarification from the requestor;
- The number of requests denied in full or in part and the most common reasons for denying requests;
- The number of requests abandoned by requestors;
- To the extent the information is known by the agency, requests by type of requestor, including individuals, law firms, organizations, insurers, governments, incarcerated persons, the media, anonymous requestors, current or former employees, and others;
- Which portion of requests were fulfilled electronically compared to requests fulfilled by physical records;
- The number of requests where the agency scanned physical records electronically to fulfill disclosure;

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- The total estimated agency staff time spent on each individual request;
- The estimated costs incurred by the agency in fulfilling records requests, including costs for staff compensation and legal review, and a measure of the average cost per request;
- The number of claims filed alleging a statutory violation involving the agency, categorized by type and exemption at issue, if applicable;
- The costs incurred by the agency litigating claims alleging a violation of public records statutes in the past year, including any penalties imposed on the agency;
- The costs incurred by the agency with managing and retaining records, including staff compensation and purchases of equipment, hardware, software, and services to manage and retain public records; and
- Expenses recovered by the agency from requestors for fulfilling public records requests, including any customized service charges.

West Virginia: Each public body reports the result of every request to the Secretary of State's public online database. Reporting includes the nature of the public body's response, whether the request was granted, and if not, the exemption asserted to deny the request, the time-frame was necessary to comply with the request; and the amount of reimbursement charged to the requester. W. Va. Code § 29B-1-3, § 29B-1-3a.

Indiana: Public agencies are required to coordinate with a public access counselor to track and report the volume and nature of public records requests received; and identify patterns or sources of excessive, automated, phishing related, or data scraping based public records requests. Ind. Code § 5-14-4-10. To timely identify such patterns or sources, public agencies report within seven days of receipt any public records request that is suspected by the public agency of being: (1) automated; or (2) data scraping or phishing activity.[4] Ind. Code § 5-14-3-11. Notably, Indiana law permits a public agency to decline responding to a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-3.3(b).

[4] Indiana law defines "data scraping" as "use of an automated system to extract data from websites and other Internet accessible sources." Ind. Code § 5-14-3-2(d). "Phishing" is defined as:

> a method of obtaining information through fraud in which the sender of a communication intentionally misrepresents the identity of the sender in order to induce the recipient of the communication to: (1) divulge the information to the sender; or (2) take an action that allows the sender access to the information.
> Ind. Code § 5-14-3-2(p).

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Montana: To document the impacts and process associated with compliance with public records requests, the executive, legislative, and judicial branches report quarterly to a legislative committee the number of requests, requester identity, information requested, date, and status. Mont. Code § 5-12-209 (2025). For completed requests, the report includes compliance date, hours, and costs charged. *Id*. Open requests carry forward to later reports. *Id*. Requests about specific persons or property, and requests for information already online, are excluded. *Id*. State agencies other than local governments must also publish statistics online annually, including: number of requests, response times, and the requests and responses themselves. Mont. Code § 2-6-1006(e) (2025).

Massachusetts: A supervisor of public records takes necessary measures to put government records in the condition required by law and to secure their preservation. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 1. Each records access officer documents uniform criteria for every request:

- the nature of the request and the date;
- the dates on which a request was received, a response is provided to the requestor, and a public record is provided to the requestor;
- the number of hours required to fulfill the request;
- fees charged to the person making the request, if any;
- agency petitions to the supervisor of public records seeking to charge for time spent segregating or redacting, or to charge in excess of $25 per hour if the request is (A) for a "commercial purpose," or (B) the fee is necessary, proposed in good faith, and not designed to limit, deter or prevent access to requested public records;
- requester petitions to the supervisor of public records for a determination that an agency violated public records laws;
- the time required to comply with supervisor of records orders; and
- the final adjudication of any court proceedings.

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 6A. The Secretary of the Commonwealth collects the data annually, posts it online, and reports it to the House and Senate clerks. *Id*.

District of Columbia: Annual agency reports include: the number of requests received and processed; denials and reasons; appeals, results, and reasons; median processing days; counts processed in 15 days or less, 16–25 days, and 26+ days; fees collected and fees waived; staff hours and total cost; number of times each exemption was invoked; names and titles of officials responsible for denials; and employees convicted of records-law misdemeanors. D.C. Code § 2-538.

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Federal Government (*United States*): Each federal agency is required to submit an annual report to the Attorney General and the Director of the Office of Government Information Services by February 1, covering the preceding fiscal year. The comprehensive report must include information including:

- The number of requests received and processed.
- The number of determinations to deny records requests and the reasons for each.
- The number of administrative appeals, their outcomes, and reasons for any denials.
- The number of times requests were denied under law enforcement exclusions.
- The average, median, and range of days to respond to requests and provide records.
- The number of full-time staff devoted to processing requests and the total amount expended for staff time.
- The total amount of fees collected for processing requests.
- The number of fee waiver requests granted or denied, and the time taken to decide them.

Discussion: The Nevada survey shows that a reporting mandate imposed all at once, without funding, would fall hardest on entities least able to absorb it. Half of respondents have no employee whose primary duty is public records, and most track requests by hand. Washington addresses this by requiring full reports only from agencies spending at least $100,000 a year on records requests and allowing smaller agencies to report voluntarily. Granicus similarly recommends measuring demand, timeliness, complexity, cost, outcomes and disputes, while keeping requester identity and other protected case information out of anything published.

Consistent data would give policymakers an objective record of how the NPRA works in practice: the number and complexity of requests, what compliance costs, and the staffing constraints entities face. It would also let future policy changes, including the uniform fee schedule recommended in Section 4.6, be measured against experience rather than anecdote.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to require annual reporting on public records requests:

1. **Require annual reporting on one standard form, phased in by size and tied to funding.** The NPRA should be amended to require governmental entities to report annually on public records requests using a single form. Entities that received 1,000 or more requests in the prior calendar year should complete the full form beginning with the first full calendar year after funding for tracking systems is available. All other entities should report the core metrics marked below, and may report the full form voluntarily. The thresholds should be reviewed after two reporting cycles.

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2. **Designate one body to adopt the form and publish the results.** The Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson should adopt the form after public notice and comment, review it at least annually, and publish the reports it receives in one place online. The Legislative Counsel Bureau should provide the Legislature with a statewide summary before each regular session.
3. **Include the metrics entities themselves need, and measure complexity as well as volume.** The form should require, at a minimum, the measures of volume, staff time, timeliness, fees collected, and fee waivers requested and granted. Entities should be encouraged to tack and report additional measures such as requester type, the number of requests for which clarification was sought; requests abandoned after clarification or after a fee estimate, the number of requests denied in full or in part, and the legal grounds most often relied on, and the number of petitions for petitions for judicial review or mediation efforts, with outcomes.
4. **Define terms so entities report consistently.** The designated body should define: a common reporting period (the calendar year); when a request is "received" and "closed"; whether days are business or calendar days; how a multi-part request is counted; what makes a request "abandoned"; and acceptable methods for estimating staff hours until entities have tracking systems.
5. **Fund the systems that make reporting possible.** Appropriate funding, or a grant program, for request-tracking systems, prioritizing high-volume entities and entities without dedicated records staff. Establish statewide contracts that local governments may join (see Section 3.4).
6. **Use the data.** The designated body should use reported staff-time and fee data in its annual review of the uniform fee schedule recommended in Section 4.6. Good-faith estimates submitted on the form should be used for policy purposes and should not, by themselves, establish a violation of the NPRA.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Clarification of Custodianship and Control

The NPRA requires the governmental entity with "legal custody or control" of a record to respond to a requestor, NRS 239.0107. However, the NPRA does not provide a comprehensive explanation what legal custodianship or control means across state and local government. The Nevada Administrative Code defines "legal custody" as "all rights and responsibilities of access to and maintenance of a record which are vested in" an office or department of a local

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governmental entity or state agency "and with the official or head" of the department or state agency "charged with the care, custody and control of that record." NAC 239.041, 239.620. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that a government entity has "legal control" over records where an entity contracts with a private company to provide public services and the contract indicates the company could generate the requested records and provide them to the entity for disclosure. *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Blackjack Bonding, Inc*., 131 Nev. 80, 86–87, 343 P.3d 608, 613 (2015); *see also Comstock Residents Ass'n*, 134 Nev. at 147–48, 414 P.3d at 323 ("a record within the possession of a private entity may still constitute a public record subject to disclosure upon request") (citing NRS 239.001(4)). The definition of "custodian of records" in NRS 239.121 is limited to any person authorized to have the care, custody and control of any documents, instruments, papers, books, pamphlets or any other records or writings of a local governmental entity. Further, NRS 239.0107 allows an entity that lacks custody or control to direct the requestor elsewhere, if known.

Clarification of Legal Custody

Other states provide more clarity on the meaning of custody. North Carolina, for example, specifies that an agency holding another agency's records for purposes of storage, safekeeping, or data processing is not the custodian responsible for responding to a public records request. N.C.G.S. § 1326. It also has a provision that allows a custodian to demand custody of public records from any person having illegal possession them and provides consequences if the record(s) are not produced according to law. *See* N.C.G.S. § 1325. This facilitates records processing by allowing the entity who created and is thus more familiar with its contents to be the entity reviewing it for confidentiality and disclosure. Nevada should adopt this concept, while requiring service custodians to preserve, secure, and return records to the responsible entity.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to distinguish between the "responsible custodian" and a "service custodian."

- Responsible custodian: A governmental entity holding the legal control, statutory responsibility, or policy accountability for the program, function, transaction, or decision documented by the record. A governmental entity that caused the record to be created, whether by creating the record itself or through a private contractor. A responsible custodian does not include a government entity that did not create a record and has no right or responsibility to maintain or assert a legal privilege with respect to the record.
- Service custodian: An IT department, archive, contractor, cloud provider, or shared-service organization that stores or processes records for another entity but does not determine their legal status.

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Clarification of Legal Control

Recommendation: The NPRA should be amended to clarify that a governmental entity has legal control of a record when it has the legal right or practical ability to obtain or retrieve the record; require another person to preserve or produce it; direct how it is maintained, used, transferred or destroyed; or require its return when employment, office or a contract ends. An entity also has legal control of a record it uses to perform a governmental function or make an official decision. *See Blackjack Bonding*, 131 Nev. at 86–87; *Comstock*, 134 Nev. at 147–48. The definition should exclude instances where one entity simply shared its record or access to its record with another entity.

For example, the following circumstances, standing alone, should not give a governmental entity legal control of a record or make it the responsible custodian obligated to respond to a request for that record:

- storing the record solely as a backup for another entity;
- monitoring a system or network that contains the record solely for cybersecurity purposes;
- providing technical administration, hosting or support for a system that contains the record;
- receiving a courtesy copy of a record that the entity does not use or rely on in conducting its own business;
- holding the record temporarily and solely to transmit it to another person or entity;
- holding the record as a service custodian on behalf of another governmental entity; or
- holding property of a private person, such as a device or recording obtained by consent or warrant, whose contents have not otherwise become a record of the entity.

Contract Requirements

Nevada law does not currently address contract language requirements for private individuals, non-governmental partnerships, corporations, or business entities who enter into a contract for services with a public agency responsible for public records. In addition to other contract requirements provided by law, each public agency contract for services entered into should include a provision that requires the contractor to comply with Nevada public records laws, specifically to ensure:

1. Records created, received or maintained in performing the governmental function remain under governmental control
2. The contractor must preserve them according to applicable retention schedules
3. The contractor must return responsible records promptly when requested by the agency

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4. Confidential and personally identifiable information must remain protected during and after the contract
5. Records must be restored or securely disposed of when the contract ends
6. The contractor may not sell, commercially exploit, train an AI model on, combine or repurpose government data unless expressly authorized by law and contract
7. Subcontractors and cloud providers are bound by the same requirements
8. The agency must retain the practical ability to export its records in a usable format

Florida, for example, treats certain private entities acting on behalf of government as subjects to its public-records requirements. Florida also requires public service contracts to address preservation, confidentiality, production and transfer of records when a contract ends. *See* Fl. Stat. § 119.01 *et seq*.

Recommendation: Nevada law should require public service contracts to include a provision that requires the contractor to comply with Nevada public records law, and address preservation, confidentiality, production and transfer of records when a contract ends.

Public Records Act Compliance Coordination

It's often unclear which government employees are responsible for responding to public records requests on a government entity's behalf. When citizens are unsure how to submit a request, or which office to physically go to for inquiries, they want to speak to an employee of the agency. In Washington, state and local agencies are required to publicly identify a public records officer responsible for overseeing compliance. *See* Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56.580.

Recommendation: Nevada law should require every governmental entity to provide:

- A central email address for public records request correspondence that will remain the same even if staffing changes;
- The contact information for its public records coordinator; and
- The agency's physical office location to make public records requests, in addition to any online submission method;

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4.2 Protection of Sensitive Information and Transparency

Privacy and transparency are equivalent obligations. Nevada public records laws must protect sensitive data, without concealing public records. NRS 239.001 declares that public records law must be liberally construed to promote prompt access, places the burden of proving confidentiality on the government, and prohibits denying an entire record when confidential information can be redacted. Any reform should preserve and strengthen those principles.

Current confidentiality provisions are scattered across many chapters and use inconsistent terms. For example, with regard to personally identifying information, NRS 239.0105 states that "records containing the name, address, telephone number or other identifying information of a natural person" are confidential but only if the information is contained in a record related to the use of a recreational facility or enrolling a minor in a recreational activity. Nonetheless, those limited records are not confidential to certain individuals including a reporter or editorial employee, or if over 30 years old. *See* NRS 239.0105 (2). Similarly, NRS 603A.210 protects social security numbers, driver license numbers, certain account numbers, medical identification numbers, and user names from disclosure. Finally, NRS 239.014 protects certain personally identifiable information collected electronically when an agency determines that disclosure could produce specified negative consequences. However, this applies specifically to information collected from the public by automated means over the internet or other digital network. It is not a comprehensive definition for all public records. All of these provisions combine to demonstrate a legislative acknowledgement that personally identifying information is sensitive to misuse and should be protected, yet the law remains limited and inconsistent.

Legislators should consider defining a limited category directly in NRS Chapter 239 covering vulnerable data such as: social security numbers, Tax ID numbers, financial account numbers, authentication credentials, security questions, full dates of birth, personal email addresses, telephone numbers, medical-biometric-genetic, precise geolocation data, and information identifying protected victims, minors, or people with confidential addresses. The statute should expressly provide that the definition does not conceal information necessary to evaluate government expenditures, public compensation, contracts and vendors, official decisions and votes, lobbying and campaign activity, conflicts of interest, licensing, government findings or misconduct.

Recommendation: The Legislature should establish a uniform statewide definition of "personal identifying information."

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Bulk Data Requests

Historically, a public record would be available at a government agency's physical counter. The public could inspect the record, journalists could investigate it, and residents could hold public officials accountable. However, more and more agencies are digitizing the physical copies of its public records. The risk environment for Nevadans is different. Technical advances make information discoverable from great distances at speed and scale. Data brokers can combine records from multiple agencies and foreign actors can access the same database without ever entering Nevada. Information that seems harmless individually can be aggregated and exploited, sold to others for a fee or used to target certain demographics for unsolicited commercial purposes. Public access to records is not a concern in this context. The scale, aggregation, searchability and automated reuse of that access poses threats.

Ordinary public access is not equivalent to placing person-level information into a universally searchable, indexable, and bulk-downloadable database. Technology can transform isolated records into population-scale profiles by enabling automated scraping, name and address-based searches, bulk downloads, AI-supported profiling, and dataset linking. In some cases, the requestor is using the information for the purposes of reselling and solicitation.

Nevada can preserve the legal right to inspect and obtain records while applying narrowly tailored safeguards to the technological method of dissemination. Currently, NRS 239.014 recognizes that electronic collection of personally identifiable information can create risks and requires agencies to determine confidentiality. But the law does not address bulk publication, web scraping, application programming interfaces, dataset linkage or search-engine indexing.

Nevada law already recognizes that disclosure characteristics (such as email addresses and phone numbers) of an entire database can differ from those of an individual data request (NRS 239B.040).

Arizona's judiciary governs bulk or compiled court data, requiring dissemination agreements for bulk requests for commercial and non-commercial purposes, and ensures the requestor complies with state laws. See Arizona Judicial Branch.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to establish standardized procedures for requests for bulk or compiled data. The statute should:

1. **Define "bulk or compiled data."** Define bulk or compiled data as all or a substantial portion of a structured electronic dataset containing information concerning Nevadans, properties, businesses, cases or transactions.

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2. **Authorize bulk-data procedures.** When a requester seeks all or a substantial portion of a governmental entity's database, permit the entity to process the request under standardized bulk-data procedures rather than treating it identically to an ordinary document request.
3. **Require dissemination agreements for high-risk datasets.** Require a standardized dissemination agreement for requests for defined high-risk bulk datasets. The agreement should ensure that the requester complies with applicable privacy and confidentiality laws.
4. **Allow custodians to recover records held unlawfully.** Authorize a governmental entity that is the legal or responsible custodian of public records to demand their return from any person in unlawful possession of them.

Personnel Records

In Nevada, there is no blanket confidentiality rule for personnel records. However, Nevada courts have recognized that personnel files may be shielded from public disclosure to prevent an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. *See Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J*, 134 Nev. 700, 429 P.3d 313 (2018); *see also Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 136 Nev. Adv. Op. 86, 478 P.3d 383, 387–88 (2020). Most recently, the Nevada Supreme Court held that police internal investigative files are exempt from disclosure pursuant to NRS 289.080 unless the investigating agency recommends punitive action. *Am. C.L. Union of Nevada v. Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 142 Nev. Adv. Op. 24, 586 P.3d 1221 (2026). Many other states also recognize that active employment investigations are confidential. For example, the State of Florida, known for its transparency laws, has temporary protections for active human resources investigations. *See e.g.,* Fla. Stat. §§ 119.071(2)(k), 112.533(2); *Woolling v. Lamar,* 764 So. 2d 765 (Fla. 5th DCA 2000); Op. Att'y Gen. Fla. 94-75.

Recommendation: Provide the same levels of protection for all public employees that are provided to police officers.

4.3 Criteria for Granting or Denying Access

NRS 239.001 requires exemptions and balancing tests to be construed narrowly. NRS 239.0113 also places the burden on the government agency to prove confidentiality by a preponderance of the evidence when confidentiality is disputed. Nevada does not, however, require a foreseeable-harm determination each time a government entity relies on a discretionary exemption.

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Federal FOIA provides a useful model in this example. The FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 states that a federal agency may withhold information only when it foresees that disclosure would reasonably harm an interest protected by an exemption or when disclosure is prohibited by law. Agencies shall "consider whether partial disclosure of information is possible whenever the agency determines that a full disclosure of a requested record is not possible."

The Nevada legislature attempted to address overbroad and unduly burdensome requests in the NPRA by requiring a government entity to "Make reasonable effort to assist the requester to focus the request." NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(2). However, in many cases, the requestor refuses to focus their request, so significant time is used to fulfill the request, further delaying requests that come after. This is often the case with bad-faith "FOIA bombing" requests. While some large requests remain valid, government entities should be allowed to use structured tools and methods, such as standardized request forms, to clarify what requestors are looking for.

For example, Utah Code § 63G.2.204(1) requires that a records request be in writing and contain the requester's full name, mailing address, daytime phone number, and email (if willing to receive communications by email), and a description of the record specific enough to identify the record with reasonable certainty. *See* example of Utah's standard request form here: GRAMA-request-form2.pdf.

Recommendation: Requestor should be required by law to provide contact information including phone and email, and a description of the record specific enough to identify the record with reasonable certainty.

Administrative Closure of Certain Requests

A request must reasonably identify the records or categories of records sought. A request cannot be denied solely because it includes a large volume of records. However, a request for all or substantially all records of an agency, without a reasonable identifiable subject matter, record category, time period, person, transaction, event, or other limiting criteria, does not constitute a sufficiently identifiable request, and should be grounds for denial.

Washington: The State of Washington allows government entities to close an unclear request when the requestor doesn't respond to a request for clarification, while requiring government entities to continue responding to portions that are clear. Washington law states, "A public records request must be for identifiable records. Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56.080. A request for all or substantially all records prepared, owned, used, or retained by an agency is not a valid request for identifiable records." But requests for all records concerning a particular topic, keyword, or person is not in itself invalid. Further, Washington law states that an agency cannot deny an identifiable request simply because it is overly broad.

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Louisiana: "If the custodian reasonably determines that the request would substantially disrupt required government operations, the custodian may deny access only after reasonable attempts to narrow or specify the request with the requestor." La. Rev. Stat. § 44:32.

Recommendation: Allow a government entity to close a request when the requestor refuses to narrow the scope within a reasonable time and it is not possible to identify responsive records.

Automated, "Bot," "Phishing," or "Data Scraping" Requests

Washington law RCW 42.56.080 also allows for denial of a "bot request" provided certain criteria. In Washington, agencies may deny a bot request that is "one of multiple requests from the requestor to the agency within a twenty-four hour period, if the agency establishes that responding to the multiple requests would cause excessive interference with other essential functions of the agency." Bot requests are described as a request for public records that an agency" reasonably believes was automatically generated by a computer program or script."

Government entities in Indiana looks to identify patterns or sources of excessive, automated, phishing related, or data scraping based public records requests. Ind. Code § 5-14-4-10. To timely identify such patterns or sources, public agencies report within seven days of receipt any public records request that is suspected by the public agency of being: (1) automated; or (2) data scraping or phishing activity. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-11. Notably, Indiana law permits a public agency to decline responding to a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-3.3(b).

Recommendation: Amend the NPRA to allow agencies to deny a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration or otherwise jeopardize their security.

Vexatious Requestors

Many presenters to the public records task force described instances of "FOIA bombing" where individuals submit intentionally ask for broad, excessive, and repetitive records in an effort to overwhelm agencies. There are already standards in state law for vexatious litigants. *See, e.g.*, NRS 159A.0486 (setting forth criteria for a person to be labeled a vexatious litigant in the guardianship context).

Recommendation: Local governments should be empowered to seek a declaratory relief from the Court finding that a requestor is a vexatious requestor utilizing similar criteria. For example, court

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may find that a petitioner is a vexatious requestor if a person, (a) submits a public record request that is intended to harass or annoy the government entity; and (b) has previously submitted public records requests intended to harass or annoy the government entity. If a court finds a person is a vexatious requestor, the court may impose sanctions on the requestor in an amount sufficient to reimburse the government entity for all or part of the expenses incurred by the government entity to respond to the requestor and for any other pecuniary losses which are associated with the public records request.

Recommendation: Require affidavit on submission of a records request that that data is not being used to train an AI model on, sell, or repurpose government data ("commercial purpose") unless expressly authorized by law and contract. If data is being used for commercial purposes the request should be denied as prohibited by law. If companies want data for commercial uses this should be required by contract. There should be an exemption for media.

4.4 Penalties for Delayed or Incomplete Responses

The NPRA currently contains provisions for delayed or incomplete responses.

First, the NPRA allows a requester to initiate a lawsuit whenever a request is "denied or unreasonably delayed or if a person who requests a copy of a public book or record believes that the fee charged by the governmental entity for providing the copy of the public book or record is excessive or improper." NRS 239.011(1). Whenever the requester "prevails," in such a lawsuit, the requester is entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. NRS 239.011(2). This includes any fees or costs incurred due to an appeal. NRS 239.011(3). Case law has clarified that a requester "prevails" for purposes of this statute whenever they "succeed on any significant issue." *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Blackjack Bonding*, 131 Nev. 80, 90, 343 P.3d 608, 615 (2015). Government employees have a duty to protect public tax dollars. Using tax dollars to pay a prevailing requesters' fees and costs prevents those dollars from being used to provide services to the public. And as has been widely reported, requesters have recovered sums well into the six figures when prevailing under the NPRA. As such, the possibility of having to pay the requesters' fees and costs is a severe penalty.

Second, if a government agency "willfully fail[s] to comply with the [NPRA], the court must impose on the governmental entity a civil penalty of:

(a) For a first violation within a 10-year period, $1,000.

(b) For a second violation within a 10-year period, $5,000.

(c) For a third or subsequent violation within a 10-year period, $10,000."

NRS 239.340(1)."

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This second penalty provision was added to the NPRA in 2019. Again, using tax dollars to pay penalties prevents those dollars from being used for core agency services. As such, it serves as a significant deterrent to willfully violating the NPRA.

The Task Force does not recommend any additional penalties. Instead, the Task Force is focused on more productive ways to ensure compliance with the NPRA, like alternative forms of dispute resolution (Section 3.6) and clarifying exemptions (Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, and 4.6) so that less disputes arise in the first place.

4.5 Protocols to Protect Criminal Investigations

The Task Force spent considerable time discussing criminal records. In particular, the Task Force heard substantial testimony that providing public access to ongoing and active criminal investigations and trials jeopardizes law enforcement interests, privacy rights, and the Constitutional rights of criminal defendants to a fair trial. Most states protect open criminal files, at least in some way as summarized below, as well as materials previously received by the PRTF. The PRTF also heard testimony that stakeholders throughout the state disagree as to the state of current law in Nevada governing such records. Finally, protecting the rights of criminal defendants is essential. As the PRTF heard during its hearings, defendants have a constitutional right to a fair trial. Pretrial publicity and the premature disclosure of detailed information can jeopardize these crucial rights.

Outside of the NPRA, Nevada law already recognizes a privacy interest in criminal records. For example, it allows criminal defendants convicted of crimes to seal their criminal records under various circumstances tied to the severity of the crime and length of time that has passed. Additionally, Nevada law generally prohibits employers from asking about criminal employment history in a job application. Since employers are not allowed to ask about criminal records, and criminal records are subject to sealing, the Legislature has already found that there is a privacy interest. The former criminal defendant has served the sentence and deserves the chance to be free from past mistakes. Yet anyone could find out about past criminal conduct through the NPRA. This gap should be filled by adding language to the sealing statutes in NRS Chapter 179 to contain a presumption that any records that are eligible for sealing are confidential from the NPRA.

A similar but more profound gap in the law exists for criminal investigative files involving a suspect or person of interest who is never arrested or charged with a crime because probable cause was not established. An allegation from a witness identifying a person as a suspect, indeed, can be entirely false even if the witness acted in good faith. Revealing the investigation details of a suspect who was later ruled out or otherwise never charged can have profoundly negative impacts on the person's professional and personal life. It may also be a violation of the 14th Amendment's

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due process clause, which prohibits the government from punishing individuals accused of crime prior to being convicted. The Ninth Circuit has held that disclosing booking photos prior to conviction implicates these rights, so disclosing whole files would seem to as well. *Houston v. Maricopa County*, 116 F.4th 935 (9th Cir. 2024). A person may not even know they were identified as a suspect in any criminal investigation as the government entity is not mandated to inform them of a public records request seeking records about them. And that person currently has no ability to assert any confidentiality interests pertaining to that investigatory record. Nevada law should be clarified that such records are subject to sealing and are confidential under the NPRA. If a defendant found guilty of a crime can seal records, then a subject never arrested or never charged with a crime should be able to seal records. The sealing statutes in NRS Chapter 179 should permit sealing of such records and contain a similar provision that they are confidential under the NPRA, even when not officially sealed.

Recommendation: Amend the NPRA to state that open criminal investigative and active prosecution records are confidential and recognize a privacy interest when records are subject to sealing.

An easy way to do so is through NRS Chapter 179A, which governs police records. Law enforcement agencies already rely on this chapter to protect investigative files. Two amendments would remove all doubt. First, NRS 179A.070, which is listed among the exemptions to the NPRA in 239.010(1), shall include a third subsection to read as follows: "The records identified in this section are confidential, except as provided in this Chapter." Then, NRS 179A.100, which is a comprehensive statute that governs most instances when police records shall and may be disseminated, should be amended to include a new subsection (6), as follows:

> *6. Investigative or intelligence information, reports of crime or other information concerning specific persons collected in the course of the enforcement of criminal laws must be disseminated by an agency of criminal justice, upon request, to any person, unless the agency of criminal justice provides an attestation under oath that such records relate to an active and ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution. If an agency of criminal justice disseminates records under this subsection, the agency of criminal justice may only redact the records pursuant to exemptions available under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239.*

The attestation requirement accounts for the risk, raised by the Transparency members, that a police agency would misrepresent the status of an investigation.

These amendments are consistent with existing law protecting Criminal Justice Information Systems (NRS Chapter 179A), grand jury proceedings (NRS 172.245), search warrant

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applications (NRS 179.045(4)), the privacy of victims through Marsy's Law (Art. of the Nevada constitution). These amendments are also consistent with Nevada law governing the disclosure of records in criminal cases (NRS 174.235). Federal law under the Privacy Act of 1974 is also consistent.

Adopting this framework in Nevada would be consistent with the majority of public records laws in the United States. In general, all states, the federal government and the District of Columbia have some level of protection for criminal investigative records. A complete summary is attached as **Appendix D**: 50 State Survey of Statutes Addressing Records of Criminal Investigations. Approximately half of the states generally exempt active investigatory files from public records laws. Even in states with blanket exemptions, many states require disclosure of routine incident reports, and basic date/time/location/immediate facts unless unusual circumstances create serious investigative or safety risks. In most other states, law enforcement may withhold records where disclosure would interfere with law-enforcement proceedings, impair a fair trial, invade privacy, reveal confidential sources/techniques, prejudice an investigation, or endanger safety or when disclosure would be contrary to the public interest. The majority of these states completely exempt such records from disclosure when the criteria is met.

In Nevada, there is no blanket confidentiality rule for all criminal investigative records, but several statutes and doctrines create confidentiality for specific categories of criminal justice records. NRS Chapter 179A makes certain categories of criminal justice information confidential, and the common-law balancing test comes into play when records are not expressly exempt. The test weighs the privacy interest of individuals, including suspects, and officers. The courts have repeatedly held that law-enforcement investigative materials often implicate strong privacy concerns, and disclosure that risks unfairly stigmatizing individuals or compromising fairness is disfavored. Under these cases, courts have upheld confidentiality when disclosure would implicate the privacy rights of crime victims or accused persons, risk interference with investigations, or risk tainting criminal proceedings.

4.6 Standardized Fee Schedule

The NPRA allows each governmental entity to set its own fees, limited to the entity's actual cost. NRS 239.052. As a result, requesters face different charges from entity to entity for the same kind of request. Entities also lack a common benchmark for what counts as a reasonable or actual cost. AB 128 directs the Task Force to recommend "a standardized fee schedule."

States around the country provide different models for creating a standardized fee schedule. Multiple states allow a single body to publish a fee schedule for all or most government entities. Other states allow each branch of government (executive, judicial, and legislative) to set its own schedule. In general, local government entities are permitted but not required to adopt a

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standardized fee schedule. The state legislatures may also set allowable fees or fee caps directly in statute.

Pennsylvania: The Office of Open Records is statutorily required to conduct a biannual review of fees charged under the Right-to-Know-Law, 65 P.S. §§ 67.101 *et seq*., *see* 65 P.S. § 67.1310(a)(8). The Office of Open Records sets duplication fees for all Commonwealth agencies and local agencies; however, the judiciary and legislature set their own fees. 65 P.S. § 67.1307(b)(1). Duplication fees must be reasonable and based on "prevailing fees for comparable duplication services provided by local business entities." 65 P.S. § 67.1307(b)(2). An agency's fees may differ from those on the Office of Open Records's fee schedule, provided that the fees are less than those permitted by the Office.

Texas: The Office of the Attorney General is required to adopt rules for use by each state government entity in determining charges for providing copies of public records. Tex. Gov. Code § 552.262(a). A government entity (other than a state agency) may determine its own fees but may not charge over 25% more than the amount established by the attorney general unless the entity requests an exemption. *Id*. The attorney general may grant an exemption for good cause. *Id.* § 552.262(c).

Hawaii: The director of the Office of Information Practices is statutorily required to "adopt rules that set forth the fees and other charges that may be imposed for searching, reviewing, or segregating disclosable records, as well as to provide for a waiver of such fees when the public interest would be served." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 92F-42 (13). The rules authorize state and county government entities to charge fees for searching for, reviewing, and segregating the record and any other lawful fees. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-19.[5] Agencies may charge fees up to their actual costs or the following fees: $2.50 per 15 minutes to search ($10/hour), $5 per 15 minutes to review and segregate ($20/hour), and the first $30 is waived. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-31.

Tennessee: The Office of Open Records Counsel is required to establish (and revise at least annually) a schedule of reasonable charges government entities may use as a guideline to charge for public records requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-604(a)(1) (2025). The schedule sets per page copying charges and permits actual out-of-pocket costs for flash drives or similar storage devices on which electronic copies are provided. *Id*. *See* Schedule of Reasonable Charges, Tenn. Office of Open Records Counsel. The schedule expressly permits labor charges after the first hour of labor reasonably *necessary* to produce the requested records, *i.e.*, the "labor threshold." *Id*. Notably, Tennessee law establishes a separate fee policy for frequent and multiple requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-604(a)(2) (2025). This schedule allows a government entity to aggregate requests made

[5] These rules also allow an agency to require prepayment of 50% of the agency's estimated search, review, and segregation fees, plus 100% of the agency's estimate of other lawful fees, such as copying or mailing costs search, review, and segregation fees. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-19.

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by a single requester or, in some instances, multiple requesters acting together. *See* Reasonable Charges for Frequent and Multiple Requests, Tenn. Office of Open Records Counsel. Once a requester reaches an aggregation threshold (at least four requests within a calendar month), a government entity is no longer required to deduct the labor threshold set forth in the Schedule of Reasonable Charges or any other minimum charge per request threshold that would ordinarily be waived. *Id*.

Louisiana: The Commissioner of Administration sets a uniform fee schedule for state agencies providing copies of public records. La. Rev. Stat. § 39:241. Local government entities set and post their own reasonable fees. La. Rev. Stat. § 44:32.

Vermont: The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Administration, adopts a uniform schedule of public records charges for state agencies, including the amount that may be charged for staff time and other actual costs. 1 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 316(d) (2025). In addition to costs for photocopies, CDs, DVDs, and audio or video tapes, the schedule establishes the following fees:

1. For staff time involved in physically duplicating a record, $.33 per minute [$19.80/hour] after the first 30 minutes.
2. For senior-level staff time, and information technology specialists' time spent extracting data from databases, or performing similar tasks necessary to comply with a request to create a new public record, $.57 per minute [$34.20/hour].
3. For any other staff time for which cost can be charged and collected under this section, $.45 per minute [$27/hour].

See Uniform Charges Schedule, Vermont Secretary of State. Each local government entity its own schedule after public hearing. 1 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 316(e) (2025).

A majority of states explicitly permit government agencies to charge for staff time spent searching for, reviewing, redacting, and making copies of records. *E.g.*, Tex. Gov. Code § 552.261(a) (fees for providing public records "shall be an amount that reasonably includes all costs related to reproducing the public information, including costs of materials, labor, and overhead"); D.C. Code § 2-532 (fees may be charged at an amount not to exceed the actual cost of searching for, reviewing, redacting, and making copies of records). However, a minority of states prohibit charging for staff time. *E.g.*, W. Va. Code § 29B-1-3(e) (prohibiting search or retrieval fees or reimbursement based on a man-hours); Ar. Code § 25-19-105(d)(3)(A)(i) (prohibiting fees for "existing agency personnel time associated with searching for, retrieving, reviewing, or copying the records"); In. Code § 5-14-3-8 (expressly excluding labor or overhead costs from "actual cost" subject to certain exceptions). Notably, Kentucky prohibits charging *noncommercial* requesters for staff time or search efforts in fulfilling their public records requests, but staff time is permissible for commercial requesters. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 61.874(3), (4).

Additionally, states around the country recognize that commercial and/or news media use of public records are different from other categories of use. Those states allow government entities

to address such requests in ways unique from other individual requesters. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 10(d)(ix) (defining a "commercial purpose" as "the sale or resale of any portion of the public record or the use of information from the public record to advance the requester's strategic business interests in a manner that the requester can reasonably expect to make a profit," and excluding "gathering or reporting news or gathering information to promote citizen oversight or further the understanding of the operation or activities of government or for academic, scientific, journalistic or public research or education"); Tenn. Code § 10-7-506 (2025) (defining a "record that has commercial value" to mean a "record requested for any purpose other than: (A) A non-business use by an individual; and (B) A news gathering use by the news media"); Tex. Gov. Code § 552.275(m)(2) (defining "News medium" to include "a newspaper, magazine or periodical, a book publisher, a news agency, a wire service, an FCC-licensed radio or television station or a network of such stations, a cable, satellite, or other transmission system or carrier or channel... or an audio or audiovisual production company or Internet company ... that disseminates news or information to the public by any means...).

Findings: NRS 239.052 lets each governmental entity set its own fees, limited to actual cost. The survey shows the result: most entities recover little or none of the staff time they spend, and those that do charge use widely different thresholds and rates.

Most entities charge nothing for staff time. Forty-three of 92 respondents (47%) charge no fees at all, 40 charge only in certain circumstances and nine charge routinely. For staff or attorney time, 69 (75%) never charge, 19 charge only above a threshold and four charge routinely (Table E-7).

The cost goes unrecovered. The 33 Nevada survey respondents that estimated their 2025 hours reported roughly 90,000 staff hours on public records. At the $23 to $35 hourly rates respondents charge for their lowest qualified classification, that time is worth roughly $2 million to $3 million a year in wages alone. This is a conservative figure: it excludes benefits, attorney time and the many entities that could not estimate their hours.

Entities that do charge use inconsistent thresholds and rates. Free time before charges begin ranges from 1 hour to 10 hours; 10 hours is the most common threshold among local entities. Hourly rates for ordinary staff range from about $23 to $35, usually tied to the lowest-paid classification qualified to do the work. Specialized work is priced differently: two entities charge $34 and $89 an hour for body-worn camera video review, the latter reflecting the actual cost of the commissioned personnel assigned to it (Table E-8). A requester making the same request of two Nevada entities can therefore receive very different estimates.

Charging rises with volume. Ten of the 21 highest-volume government entities charge for staff time, compared with 1 of the 20 lowest-volume respondents (Table E-7).

Fee estimates rarely end a request. Forty Nevada survey respondents have never seen a request withdrawn after a fee estimate, and only 9 (10%) see that often or very often (Table E-4).

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Because most entities charge little, the survey cannot fully test whether fees deter access, but it offers no evidence that the fees now charged do, calling into question assertions of a "green wall."

Fees are the change Nevada survey respondents asked for most. Fees and cost recovery were the most frequently requested statutory change in written answers (19 of 57) and the third most frequently cited statutory ambiguity (15 of 61), after confidentiality and the definition of "record" (Table E-13). Of entities rating it, 56% rated a standardized schedule of maximum rates very or extremely important (Table E-12). Appendix E notes that the survey framed this item as maximum rates for direct costs, which may explain why it ranked in the middle despite being the most requested change.

Granicus reaches a similar conclusion. It describes a fee schedule as "a policy choice, not just an accounting exercise." It observes that producing an estimate itself consumes staff time, and that "without a common methodology, similar requests can produce materially different estimates across public bodies." Granicus recommends that a statewide approach define costs consistently, reward narrowing, treat specialty records such as video under a published method, offer a low-cost way to challenge a fee, and publish the methodology.

Discussion: A uniform schedule serves both sides of the Task Force. Requesters gain predictability and protection against inconsistent charges, a concern transparency members raised throughout the Task Force's work. Governmental entities gain a lawful, defensible basis for recovering part of the staff time that requests consume, and a defense against fee disputes. The three-hour threshold recommended below is more favorable to cost recovery than the 10-hour threshold most local respondents now use. It is consistent with Tennessee's schedule, and it still leaves routine requests free: 57% of respondents often handle requests in under an hour.

A single statewide rate cannot fit every kind of work. Ordinary search and redaction can be priced at the lowest-paid qualified classification. Video review and redaction, data extraction, and similar specialized work require personnel whose actual cost is higher, as Vermont's schedule and the survey's body-worn camera rates both show. The schedule should accommodate that work under a published method rather than force every entity into one rate.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to require a single, uniform schedule of maximum fees for fulfilling public records requests, expressly including the cost of searching, reviewing, redacting and producing records. The Task Force recommends a delegated approach, so the schedule can keep up with actual costs without legislation each session. The statute should:

1. **Designate the body and set a review cycle.** Direct the Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson to adopt the schedule after public notice

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and comment, publish it online with the methodology used to set each rate, and review it at least annually using the staff-time and fee data reported under Section 3.7.

2. **Make the schedule a ceiling, not a mandate to charge.** No entity may charge more than the schedule allows except as provided in Recommendation 6. Any entity may charge less or waive fees entirely.
3. **Cover reproduction costs.** Set reasonable per-unit charges for standard and oversized paper copies, color copies, electronic storage media and postage or shipping.
4. **Cover staff time, subject to a three-hour threshold.** Set an hourly rate, charged in 15-minute increments, for staff time spent locating, retrieving, reviewing, redacting and copying records, based on the lowest-paid employee qualified to do the work. No staff-time charge may be assessed until staff time on a request exceeds three hours. Entities may aggregate frequent requests from the same requester, or from requesters acting together, for fee purposes, as Tennessee does at four requests in a calendar month.
5. **Set separate rates for specialized work.** Establish separate maximum rates, under a published method based on the actual cost of qualified personnel, for: (a) review and redaction of video and audio recordings; and (b) extracting or compiling data from databases. Vermont sets a higher rate for information technology specialists for this reason.
6. **Allow limited local variation.** Local government entities may request exemption from the state uniform schedule provided they do not charge over 25% more than the amount established by the state uniform schedule. The Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson may approve an exemption for good cause shown, such as specialized personnel costs.
7. **Treat commercial requests at full cost.** A requester who certifies, or is found to have, a commercial purpose under Section 4.3 is not entitled to the three-hour threshold or to a public-interest waiver, and may be charged actual cost up to the schedule's maximum rates.
8. **Prohibit certain charges.** No fee may be charged for inspecting records or for deciding whether a record or part of a record is confidential.
9. **Require estimates that reward narrowing, and allow deposits.** Require a written, itemized estimate before any charge above a set amount is incurred, e.g., $25. The estimate should identify the work included and the options for narrowing the request. For estimates above a set amount, permit the entity to require a deposit of up to 50% before work begins.
10. **Provide waivers and a low-cost challenge path.** Authorize waivers or reductions when disclosure primarily benefits the public, decided promptly in writing. Allow a requester to challenge a fee or estimate through the dispute-resolution process recommended in Section 3.6 before filing suit under NRS 239.011.

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With its three-hour threshold, published maximum rates, and separate method for specialized work, this recommendation avoids the ambiguity of the "extraordinary use" language in the now-repealed NRS 239.055. It also gives governmental entities what they most often asked for: predictable, standardized fees that are easier to explain to requesters and to defend.

4.7 Protections Against Retaliatory Litigation

There are sufficient protections for requestors in Nevada law, such as anti-SLAPP that protect against abusive or retaliatory legal action.

Recommendation: Adopt measures to protect government entities from abusive or retaliatory records requests, "FOIA bombing," and associated litigation.

5. Implementation Considerations

Discuss how recommendations can be enacted.

Include:

- Legislative changes required
- Administrative actions
- Investments in technology, staffing, training, etc.
- Ongoing oversight

7. Conclusion

Summarize the Task Force recommendations and potential impact.

8. Appendix

Include supporting materials such as:

- Appendix A – Meeting agendas and minutes
- Appendix B – Presentations, legal references, etc.
- Appendix C – Exception Chart
- Appendix D – 50 State Survey of Criminal Statutes
- Appendix E – Government Survey

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- Appendix F – Law Enforcement Survey

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STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

APPENDIX C

Chart of NPRA Exceptions

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NPRA Exceptions - NRS Chapter 239

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 1.4683	Administration of Courts	Protects personal information in court administrative records related to judicial discipline or oversight.
NRS 1.4687	Administration of Courts	Confidentiality of complaints, investigations, and certain proceedings before the Commission on Judicial Selection.
NRS 1A.110	Judicial Retirement	Confidentiality of personal identifying information and certain financial records of judicial retirement members.
NRS 3.2203	District Courts	Confidentializes specialty court participant records such as treatment information.
NRS 41.0397	Actions and Proceedings	Confidential civil protection records involving victims of sexual offenses.
NRS 41.071	Actions and Proceedings	Confidential medical reports submitted for certain civil claims.
NRS 49.095	Privileges	Attorney client privileged communications are confidential and exempt from public records disclosure.
NRS 49.293	Privileges	Mediation communications are confidential.
NRS 62D.420	Juvenile Proceedings	Juvenile court records are confidential unless specifically released.
NRS 62D.440	Juvenile Proceedings	Juvenile probation records are confidential.
NRS 62E.516	Juvenile Sentencing	Juvenile sex offender evaluation records are confidential.
NRS 62E.620	Juvenile Sentencing	Reports concerning juvenile rehabilitation programs are confidential.
NRS 62H.025	Sealing Juvenile Records	Juvenile record sealing petitions and sealed records are confidential.
NRS 62H.030	Sealing Juvenile Records	Confidentiality of sealed juvenile records maintained by courts and agencies.
NRS 62H.170	Juvenile Records	Confidentiality of juvenile records relating to sexual offenses.
NRS 62H.220	Juvenile Records	Limits public access to certain juvenile offender registry data.
NRS 62H.320	Juvenile Records	Confidentiality of juvenile justice data in statewide systems.
NRS 75A.100	Assumed Business Names	Certain personal identifying information in business registration filings is confidential.
NRS 75A.150	Assumed Business Names	Confidentiality of withdrawal or cancellation records containing personal data.
NRS 76.160	State Business License	Certain taxpayer identification information in business license filings is confidential.
NRS 78.152	Corporations	Confidentiality of records involving criminal history submissions for corporate officers.
NRS 80.113	Foreign Corporations	Confidential information related to reinstatement filings.
NRS 81.850	Nonprofit Associations	Confidential addresses and contact information of certain officers.
NRS 82.183	Nonprofit Corporations	Confidential filings involving merger or dissolution containing personal identifying information.
NRS 86.246	LLCs	Confidentiality of manager and member personal identifying information.
NRS 86.54615	LLCs	Confidentiality of records relating to revocation or reinstatement.
NRS 87.515	Partnerships	Confidentiality of criminal history information submitted for partnership filings.
NRS 87.5413	Partnerships	Confidentiality of certain dissolution records with personal identifiers.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 87A.200	LLPs	Confidentiality of partner personal identifying information.
NRS 87A.580	LLPs	Confidentiality of filings containing sensitive financial data.
NRS 87A.640	LLPs	Confidentiality of reinstatement or revocation filings containing identifying information.
NRS 88.3355	LPs	Criminal history information for partners is confidential.
NRS 88.5927	LPs	Confidential personal identifying information in filings.
NRS 88.6067	LPs	Confidentiality of reinstatement documents.
NRS 88A.345	Series LLCs	Confidential personal identifying information of managers/members.
NRS 88A.7345	Series LLCs	Confidential revocation records.
NRS 89.045	Professional Corporations	Confidentiality of certain officer licensing records.
NRS 89.251	Professional Corporations	Confidential filings involving professional disciplinary actions.
NRS 90.703	Securities	Confidential investigative records of the Securities Division.
NRS 90.730	Securities	Confidential complaints and examination reports.
NRS 91.160	Commodities	Confidentiality of records obtained during enforcement investigations.
NRS 116.757	Common Interest Communities	Certain records relating to violations, fines, and owner personal data are confidential.
NRS 116A.270	HOA Managers	Confidential disciplinary records of community manager licensees.
NRS 116B.880	Condominium Hotels	Confidential personal identifying information in required filings.
NRS 118B.026	Manufactured Home Parks	Confidentiality of tenant complaints and investigation files held by the Housing Division.
NRS 119.260	Sale of Subdivided Land	Confidential investigative records concerning subdivision fraud or violations.
NRS 119.265	Sale of Subdivided Land	Confidentiality of personal financial information submitted in land sales filings.
NRS 119.267	Sale of Subdivided Land	Confidential complaints and enforcement files.
NRS 119.280	Sale of Subdivided Land	Certain records of hearings and investigations are confidential.
NRS 119A.280	Time Shares	Confidential financial and personal data submitted to the Real Estate Division.
NRS 119A.653	Time Shares	Confidential complaints and enforcement investigations.
NRS 119A.677	Time Shares	Confidential disciplinary records.
NRS 119B.370	Membership Campgrounds	Confidential consumer complaints and enforcement records.
NRS 119B.382	Membership Campgrounds	Confidential personal financial information.
NRS 120A.640	Transfers	Exempts from disclosure certain bank transfer records containing sensitive account information.
NRS 120A.690	UCC Funds Transfers	Confidentiality of payment order information and bank communications.
NRS 125.130	Dissolution of Marriage	Records relating to child custody investigations may be confidential.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 125B.140	Child Support	Confidentiality of child support enforcement records and locator information.
NRS 126.141	Parentage	Genetic testing reports are confidential.
NRS 126.161	Parentage	Confidentiality of artificial insemination records.
NRS 126.163	Parentage	Confidential donor identity records.
NRS 126.730	Parentage	Confidential personal data maintained in the paternity registry.
NRS 127A.160	Adoption	Adoption records are confidential unless court ordered otherwise.
NRS 127A.230	Adoption	Confidentiality of adoptive parent background checks and evaluations.
NRS 127B.370	Putative Fathers' Registry	Registry entries and identifying information are confidential.
NRS 127B.750	Countries	Confidentiality of records involving intercountry adoption proceedings.
NRS 127C.420	Child Welfare Services	Confidentiality of records relating to guardianship assistance.
NRS 127C.870	Child Welfare Services	Confidentiality of adoption subsidies and assistance records.
NRS 127E.120	Interstate Compact on Adoption	Confidential interstate child placement records.
NRS 128.090	Termination of Parental Rights	Certain records related to termination hearings are confidential.
NRS 130.312	Interstate Child Support	Confidentiality of child support enforcement information exchanged between states.
NRS 130.712	Interstate Child Support	Records from responding jurisdictions may be confidential.
NRS 136.050	Probate — Wills	Certain probate confidentiality applies to sealed wills.
NRS 159.044	Guardianship	Evaluations, medical records, and personal investigations are confidential.
NRS 159A.044	Guardianship of Minors	Confidential investigative and background check records.
NRS 164.041	Trust Administration	Trust accountings may contain confidential financial information.
NRS 172.075	Grand Juries	Grand jury proceedings and evidence are confidential.
NRS 172.245	Grand Juries	Confidentiality of presentments and deliberation records.
NRS 176.01334	Sentencing	Confidentiality of victim impact information.
NRS 176.01385	Sentencing	Confidentiality of certain pre sentence investigation data.
NRS 176.015	Sentencing	Confidentiality of psychiatric evaluations.
NRS 176.0625	Sentencing — Specialty Courts	Confidential treatment and progress reports in specialty court programs.
NRS 176.09129	Criminal History Records	Confidentiality of sealed criminal records.
NRS 176.156	Sentencing	Confidential reports related to youthful offenders.
NRS 176A.630	Probation and Parole	Confidentiality of probationer evaluations and treatment records.
NRS 178.4715	Criminal Procedure	Sealed records relating to competency evaluations.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 178.5691	Criminal Procedure	Confidential mental health treatment records for criminal defendants.
NRS 178.5717	Criminal Procedure	Confidential forensic evaluation reports.
NRS 179.495	Criminal Records Sealing	Sealed criminal records are confidential.
NRS 179A.070	Criminal History Records	Criminal history record information (CHRI) maintained by DPS is confidential except where statute authorizes release.
NRS 179A.165	Criminal History Records	Confidential records of persons receiving pardons, including sealed information.
NRS 179D.160	Sex Offender Registration	Certain identifying information of offenders (medical data, employer details, etc.) is confidential and not released publicly.
NRS 180.600	Indigent Defense	Confidentiality of client information handled by the State Public Defender.
NRS 200.3771	Sexual Offenses	Confidentiality of HIV testing results ordered after sexual offenses.
NRS 200.3772	Sexual Offenses	Confidential forensic medical examination results of sexual assault victims.
NRS 200.5095	Persons	Reports of elder abuse and investigative files are confidential.
NRS 200.604	Invasion of Privacy	Images depicting intimate areas obtained without consent are confidential; government may not release them.
NRS 202.3662	Weapons	Confidentiality of concealed firearm permit applications, investigations, and personal identifying information.
NRS 205.4651	Fraud	Confidential financial and personal data in identity theft investigations.
NRS 209.392	Corrections	Confidential medical records of inmates.
NRS 209.3923	Corrections	Confidential mental health treatment information for offenders.
NRS 209.3925	Corrections	Confidential substance use treatment records.
NRS 209.419	Corrections	Confidentiality of risk assessments used for inmate management.
NRS 209.429	Corrections	Confidential evaluations of offenders participating in programs.
NRS 209.521	Corrections	Confidential files of community corrections programs.
NRS 211A.140	Parole & Probation	Confidential supervision records and evaluations.
NRS 213.010	Parole	Confidential parole board files, including victim input.
NRS 213.040	Parole	Confidentiality of applicant records for parole consideration.
NRS 213.095	Parole	Confidential risk assessment data.
NRS 213.131	Parole	Confidentiality of parolee supervision records.
NRS 217.105	Victims	Confidential victim compensation applications.
NRS 217.110	Victims	Confidentiality of victim address and personal identifying information.
NRS 217.464	Human Trafficking	Confidentiality of trafficking victim advocates' communications.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 217.475	Human Trafficking	Confidentiality of certified advocate records and communications.
NRS 218A.350	Legislature	Certain legislative investigative records are confidential.
NRS 218F.150	Legislative Fiscal Officer	Confidential budget analysis records containing proprietary information.
NRS 218G.130	Legislative Police	Confidential law enforcement records maintained by legislative police.
NRS 218G.240	Legislative Security	Confidential security plans and threat assessments.
NRS 218G.350	Legislative Audits	Audit workpapers and certain investigative materials are confidential.
NRS 218G.615	Legislative Auditor	Confidential whistleblower information and protected disclosures.
NRS 223.250	Governor	Records of pardons and communications with the Board of Pardons may be confidential.
NRS 226.462	State Treasurer	Confidentiality of unclaimed property holder reports containing personal data.
NRS 226.796	State Treasurer	Confidentiality of college savings program participant data.
NRS 228.270	Attorney General	Confidential criminal justice information obtained by the AG.
NRS 228.380	Attorney General	Confidentiality of investigation files regarding Medicaid fraud.
NRS 228.450	Attorney General	Confidential records involving victims in trafficking cases.
NRS 228.495	Attorney General	Confidential data in internet crimes against children investigations.
NRS 228.570	Attorney General	Confidential victim information in domestic violence matters.
NRS 231.069	Economic Development	Confidential business trade secrets provided in development applications.
NRS 231.1285	Tourism	Confidential marketing data or proprietary business information.
NRS 231.1473	Innovation & Technology	Confidential intellectual property or proprietary startup information.
NRS 232.1369	State Agencies	Confidentiality of internal personnel investigations.
NRS 232.49925	Public Health	Confidentiality of health related personal information held by DHHS.
NRS 233.190	Equal Rights Commission	Confidential discrimination complaint files and investigations.
NRS 237.300	Local Government	Confidential deficiency notices and review records for regulations.
NRS 239.0105	Public Records	Confidential personal identifying information (SSNs, DOBs, financial account numbers).
NRS 239.0113	Public Records	Confidentiality of requester's information in certain protected records.
NRS 239.014	Public Records	Confidential security system plans and emergency response protocols.
NRS 239B.026	Personal Information	Confidentiality of personal data maintained by government agencies (PII).
NRS 239B.027	Personal Information	Confidentiality of video/audio surveillance that reveals security details.
NRS 239B.030	Personal Information	Confidentiality of information relating to police officers, judges, firefighters, etc.
NRS 239B.040	Personal Information	Confidentiality of genetic information held by state agencies.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 239B.050	Personal Information	Confidentiality of personal information collected electronically.
NRS 239C.140	Homeland Security	Confidential critical infrastructure information.
NRS 239C.210	Homeland Security	Confidential threat assessments and homeland security plans.
NRS 239C.230	Homeland Security	Confidential emergency response data.
NRS 239C.250	Homeland Security	Confidential cybersecurity information.
NRS 239C.270	Homeland Security	Confidential emergency response plans and vulnerability assessments submitted to state agencies.
NRS 239C.420	Homeland Security	Confidential cybersecurity reports submitted to the State's Critical Infrastructure Protection Program.
NRS 240.007	Notaries	Confidentiality of certain notary journal entries that contain personal identifying information.
NRS 240A.260	Electronic Notarization	Confidential electronic records held by electronic notaries.
NRS 241.020	Open Meetings	Confidentiality applies to portions of meetings properly closed under statutory exceptions.
NRS 241.029	Public Agencies	Confidentiality of meetings dealing with security or public safety information.
NRS 241.030	Open Meetings	Records of closed meetings are confidential unless court ordered to open.
NRS 241.039	Open Meetings	Confidentiality of information related to emergency meetings involving public safety.
NRS 242.105	State IT Services	Confidentiality of information that would compromise IT security.
NRS 242.1289	Cybersecurity	Confidential cybersecurity incident records.
NRS 242.129	State IT Services	Confidential IT system vulnerability information.
NRS 244.264	Counties	Confidentiality of certain criminal justice information received by counties.
NRS 244.335	County Financial Administration	Confidentiality of trade secrets or proprietary business information submitted to county officials.
NRS 244.3635	Marijuana Establishments (County Level)	Confidentiality of personal identifying information and business trade secrets in marijuana establishment records.
NRS 247.540	County Recorder	Confidentiality of certain personal identifying information in recorded documents.
NRS 247.545	County Recorder	Confidentiality of military discharge records.
NRS 247.550	County Recorder	Confidentiality of maps or documents restricted under federal law.
NRS 247.560	County Recorder	Confidential records related to mineral claims when federal law restricts release.
NRS 250.087	County Surveyor	Confidential survey records containing sensitive security information.
NRS 250.130	County Surveyor	Confidential maps or plats restricted by law.
NRS 250.140	County Surveyor	Records identifying sensitive infrastructure are confidential.
NRS 250.145	County Surveyor	Confidentiality of geospatial data that may pose a security risk.
NRS 250.150	County Surveyor	Certain land and elevation records may be confidential when tied to security concerns.
NRS 268.095	Cities	Confidentiality of criminal justice information held by city agencies.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 268.0978	Cities	Confidential cybersecurity information maintained by city IT departments.
NRS 268.490	Municipal Utilities	Confidential utility infrastructure records and security plans.
NRS 268.910	Cities	Confidentiality of municipal broadband system security information and infrastructure details.
NRS 269.174	Unincorporated Towns	Confidential community security plans and sensitive infrastructure records.
NRS 271A.105	Local Government Finance	Confidentiality of records containing proprietary business information related to improvement districts.
NRS 281.195	State Personnel	Confidential personal information in personnel files.
NRS 281.805	Benefits for Public Officers	Confidentiality of insurance and benefit enrollment records.
NRS 281A.350	Ethics in Government	Confidentiality of certain requests for advisory opinions from the Ethics Commission.
NRS 281A.680	Ethics in Government	Confidentiality of investigations into ethics complaints.
NRS 281A.685	Ethics in Government	Confidentiality of whistleblower identities.
NRS 281A.750	Ethics in Government	Confidentiality of ethics commission internal documents.
NRS 281A.755	Ethics in Government	Confidentiality of deliberative materials and attorney client communications.
NRS 281A.780	Ethics in Government	Confidentiality of certain financial disclosure corrections and internal review records.
NRS 284.4068	State Personnel	Confidential drug test results of employees.
NRS 284.4086	State Personnel	Confidentiality of employee assistance program records.
NRS 286.110	(PERS)	Confidentiality of member retirement account data.
NRS 286.118	PERS	Confidentiality of beneficiary records.
NRS 287.0438	Public Employee Benefits Program	Confidentiality of health insurance enrollment and claims data.
NRS 289.025	Peace Officers	Confidentiality of personnel evaluations and discipline records.
NRS 289.080	Peace Officers	Confidentiality of internal investigations.
NRS 289.387	Peace Officers	Confidentiality of body camera recordings when releasing them would compromise privacy or safety.
NRS 289.830	Law Enforcement Agencies	Confidential security and tactical information about law enforcement operations.
NRS 293.4855	Elections	Confidentiality of voter registration personal identifying information.
NRS 293.5002	Elections	Confidentiality of petition signatures and contact information.
NRS 293.503	Elections	Confidentiality of address information for protected voters (e.g., victims of domestic violence).
NRS 293.504	Elections	Confidentiality of certain candidate filings containing personal identifying information.
NRS 293.558	Elections	Confidentiality of election security plans.
NRS 293.57697	Elections	Confidential voter verification records used during post election audits.
NRS 293.870	Elections	Confidential complaints and investigative files related to election violations.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 293.906	Elections	Confidentiality in election cybersecurity systems.
NRS 293.908	Elections	Confidentiality of ballot tracking information that reveals voter identity.
NRS 293.909	Elections	Confidential infrastructure information related to ballot processing facilities.
NRS 293.910	Elections	Confidential threat assessments related to elections.
NRS 293B.135	Mechanical Voting Systems	Confidential testing reports and security documents.
NRS 293D.510	Presidential Preference Primaries	Confidentiality of certain internal administrative records.
NRS 331.110	State Buildings and Grounds	Confidential building security plans and emergency response protocols.
NRS 332.061	Local Government Purchasing	Confidential proprietary bid information prior to award.
NRS 332.351	Local Government Purchasing	Confidential vendor financial information.
NRS 333.333	State Purchasing	Confidentiality of procurement records containing trade secrets.
NRS 333.335	State Purchasing	Confidentiality of evaluation committee records and proprietary bidding details.
NRS 338.070	Public Works	Confidentiality of bid information before opening; proprietary contractor details are protected.
NRS 338.1379	Public Works	Confidential investigative records related to contractor compliance and labor violations.
NRS 338.1571	Public Works	Confidentiality of certain apprenticeship program records and trade secret training materials.
NRS 338.1593	Public Works	Confidentiality of subcontractor lists or proprietary project methods prior to award.
NRS 338.1725	Public Works	Confidentiality of evaluations of contractors involving performance deficiencies.
NRS 338.1727	Public Works	Confidential records involving disciplinary actions against contractors.
NRS 348.420	State Finance	Confidentiality of proprietary business financial information submitted for economic development financing.
NRS 349.597	Nevada Housing Division	Confidentiality of financial data submitted by housing developers seeking tax credit allocations.
NRS 349.775	State Finance — Bonds & Securities	Confidential proprietary financial information in bond applications and underwriting records.
NRS 353.205	State Financial Administration	Confidentiality of financial records that contain proprietary vendor or contractor information.
NRS 353A.049	Internal Audits	Audit workpapers and internal investigative materials are confidential.
NRS 353A.085	Internal Audits	Confidentiality of whistleblower identity and protected disclosures.
NRS 353A.100	Internal Audits	Confidential internal audit reports prior to final issuance.
NRS 353C.240	Debt Collection	Confidential debtor financial information obtained by the State Controller.
NRS 353D.250	Deferred Compensation	Confidential personal financial data of participants.
NRS 360.240	Revenue Collection	Confidential taxpayer information and records held by the Department of Taxation.
NRS 360.247	Revenue Collection	Confidentiality of tax return information and federal tax data.
NRS 360.255	Revenue Collection	Confidential business financial statements submitted for tax audits.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 360.755	Commerce Tax	Confidential taxpayer filings and proprietary business data.
NRS 360.889	Taxation	Confidentiality of information obtained through tax compliance investigations.
NRS 360.890	Taxation	Confidentiality of trade secrets submitted in tax filings.
NRS 360.945	Taxation	Confidential business license information submitted to the state.
NRS 360.950	Taxation	Confidential payer information involving statewide business licensing.
NRS 361.044	Property Tax	Confidential property appraisal documents containing trade secret valuation methods.
NRS 361.2242	Property Tax	Confidential geospatial mapping data used for assessment.
NRS 361.610	Property Tax	Confidential taxpayer property information submitted for appeals.
NRS 365.138	Fuel Taxes	Confidential motor fuel supplier financial data.
NRS 366.160	Special Fuels	Confidential business fuel reporting records.
NRS 368A.180	Live Entertainment Tax	Confidential financial statements submitted by entertainment venues.
NRS 370.257	Tobacco Taxes	Confidential reports identifying tobacco sales and distribution.
NRS 370.327	Tobacco Taxes	Confidential manufacturer information submitted for compliance.
NRS 372A.080	Controlled Substances Tax	Confidential tax records related to controlled substance distribution investigations.
NRS 378.290	Libraries	Library records identifying a patron or their use of materials/services are confidential.
NRS 378.300	Libraries	Confidentiality of library circulation records and patron information.
NRS 379.0075	Public Libraries	Confidentiality of personal identifying information collected by public libraries.
NRS 379.008	Public Libraries	Confidentiality of patron records, borrowing history, and library computer usage.
NRS 379.1495	County Libraries	Confidential contact information of library trustees where privacy is required.
NRS 385A.830	Accountability in Education	Student performance data and identifiable educational records are confidential.
NRS 385B.100	Achievement School District	Confidentiality of certain student data and school performance metrics.
NRS 387.626	School Finance	Confidential proprietary financial information submitted by education service providers.
NRS 387.631	School Finance	Confidential internal audit records for school districts.
NRS 388.1455	Education — School Safety	Confidentiality of school emergency response plans and safety assessments.
NRS 388.259	Bullying & Harassment	Confidentiality of reports involving bullying/harassment investigations.
NRS 388.501	Special Education	Confidentiality of individualized education programs (IEPs) and related evaluations.
NRS 388.503	Special Education	Confidential medical, psychological, and behavioral information in special education records.
NRS 388.513	Special Education	Confidentiality of records for children receiving special transportation services.
NRS 388.750	Education Technology	Confidentiality of student data generated by technology based learning platforms.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 388A.247	Charter Schools	Confidentiality of student records and any identifiable academic, behavioral, or personal data.
NRS 388A.249	Charter Schools	Confidentiality of charter school employee evaluations and discipline records.
NRS 391.033	Educator Licensing	Confidentiality of background checks submitted for teacher licensing.
NRS 391.035	Educator Licensing	Confidentiality of investigative records related to educator misconduct.
NRS 391.0365	Educator Licensing	Confidentiality of complaints filed against educators until formal action is taken.
NRS 391.120	Educator Employment	Confidentiality of teacher personnel files, evaluations, and disciplinary records.
NRS 391.925	Education	Confidentiality of certain student teacher mentorship evaluations.
NRS 392.029	Pupils	Confidentiality of student records, personal information, and emergency contact information.
NRS 392.147	Pupils	Confidentiality of truancy investigations and attendance records containing personal data.
NRS 392.264	School Safety	Confidentiality of school crisis plans and safety protocols.
NRS 392.271	Pupils	Confidentiality of student medical information held by schools.
NRS 392.315	Pupils	Confidentiality of student expulsion records and hearings.
NRS 392.317	Pupils	Confidential special education disciplinary records.
NRS 392.325	Pupils	Confidentiality of student threat assessments.
NRS 392.327	Pupils	Confidentiality of student behavioral intervention plan records.
NRS 392.335	Pupils	Confidentiality of pupil mental health screenings.
NRS 392.850	Pupils	Confidentiality of information used in student mediation programs.
NRS 393.045	School Property	Confidential building security maps and infrastructure data.
NRS 394.167	Private Schools	Confidentiality of private school student records.
NRS 394.16975	Private Schools	Confidentiality of background checks for private school employees.
NRS 394.1698	Private Schools	Confidentiality of investigations involving private school misconduct.
NRS 394.447	Private Postsecondary Education	Confidentiality of student financial records, complaints, and transcripts.
NRS 394.460	Private Postsecondary Education	Confidentiality of proprietary school business data.
NRS 394.465	Private Postsecondary Education	Confidentiality of disciplinary records maintained by private institutions.
NRS 396.1415	(NSHE)	Confidential student records and non-directory information under FERPA.
NRS 396.1425	NSHE	Confidential disability accommodation records of students.
NRS 396.143	NSHE	Confidential campus security plans and emergency protocols.
NRS 396.159	NSHE	Confidential donor records and financial contribution information.
NRS 396.3295	NSHE	Confidential proprietary research information or unpublished studies.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 396.405	NSHE	Confidential personnel files of faculty and staff.
NRS 396.525	NSHE	Confidential student financial aid records.
NRS 396.535	NSHE	Confidential scholarship applicant information.
NRS 396.9685	NSHE — Health Sciences	Confidentiality of patient medical records used in university clinical programs.
NRS 398.310	Interstate Athletics	Confidential financial and operational information of participating institutions and athletic associations.
NRS 398A.115	Collegiate Sports (Safety & Integrity)	Confidential investigations into athletic violations or safety incidents.
NRS 408.3885	Highways	Confidential security assessments of highway infrastructure.
NRS 408.3886	Highways	Confidential information related to transportation security threats.
NRS 408.3888	Highways	Confidential emergency response and contingency plans for transportation systems.
NRS 408.5484	Highways—Motor Carrier Safety	Confidential motor carrier compliance investigations.
NRS 412.153	Nevada National Guard	Confidential personnel investigations and military security information.
NRS 414.280	Emergency Management	Confidential emergency response plans and disaster vulnerabilities.
NRS 416.070	Earthquake Safety	Confidential infrastructure risk assessments.
NRS 422.2749	Medicaid	Confidential Medicaid beneficiary information.
NRS 422.305	Public Assistance	Confidential eligibility files containing personal financial data.
NRS 422A.342	Welfare	Confidentiality of applicant information for welfare benefits.
NRS 422A.350	Welfare	Confidentiality of social services case files.
NRS 422A.6772	Welfare	Confidentiality of child support or assistance case information.
NRS 422A.609	Welfare	Confidentiality of victims' addresses within certain assistance programs.
NRS 425.400	Child Support	Confidential child support enforcement data.
NRS 427A.1236	Aging Services	Confidentiality of elder protective service records.
NRS 427A.872	Aging Services	Confidential records related to services for older persons, including medical data.
NRS 427A.940	Aging Services	Confidential records related to specialized service programs.
NRS 432.028	Children	Confidential child welfare investigation records.
NRS 432.205	Children	Confidentiality of child welfare case files.
NRS 432B.175	Child Abuse & Neglect	Mandatory confidentiality of child abuse reports.
NRS 432B.280	Child Abuse & Neglect	Confidentiality of child protection investigative files.
NRS 432B.290	Child Abuse & Neglect	Confidential identifying information about reporters of abuse.
NRS 432B.4018	Child Abuse & Neglect	Confidential court ordered mental evaluations.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 432B.407	Child Abuse & Neglect	Confidential multidisciplinary team records.
NRS 432B.430	Child Abuse & Neglect	Confidentiality of case management records.
NRS 432B.560	Child Abuse Prevention Programs	Confidential data collected for prevention program evaluations.
NRS 432B.5902	Child Abuse & Neglect	Confidentiality of foster care background information.
NRS 432C.140	Children’s Mental Health	Confidential mental health treatment records.
NRS 432C.150	Children’s Mental Health	Confidential family counseling and intervention files.
NRS 433.534	Mental Health	Confidentiality of patient mental health records.
NRS 433A.360	Mental Health Facilities	Confidential involuntary admission records.
NRS 439.4941	Public Health	Confidential public health surveillance data.
NRS 439.4988	Public Health	Confidential epidemiological records.
NRS 439.5282	Public Health	Confidential health care quality assurance data.
NRS 439.840	Public Health	Confidential emergency medical services quality reports.
NRS 439.914	Public Health	Confidential health care system preparedness assessments.
NRS 439A.116	Community Health	Confidential hospital and provider reporting.
NRS 439A.124	Community Health	Confidential patient outcome data.
NRS 439B.2839	Health Care	Confidential hospital cost and utilization information.
NRS 439B.420	Health Care	Confidential proprietary data submitted to the state by providers.
NRS 439B.754	Health Care	Confidential patient billing data.
NRS 439B.760	Health Care	Confidential medical outcome reports.
NRS 439B.845	Health Care	Confidential trade secrets and proprietary health system information.
NRS 440.170	Vital Records	Confidential birth and death certificates and related records.
NRS 441A.195	Communicable Diseases	Confidentiality of HIV/AIDS-related testing and reporting.
NRS 441A.220	Communicable Diseases	Confidential communicable disease case records.
NRS 441A.230	Communicable Diseases	Confidential sexually transmitted infection (STI) reports.
NRS 442.330	Maternal & Child Health	Confidential patient medical and maternal health data.
NRS 442.395	Maternal & Child Health	Confidential newborn screening records.
NRS 442.735	Maternal & Child Health	Confidential birth defect surveillance data.
NRS 442.774	Maternal & Child Health	Confidential pregnancy related medical information.
NRS 445A.665	Water Pollution Control	Confidential environmental compliance records containing proprietary data.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 445B.570	Air Pollution Control	Confidential business emissions data if protected as trade secrets.
NRS 445B.7773	Air Pollution Control	Confidential environmental monitoring records that include trade secrets.
NRS 449.209	Health Facilities	Confidential patient health information maintained by facilities.
NRS 449.245	Health Facilities	Confidential quality assurance and peer review records.
NRS 449A.112	Home Health Care	Confidential client treatment records.
NRS 449B.180	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	Confidential controlled substance dispensing data.
NRS 449B.480	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	Confidentiality of provider access logs and related investigative records.
NRS 449B.580	Behavioral Health	Confidentiality of substance use disorder treatment records.
NRS 450.140	Hospitals	Confidential hospital patient medical records and treatment information.
NRS 450B.188	Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Confidential EMS patient care reports and quality assurance materials.
NRS 450B.805	Ambulance)	Confidential air ambulance patient information and operational safety data.
NRS 453.164	Controlled Substances	Confidential controlled substance inventories and dispensing records held by pharmacies and registrants.
NRS 453.720	Controlled Substances — Enforcement	Confidential records of controlled substance investigations, undercover operations, and audits.
NRS 458.055	Substance Abuse Education & Treatment	Confidentiality of treatment records and evaluations.
NRS 458.280	Substance Abuse Programs	Confidential program patient records and substance use disorder information protected under federal law (42 CFR Part 2).
NRS 459.050	Hazardous Materials	Confidential reports relating to hazardous materials storage when disclosure poses a security risk.
NRS 459.3866	Chemical Catastrophe Prevention	Confidential chemical hazard prevention plans and vulnerability analyses.
NRS 459.555	Radiation Control	Confidentiality of radiation control reports that include trade secrets or proprietary data.
NRS 459.7056	Explosives	Confidential storage and security information relating to explosive materials.
NRS 459.846	Pipeline Safety	Confidential pipeline inspection and security data.
NRS 463.120	Gaming	Confidential gaming license applications containing financial and personal information.
NRS 463.15993	Gaming	Confidential gaming integrity reports, cybersecurity assessments, and proprietary technology information.
NRS 463.240	Gaming	Confidentiality of gaming investigations and enforcement records.
NRS 463.3403	Gaming	Confidential employee gaming license background checks.
NRS 463.3407	Gaming	Confidentiality of investigations into gaming employee misconduct.
NRS 463.790	Gaming	Confidential casino surveillance video recordings and security data.
NRS 467.1005	Unarmed Combat (Boxing/MMA)	Confidential medical records of fighters and certain regulatory investigations.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 480.535	Public Safety	Confidential homeland security information held by DPS.
NRS 480.545	Public Safety	Confidential cybersecurity incident data held by DPS.
NRS 481.063	DMV Administration	Confidential DMV internal investigations and personnel evaluations.
NRS 481.091	DMV	Confidential motor vehicle information restricted from public dissemination.
NRS 481.093	DMV	Confidential licensing system and security protocols.
NRS 482.170	Vehicle Registration	Confidential motor vehicle ownership and registration information protected under DPPA.
NRS 482.368	Vehicle Registration	Confidentiality of certain vehicle inspection results.
NRS 482.5536	Vehicle Registration	Confidentiality of records relating to automobile emissions testing.
NRS 483.340	Driver Licensing	Confidential driver medical evaluation records.
NRS 483.363	Driver Licensing	Confidential commercial driver background check information.
NRS 483.575	Driver Licensing	Confidentiality of driver history files containing personal identifying information.
NRS 483.659	Driver Licensing	Confidential documentation of driver improvement program participation.
NRS 483.800	Driver Licensing	Confidential information obtained from interstate driver record systems.
NRS 484A.469	Traffic Laws	Confidentiality of records related to traffic crash investigations under certain circumstances.
NRS 484B.830	Traffic Laws	Confidentiality of commercial vehicle safety inspection results.
NRS 484B.833	Traffic Laws	Confidential crash reports containing personal identifying information.
NRS 484E.070	Accidents	Confidential information in accident reports not subject to public release.
NRS 485.316	Motor Vehicle Insurance	Confidentiality of insurance verification records and personal identifying information exchanged between insurers and DMV.
NRS 489.431	Manufactured Homes	Confidential inspection records containing proprietary information from manufacturers.
NRS 501.344	Wildlife	Confidentiality of wildlife violation investigation records.
NRS 503.452	Wildlife Protection	Confidential hunting and trapping investigation records.
NRS 522.040	Oil & Gas Conservation	Confidential proprietary geological and drilling data submitted by operators.
NRS 534A.031	Water Resource Management	Confidentiality of certain groundwater basin reports containing sensitive location or ownership data.
NRS 561.285	Agriculture	Confidential proprietary agricultural business information submitted to the Department of Agriculture.
NRS 571.160	Animal Health	Confidential animal disease investigation records and reports containing sensitive farm data.
NRS 584.655	Dairy Products	Confidential dairy production and inspection data containing proprietary business information.
NRS 587.877	Organic Certification	Confidential proprietary data submitted by organic producers for certification.
NRS 598.0964	Consumer Protection	Confidential consumer complaint records before enforcement action is taken.
NRS 598.098	Consumer Protection	Confidential investigative files regarding deceptive trade practices.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 598A.110	Antitrust	Confidential antitrust investigation records and trade secrets.
NRS 598A.420	Antitrust	Confidential business financial and competitive information obtained during investigations.
NRS 599B.090	Solicitation	Confidential complaints and enforcement records related to telephone and online solicitation.
NRS 603.070	Personal Information	Confidentiality of personal data collected and maintained by government entities.
NRS 603A.210	Data Security	Confidential records of security breaches and personal data protection assessments.
NRS 604A.303	Deferred Deposit Loans	Confidential financial data about borrowers collected by lenders.
NRS 604A.710	Installment Loans	Confidential borrower records held by installment loan companies.
NRS 604D.500	Student Loan Servicers	Confidentiality of student loan borrower information.
NRS 604D.600	Student Loan Servicers	Confidential records regarding servicing practices and borrower complaints.
NRS 612.265	Unemployment Compensation	Confidentiality of unemployment claimant records, wage data, and employer reports.
NRS 616B.012	Compensation)	Confidential workers' compensation claims and personal medical information.
NRS 616B.015	Workers' Compensation	Confidential employer payroll and insurance data submitted to insurers.
NRS 616B.315	Workers' Compensation	Confidential records from insurer audits involving employer financials.
NRS 616B.350	Workers' Compensation	Confidential reports regarding occupational injuries and related medical evaluations.
NRS 618.341	Occupational Safety	Confidential trade secrets obtained during workplace safety inspections.
NRS 618.425	Occupational Safety	Confidential whistleblower complaints submitted to OSHA.
NRS 622.238	Licensing Boards — General Provisions	Confidential investigative files for occupational licensing boards.
NRS 622.310	Licensing Boards	Confidentiality of complaints and pending disciplinary matters prior to resolution.
NRS 623.131	Architecture	Confidential disciplinary records for licensed architects.
NRS 623A.137	Landscape Architecture	Confidential investigations into licensee misconduct.
NRS 624.110	Contractors Board	Confidential applicant background checks and trade secrets submitted to the board.
NRS 624.265	Contractors Board	Confidential contractor financial statements and bonding information.
NRS 624.327	Contractors Board	Confidential records related to contractor discipline.
NRS 625.425	Professional Engineers	Confidential investigative files held by the board.
NRS 625A.185	Water Right Surveyors	Confidential disciplinary investigations and examination materials.
NRS 628.418	Accountancy	Confidential accounting firm peer review documents.
NRS 628B.230	Taxicab Audits	Confidential financial audit documentation for taxicab companies.
NRS 628B.760	Transportation Audits	Confidential operational data and trade secrets from transportation companies.
NRS 629.043	Medical Records	Confidential patient health records and personal medical information.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 629.047	Medical Records	Confidentiality of medical records transferred between health facilities.
NRS 629.069	Medical Records	Confidentiality of electronic health information maintained by providers.
NRS 630.133	Physicians	Confidentiality of complaints and investigations into physician misconduct until formal disciplinary action.
NRS 630.2671	Physicians	Confidentiality of criminal history reports for licensure.
NRS 630.2672	Physicians	Confidential background check information submitted for licensure renewal.
NRS 630.2673	Physicians	Confidential fingerprint based criminal history results.
NRS 630.2687	Physicians	Confidentiality of peer review records involving physician competency.
NRS 630.30665	Physicians	Confidential medical malpractice settlement information held by the board.
NRS 630.336	Physicians	Confidential patient complaint files containing identifiable medical information.
NRS 630A.327	Homeopathic Physicians	Confidential investigations and disciplinary records.
NRS 630A.555	Homeopathic Physicians	Confidential health records reviewed in licensing matters.
NRS 631.332	Dental	Confidential board investigations of dental licensees.
NRS 631.368	Dental	Confidential complaints involving dental malpractice or misconduct.
NRS 632.121	Nursing	Confidential investigations into nursing license violations.
NRS 632.125	Nursing	Confidentiality of nursing applicant background checks.
NRS 632.3415	Nursing	Confidential patient medical data obtained during investigations.
NRS 632.3423	Nursing	Confidential substance use monitoring program records for nurses.
NRS 632.405	Nursing	Confidentiality of disciplinary proceedings until final action.
NRS 633.283	Osteopathic Medicine	Confidential investigations into licensee misconduct.
NRS 633.301	Osteopathic Medicine	Confidential criminal history records used for licensing.
NRS 633.427	Osteopathic Medicine	Confidential peer review documents.
NRS 633.4715	Osteopathic Medicine	Confidential substance use treatment program records for practitioners.
NRS 633.4716	Osteopathic Medicine	Confidential reports related to impaired physician monitoring.
NRS 633.4717	Osteopathic Medicine	Confidential compliance records for licensees under monitoring agreements.
NRS 633.524	Osteopathic Medicine	Confidential patient complaints and medical information used in investigations.
NRS 634.055	Chiropractic	Confidential investigations of chiropractic licensees.
NRS 634.1303	Chiropractic	Confidential criminal history reports for licensure.
NRS 634.214	Chiropractic	Confidential disciplinary records.
NRS 634A.169	Oriental Medicine	Confidential licensing background checks and investigations.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 634A.185	Oriental Medicine	Confidential patient information reviewed by the board.
NRS 634B.730	Music Therapy	Confidentiality of client treatment records held by licensed music therapists.
NRS 635.111	Podiatry	Confidential disciplinary investigation files.
NRS 635.158	Podiatry	Confidential patient complaint information.
NRS 636.262	Optometry	Confidential optometrist discipline records.
NRS 636.342	Optometry	Confidential patient information used in board investigations.
NRS 637.085	Hearing Aid Specialists	Confidential competency test results and investigation files.
NRS 637.145	Hearing Aid Specialists	Confidential disciplinary proceedings.
NRS 637B.192	Speech Language Pathology & Audiology	Confidential client therapy records.
NRS 637B.248	Speech Language Pathology & Audiology	Confidential investigation materials relating to practitioner discipline.
NRS 637B.288	Speech Language Pathology & Audiology	Confidential criminal background checks.
NRS 638.087	Veterinary Medicine	Confidential veterinary complaint and investigation files.
NRS 638.089	Veterinary Medicine	Confidential peer review and disciplinary materials.
NRS 639.183	Pharmacy	Confidential pharmacy inspections and investigation data.
NRS 639.2485	Pharmacy	Confidential prescription drug transaction records.
NRS 639.570	Pharmacy	Confidential controlled substance diversion investigation records.
NRS 640.075	Physical Therapy	Confidential investigation records for PT licensees.
NRS 640.152	Physical Therapy	Confidential criminal history checks for licensure.
NRS 640.154	Physical Therapy	Confidential disciplinary proceedings.
NRS 640A.185	Occupational Therapy	Confidential client therapy records reviewed by the board.
NRS 640A.220	Occupational Therapy	Confidential disciplinary files.
NRS 640B.405	Massage Therapy	Confidential criminal background checks.
NRS 640B.730	Massage Therapy	Confidential investigations into inappropriate conduct or licensure violations.
NRS 640C.580	Applied Behavior Analysis	Confidential client ABA therapy records.
NRS 640C.600	Applied Behavior Analysis	Confidential disciplinary investigations.
NRS 640C.620	Applied Behavior Analysis	Confidential background check information.
NRS 640C.745	Applied Behavior Analysis	Confidentiality of patient related data submitted for board review.
NRS 640C.760	Applied Behavior Analysis	Confidential monitoring program records for practitioners under discipline.
NRS 640D.135	Recreational Therapy	Confidential client treatment reports.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 640D.190	Recreational Therapy	Confidential disciplinary investigation records.
NRS 640E.225	Sex Offender Treatment Providers	Confidential treatment records and offender evaluations.
NRS 640E.340	Sex Offender Treatment Providers	Confidential supervisory and disciplinary files.
NRS 641.090	Psychologists	Confidential investigations and complaints regarding psychologist licensure.
NRS 641.221	Psychologists	Confidential mental health records obtained for board investigations.
NRS 641.2215	Psychologists	Confidential criminal background checks for licensure.
NRS 641A.191	Marriage & Family Therapists	Confidential client therapy records used by the board.
NRS 641A.217	Marriage & Family Therapists	Confidential investigations into licensee misconduct.
NRS 641A.262	Marriage & Family Therapists	Confidential disciplinary proceedings and complaint files.
NRS 641A.305	Marriage & Family Therapists	Confidential criminal history reports for licensure.
NRS 641B.170	Social Workers	Confidential client records held by licensed social workers.
NRS 641B.281	Social Workers	Confidential disciplinary investigations.
NRS 641B.282	Social Workers	Confidential criminal background checks.
NRS 641C.455	Alcohol & Drug Counselors	Confidential patient treatment records.
NRS 641C.760	Alcohol & Drug Counselors	Confidential disciplinary proceedings.
NRS 641D.260	Clinical Professional Counselors	Confidential investigative records relating to misconduct.
NRS 641D.320	Clinical Professional Counselors	Confidential client treatment information.
NRS 642.524	Funeral Services	Confidential disciplinary records involving funeral directors/embalmers.
NRS 643.189	Barbers and Cosmetologists	Confidential investigations into industry professionals.
NRS 644A.870	Body Art/Esthetics	Confidential disciplinary and investigative files.
NRS 645.180	Real Estate Licensees	Confidential background checks and licensing investigations.
NRS 645.625	Real Estate Licensees	Confidential complaint files and disciplinary records.
NRS 645A.050	Escrow Agents	Confidential escrow records containing financial information.
NRS 645A.082	Escrow Agents	Confidential licensing investigations.
NRS 645B.060	Mortgage Brokers	Confidential borrower financial data collected by brokers.
NRS 645B.092	Mortgage Brokers	Confidential background checks and disciplinary investigations.
NRS 645C.220	Appraisers	Confidential appraisal records containing proprietary financial information.
NRS 645C.225	Appraisers	Confidential licensing complaint investigations.
NRS 645D.130	Inspectors	Confidential disciplinary investigation files for certified inspectors.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 645D.135	Inspectors	Confidential background check information.
NRS 645G.510	Energy Auditors	Confidential energy audit data containing proprietary business information.
NRS 645H.320	Property Managers	Confidential investigations into misconduct by property managers.
NRS 645H.330	Property Managers	Confidential criminal history and licensing background data.
NRS 647.0945	Pawnbrokers	Confidentiality of pawn transaction records containing personal identifying information.
NRS 647.0947	Pawnbrokers	Confidential criminal background checks for pawnbroker licensing.
NRS 648.033	Private Investigators	Confidentiality of clients' personal information and investigative files.
NRS 648.197	Private Investigators	Confidential investigative records and disciplinary complaints.
NRS 649.065	Collection Agencies	Confidentiality of debtor financial information held by collection agencies.
NRS 649.067	Collection Agencies	Confidential examinations and audit documents from regulatory oversight.
NRS 652.126	Medical Laboratories	Confidentiality of laboratory test results and patient medical information.
NRS 652.228	Medical Laboratories	Confidential quality assurance and proficiency testing results.
NRS 653.900	Cryopreservation & Refrigeration	Confidentiality of donor records and sensitive biological storage information.
NRS 654.110	Long Term Care Administrators	Confidential disciplinary investigations and licensing records.
NRS 656.105	Court Reporters	Confidential examination materials and licensing investigations.
NRS 657A.510	Financial Institutions — Data Security	Confidential cybersecurity incident reports filed by banks and credit unions.
NRS 661.115	Banking	Confidential bank examination reports and proprietary financial information.
NRS 665.130	Trust Companies	Confidential trust account data and internal financial audits.
NRS 665.133	Trust Companies	Confidential information obtained during regulatory examinations.
NRS 669.275	Fiduciary Companies	Confidential proprietary business information collected during licensing.
NRS 669.285	Fiduciary Companies	Confidential client financial records maintained by trust/fiduciary companies.
NRS 669A.310	Family Trust Companies	Confidential family financial data and trust administration documents.
NRS 670B.680	Microloan Programs	Confidential borrower financial information.
NRS 671.365	Money Transmitters	Confidential information collected during regulatory audits and examinations.
NRS 671.415	Money Transmitters	Confidential money transmission records containing sensitive financial data.
NRS 673.450	Credit Unions	Confidential supervisory examinations and member financial records.
NRS 673.480	Credit Unions	Confidential proprietary credit union business information.
NRS 675.380	Installment Loans	Confidential borrower financial data held by installment loan companies.
NRS 676A.340	Debt Management	Confidential client financial counseling and debt information.

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NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 676A.370	Debt Management	Confidential licensing investigations of debt management firms.
NRS 677.243	Financial Institutions	Confidential loan reports and internal financial documents.
NRS 678A.470	Savings & Loan Associations	Confidential S&L supervisory and examination records.
NRS 678C.800	Credit Unions (Newer Provisions)	Confidential cybersecurity, examination, and complaint records.
NRS 679B.122	Insurance — General Provisions	Confidential examination reports and financial condition records of insurers prior to public release.
NRS 679B.124	Insurance	Confidential proprietary business information obtained during insurance investigations.
NRS 679B.152	Insurance	Confidential consumer complaint files until official action is taken.
NRS 679B.159	Insurance	Confidentiality of insurer corporate governance annual disclosures.
NRS 679B.190	Insurance	Confidential financial analysis documents and actuarial reports.
NRS 679B.285	Insurance	Confidentiality of insurer holding company filings containing proprietary financial data.
NRS 679B.480	Insurance	Confidential administrative supervision records of insurers.
NRS 679B.690	Insurance	Confidential insurer cybersecurity information and incident reports.
NRS 680A.270	Insurer Investments	Confidential investment portfolio records containing proprietary strategies.
NRS 681A.440	Life Insurance	Confidential policyholder identifying information, medical underwriting records.
NRS 681B.260	Life & Health Insurance	Confidential reinsurance agreements containing proprietary financial terms.
NRS 681B.410	Life & Health Insurance	Confidential documents submitted in actuarial filings.
NRS 681B.540	Life & Health Insurance	Confidential solvency and financial examination records.
NRS 683A.0873	Insurance Producers	Confidential criminal background check results for producer licensing.
NRS 685A.077	Surplus Lines	Confidential insurer underwriting data for surplus lines insurance.
NRS 686A.289	Insurance Fraud	Confidential insurance fraud investigation records.
NRS 686B.170	Rates & Rating Organizations	Confidential actuarial data containing trade secrets.
NRS 686C.306	Health Care Plans	Confidential provider contract terms containing proprietary financial arrangements.
NRS 687A.060	Insurance Guaranty Association	Confidential financial data relating to insolvent insurers.
NRS 687A.115	Insurance Guaranty Association	Confidential records related to claims against insolvent insurers.
NRS 687B.404	Property & Casualty Insurance	Confidential internal reports on insurer claims practices.
NRS 687C.010	Managed Care (HMOs)	Confidential patient medical information held by health maintenance organizations.
NRS 688C.230	Annuities & Structured Settlements	Confidential annuitant personal financial and medical records.
NRS 688C.480	Structured Settlements	Confidential judicial review materials involving minors or legally protected individuals.
NRS 688C.490	Structured Settlements	Confidential personal identifying information in settlement transfer petitions.

NRS	Chapter	General Summary - Not a legal conclusion (AI Generated Content - For Illustrative Purposes Only)
NRS 689A.696	Health Insurance	Confidential utilization review records and internal medical guidelines.
NRS 692A.117	Title Insurance	Confidential title insurer financial and audit records.
NRS 692C.190	Insurance Holding Companies	Confidential enterprise risk reports filed with the Commissioner.
NRS 692C.3507	Insurance Holding Companies	Confidential group capital calculations.
NRS 692C.3536	Insurance Holding Companies	Confidential liquidity stress test results.
NRS 692C.3538	Insurance Holding Companies	Confidential financial stress testing information.
NRS 692C.354	Insurance Holding Companies	Confidential supervisory colleges' regulatory information.
NRS 692C.420	Insurance Holding Companies	Confidential intercompany transaction reports containing trade secrets.
NRS 693A.480	Captive Insurers	Confidential captive insurer financial filings and actuarial memoranda.
NRS 693A.615	Captive Insurers	Confidential examination reports and proprietary risk data.
NRS 696B.550	Insurance Receiverships	Confidential records involving insurer insolvency proceedings, including proprietary financial information reviewed by the receiver.
NRS 696C.120	Insurance Guaranty and Liquidation	Confidential communications and data gathered during insurer liquidation and guaranty association proceedings.
NRS 703.196	Public Utilities Commission (PUCN)	Confidential utility data containing trade secrets, financial models, and proprietary infrastructure information.
NRS 704B.325	Electricity Restructuring	Confidential market data and proprietary information submitted by energy providers.
NRS 706.1725	Motor Carriers	Confidential safety records, business financial information, and operational data of carriers.
NRS 706A.230	(TNCs)	Confidential passenger data, driver background checks, and proprietary TNC operational information.
NRS 710.159	County Telecommunications Systems	Confidential telecommunications infrastructure records and security sensitive mapping data.
NRS 711.600	Broadband/Telecommunications	Confidential broadband infrastructure details, cybersecurity information, and proprietary network data disclosed by providers.

STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

APPENDIX D

50 State Survey of Statutes Addressing Records of Criminal Investigations

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State	Primary police-investigative authority identified	Open / ongoing police investigative records	Post-closure rule identified	Disclosure posture
Alabama	Ala. Code § 12-21-3.1; § 36-21-213; Ala. Admin. Code r. 70-X-1-.07; r. 190-X-1-.11; Something Extra Publ'g, Inc. v. Mack, 350 So. 3d 663 (Ala. 2021)	Investigative reports, records, field notes, witness statements, and investigative writings/recordings are generally privileged/not public; recordings may also be withheld when disclosure would affect an ongoing investigation/prosecution.	The exemption is not limited to an active investigation and generally survives closure.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 40.25.120(a)(6); Alaska Stat. § 40.25.120(a)(6); Basey v. State, Dep't of Pub. Safety, 408 P.3d 1173 (Alaska 2017)	Law-enforcement records may be withheld to the extent disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement, impair a fair trial, invade privacy, reveal confidential sources/techniques, or endanger safety.	A pending case alone is insufficient. Closed-file records are presumptively open unless a listed harm or another statute still applies.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Arizona	A.R.S. § 39-123.01; A.A.C. PCC 17.11.070; A.R.S. § 39-121; Cox Ariz. Publ'ns, Inc. v. Collins, 852 P.2d 1194 (Ariz. 1993); Carlson v. Pima County, 687 P.2d 1242 (Ariz. 1984)	Arizona has no general categorical exemption for police investigative reports. An agency must identify a specific privacy, confidentiality, or best-interests-of-the-state ground and ordinarily disclose reasonably segregable portions.	Active status strengthens the agency's case for temporary withholding, but does not itself create a blanket exemption. Closed records are usually more accessible.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Arkansas	A.C.A. § 25-19-105(b)(6); Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105(b)(6); McCambridge v. City of Little Rock, 766 S.W.2d 909 (Ark. 1989); Martin v. Musteen, 799 S.W.2d 540 (Ark. 1990); Hengel v. City of Pine Bluff, 821 S.W.2d 761 (Ark. 1991)	Undisclosed investigations of suspected criminal activity are exempt only when the record is investigative in nature and the investigation remains ongoing. Routine arrest, jail, incident, dispatch, and similar records are not automatically investigative.	The exemption ends when the investigation is concluded, subject to other specific exemptions.	Generally closed for active investigation.
California	Cal. Penal Code § 832.7; § 832.10; Cal. Gov't Code §§ 7923.600, 7923.610-.620, 7922.505; Williams v. Superior Court, 852 P.2d 377 (Cal. 1993); Haynie v. Superior Court, 31 P.3d 760 (Cal. 2001)	Law enforcement investigatory files as a whole are generally exempt from disclosure pursuant to Gov. Code §7923.600, however, local agencies are required to disclose certain pieces of information that are contained in those records. For instance, Vehicle Code §20012 requires that traffic accident reports be released to certain persons, including involved drivers, injured persons, and the authorized representatives of those persons. Also, certain information must be disclosed about arrestees, including their name, occupation, physical description, time and date of arrest, location of arrest and charges. Gov. Code §7923.610. Certain police investigative records involving specified critical incidents/officer misconduct are subject to disclosure, but disclosure may be delayed during an active criminal or administrative investigation when statutory conditions are met.	The investigatory-record exemption does not expire when the investigation closes.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72-204(2)(a)(I); § 24-72-303(4); § 24-72-304(1), and § 24-72-305; Freedom Colo. Info., Inc. v. El Paso Cnty. Sheriff's Dep't, 196 P.3d 892 (Colo. 2008); Harris v. Denver Post Corp., 123 P.3d 1166 (Colo. 2005)	Custodian may deny inspection of police/sheriff/prosecutor investigative files when disclosure would be contrary to the public interest; completed internal police misconduct files may remain withheld while a related criminal case is ongoing.	The statute does not distinguish active from closed investigations, although closure reduces many nondisclosure interests.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Connecticut	C.G.S. § 1-210(b)(3); § 1-215(a); City of Hartford v. FOIC, 518 A.2d 49 (Conn. 1986); Dep't of Pub. Safety v. FOIC, 720 A.2d 268 (Conn. App. Ct. 1998)	Law-enforcement investigative files are exempt where disclosure would create specified harms, including prejudicing prospective law-enforcement action, exposing sources/techniques, or endangering persons.	Active or prospective enforcement matters may be withheld upon the required showing. Closed records are generally open unless another enumerated category applies.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Delaware	29 Del. C. § 10002; § 9008E; Del. Op. Att'y Gen. 22-IB43 (2022)	Investigatory files compiled for civil/criminal law-enforcement purposes, including pending investigative files, are not public records.	The investigatory-file exclusion generally continues after an investigation closes.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 119.011; § 112.3188; § 119.071(2)(c); City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield, 642 So. 2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994)	Criminal investigative/intelligence information is exempt while 'active'; active means ongoing with reasonable good-faith anticipation of securing arrest/prosecution in the foreseeable future.	Active status ends when a final report is issued, no investigation is needed, or a final decision is made; thereafter records may become public unless another exemption applies.	Generally closed for active investigation.

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State	Primary police-investigative authority identified	Open / ongoing police investigative records	Post-closure rule identified	Disclosure posture
Georgia	O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(3)-(4); Parker v. Lee, 378 S.E.2d 677 (Ga. 1989); Unified Gov't of Athens-Clarke Cnty. v. Athens Newspapers, LLC, 663 S.E.2d 248 (Ga. 2008)	Records of law-enforcement/prosecution agencies in a pending investigation or prosecution are exempt, except initial arrest and incident reports.	The exemption ends when the investigation and any resulting prosecution are finally concluded, unless litigation is still reasonably anticipated or another exemption applies.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. §§§ 92F-13(1), (3), 92F-14(b)(2); 92F-22; OIP Op. Ltr. 99-02	Police investigative records may be withheld/delayed while an investigation is ongoing under applicable statutory exemptions.	Active status supports withholding. Closed reports can become public when the government's enforcement and privacy interests no longer outweigh access.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Idaho	Idaho Code § 74-124; § 74-105(1)	Investigatory records may be withheld only to the extent disclosure would cause specified harms, including interference with enforcement, impairment of a fair trial, privacy invasion, disclosure of confidential sources/techniques, or safety risks.	Once inactive, investigatory records must be disclosed unless a listed harm still applies.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Illinois	5 ILCS 140/7	Law-enforcement investigative information may be withheld when disclosure would interfere with pending/reasonably contemplated proceedings, impair a fair trial, reveal confidential sources or specialized techniques, endanger safety, or obstruct an ongoing investigation.	Segregable nonexempt portions must be released; continued withholding depends on whether a statutory exemption remains applicable.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 5-14-3-4; § 5-14-3-2(i)	Investigatory records of law-enforcement agencies are excepted from disclosure at the agency's discretion, particularly relevant to ongoing investigations.	The statute does not automatically terminate the exemption when the investigation closes.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 22.7(5); Hawk Eye v. Jackson, 521 N.W.2d 750 (Iowa 1994)	Peace officers' investigative reports and specified law-enforcement information that is part of an ongoing investigation are confidential. Basic date/time/location/immediate facts are generally disclosed unless unusual circumstances create serious investigative or safety risks.	Confidentiality can continue after closure, although the government's justification weakens and the public-interest balance may favor disclosure.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Kansas	K.S.A. § 45-221(a)(10); Harris Enters., Inc. v. Moore, 734 P.2d 1083 (Kan. 1987)	Criminal investigation records are exempt from mandatory disclosure; a court may order disclosure only if public interest supports it and specified harms are absent.	Closure is an important factor but does not automatically make the file public.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 61.878(1)(h); § 17.150; City of Fort Thomas v. Cincinnati Enquirer, 406 S.W.3d 842 (Ky. 2013)	Law-enforcement records may be withheld where disclosure poses an articulable risk of harm to the agency or investigation; an active case alone is insufficient under the cited authority.	The exemption ordinarily ends when enforcement action and related proceedings conclude, absent a specific continuing harm or another exemption.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 44:3(A)(1)-(5); In re Matter Under Investigation, 15 So. 3d 972 (La. 2009)	Records of active criminal investigations are exempt except for the initial police report. Closed-investigation records remain protected while criminal litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated.	Disclosure generally follows final adjudication, settlement, or final disposition of anticipated criminal litigation.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Maine	8 M.R.S. § 1052; 16 M.R.S. §§ 801-809, especially § 804; Blethen Me. Newspapers, Inc. v. State, 871 A.2d 523 (Me. 2005)	Intelligence and investigative record information is confidential only when there is a reasonable possibility that disclosure would cause one of the harms listed in section 804. Ongoing investigative reports may be withheld during the pendency of an investigation where a specific statutory basis applies; exemptions are strictly construed and partial disclosure is favored.	The test applies to open and closed investigations. Closure reduces interference concerns but privacy, sources, techniques, and safety may continue.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Maryland	COMAR 14.03.01.19; 14.03.05.19	Investigative case files may be denied where disclosure would interfere with law-enforcement proceedings, impair a fair trial, invade privacy, reveal confidential sources/techniques, prejudice an investigation, or endanger safety.	The exemption can continue after closure, but the justification for discretionary withholding must remain tied to the statute and the record.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.

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State	Primary police-investigative authority identified	Open / ongoing police investigative records	Post-closure rule identified	Disclosure posture
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 66, § 10; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 4, § 7, cl. 26(f); Bougas v. Chief of Police of Lexington, 354 N.E.2d 872 (Mass. 1976); Worcester Telegram & Gazette Corp. v. Chief of Police of Worcester, 764 N.E.2d 847 (Mass. 2002)	Investigatory material is exempt only where disclosure would probably prejudice effective law enforcement. The exemption is applied record by record and may cover open or closed investigations.	Closure does not automatically end the exemption, but the agency must still show probable prejudice or another protected interest.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 15.243(1)(b); Evening News Ass'n v. City of Troy, 339 N.W.2d 421 (Mich. 1983).	Law-enforcement investigative records may be exempt to the extent disclosure would interfere with proceedings, impair a fair trial, invade privacy, reveal confidential sources/techniques, or endanger safety. Courts require more than a mere possibility of interference.	Closed records lose the interference rationale but may retain privacy, source, technique, or safety protection.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 13.82, subds. 2-7; Demers v. City of Minneapolis, 468 N.W.2d 71 (Minn. 1991)	Investigative data are generally not public while active.	When the agency stops pursuing the matter, applicable limitations expire, or appeals are exhausted, investigative data become public unless another investigation or protected identity requires withholding.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 25-61-12	Investigative reports in law-enforcement possession are exempt; incident reports are public. Agency may choose to disclose investigative material.	The exemption is not expressly limited to active matters and can continue after closure.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 610.100(2)(2); § 610.100(1)(3)	Investigative reports prepared by law-enforcement personnel concerning crime/suspected crime are closed until the investigation becomes inactive. Incident/arrest reports remain open.	Inactive status occurs when no further action is taken/pursued, limitations apply, or final convictions/appeals are complete; sensitive information may remain redacted.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 44-5-303	Criminal justice information, including investigative reports, is restricted; disclosure generally is not permitted when it would jeopardize a pending investigation or proceeding.	After termination, declination, or completion, the prosecutor may seek a court order for release, balancing privacy and public-disclosure interests.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-712.05	Law-enforcement records developed/received as part of investigation, intelligence, complaints/inquiries, informant identification, or tactical information may be withheld.	Closure does not automatically require disclosure, but the agency's reasons and the scope of the claimed exemption remain reviewable.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 239.010, 239.0113; Donrey of Nev., Inc. v. Bradshaw, 106 Nev. 630, 798 P.2d 144 (1990).	Nevada presumptively opens governmental records unless a statute or other law makes the information confidential. There is no blanket exemption for all police investigative files. When no statute controls, courts apply a case-specific balancing analysis; active-investigation, source, technique, safety, privacy, and fair-trial interests may justify withholding or redaction.	Nevada has no general active-versus-closed statutory rule. An ongoing investigation may present stronger law-enforcement, source-protection, safety, or fair-trial interests, while closure may weaken those interests. Access ultimately depends on the particular records, any applicable confidentiality statute, and the case-specific balancing and redaction analysis.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 91-A:5; Murray v. N.H. Div. of State Police, 913 A.2d 737 (N.H. 2006); Lodge v. Knowlton, 354 A.2d 1361 (N.H. 1976)	Courts apply the six-part federal FOIA law-enforcement test to investigative files, protecting only information whose disclosure would cause one of the recognized harms.	The test applies to open and closed files. Closure reduces the likelihood of interference but does not eliminate privacy, source, technique, or safety interests.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 47:1A-1.1, 47:1A-3(a); N.J.Admin.Code 10A:71-2.2; 13:1-17.1; Lodge v. Knowlton, 354 A.2d 1361 (N.H. 1976)	Records pertaining to an investigation in progress may be denied if disclosure is inimical to the public interest. Certain basic criminal-investigation information must be made available unless disclosure would create specified risks.	The criminal-investigatory-record exclusion does not expire at closure, though required-by-law records and common-law access may remain available.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. §§ 14-2-1(D), 14-2-1.2; Jones v. Albuquerque Police Department, 2020-NMSC-013.	Law-enforcement records are public subject to redaction or digital obscuring of the categories listed in § 14-2-1.2, including specified victim, witness, and uncharged-suspect identifying information; certain depictions of death, serious injury, intimate body parts, and death notifications; confidential sources, methods, or information; and specified medical or mental-health information. Protected information does not exempt the entire record.	The protected content remains protected in inactive and closed matters, but the remaining segregable record remains open.	Presumptively open with specific redactions required.

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State	Primary police-investigative authority identified	Open / ongoing police investigative records	Post-closure rule identified	Disclosure posture
New York	N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 87(2)(e); Gould v. N.Y.C. Police Dep't, 653 N.E.2d 625 (N.Y. 1995); Fink v. Lefkowitz, 393 N.E.2d 463 (N.Y. 1979)	Law-enforcement records may be withheld only to the extent disclosure would interfere with investigations/proceedings, deprive a person of a fair trial, identify a confidential source, or reveal non-routine investigative techniques.	Active proceedings support interference withholding. After closure, remaining portions are generally open unless another enumerated harm applies.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4; Gannett Pac. Corp. v. N.C. State Bureau of Investigation, 595 S.E.2d 162 (N.C. Ct. App. 2004)	Criminal investigation and intelligence records are not public records, although specified incident, arrest, and dispatch information is public. An agency may release records and a court may order release.	The statute defines when investigative information becomes inactive. Inactive information is generally open, subject to enduring source, technique, victim, juvenile, and safety protections.	Generally closed for active investigation.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code §§ 44-04-18.7, 44-04-18.3	Active criminal investigative/intelligence information is not subject to public disclosure. 'Active' means ongoing with reasonable good-faith anticipation of arrest/prosecution in the foreseeable future.	Once no longer active, the active-investigation exemption may no longer apply, subject to other exemptions. Certain basic arrest/crime information is outside the exempt investigative definition.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 149.43(A)(1)(h), (A)(2); State ex rel. Caster v. City of Columbus, 76 N.E.3d 1123 (Ohio 2016)	Law-enforcement investigatory records may be exempt when they meet statutory law-enforcement-investigatory criteria.	Specific investigatory work product may be withheld during the case. Caster limits the former rule of perpetual work-product secrecy after proceedings conclude.	Conditional/statutory criteria required.
Oklahoma	51 Okla. Stat. § 24A.8; Oklahoma Ass'n of Broadcasters v. City of Norman, 390 P.3d 689 (Okla. 2016)	Law-enforcement investigative records are subject to exemptions where disclosure would interfere with detection/investigation/prosecution or reveal confidential sources/techniques or endanger safety.	The discretionary protection does not automatically expire at closure.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 192.345; § 192.355; City of Portland v. Anderson, 163 P.3d 1273 (Or. Ct. App. 2007)	Police arrest/crime reports are generally public, but investigatory material may be withheld when there is a clear need to delay disclosure in a specific investigation, including victim/complainant protection.	The exemption can continue after closure, but closure reduces the government's interest in confidentiality.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Pennsylvania	65 Pa. Stat. § 67.708(b)(16); Pa. State Police v. Office of Open Recs., 5 A.3d 473 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2010); Barros v. Martin, 92 A.3d 1243 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2014)	Records relating to or resulting in a criminal investigation, including investigative materials, notes, correspondence, videos, reports, and information revealing progress/results, are exempt where statutory law-enforcement grounds apply.	The exemption applies to closed investigations as well as active ones.	Generally closed.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(D); Providence Journal Co. v. Kane, 577 A.2d 661 (R.I. 1990)	Criminal law-enforcement records are exempt only to the extent disclosure would interfere with enforcement, impair a fair trial, reveal sources or techniques, invade privacy, or endanger a person. Initial adult arrest and management records are public.	Active status supports interference withholding. Closed records are more accessible unless another listed harm remains.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. §§ 30-4-40(a)(3), 30-4-50(A)(8); Evening Post Publ'g Co. v. City of North Charleston, 611 S.E.2d 496 (S.C. 2005)	Law-enforcement investigative records are subject to a conditional/harm-based exemption; agency may seek court order to prevent disclosure.	Active status may support a harm showing. Closed records generally become more accessible unless a continuing harm applies.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 1-27-1.5(5); Argus Leader Media v. Hogstad, 898 N.W.2d 349 (S.D. 2017)	Law-enforcement investigative information is generally exempt from disclosure under the cited provision.	The exemption is not expressly limited to active investigations and generally may continue after closure.	Generally closed.
Tennessee	Tenn. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(2); Tennessean v. Metro. Gov't of Nashville, 485 S.W.3d 857 (Tenn. 2016); Memphis Publ'g Co. v. Holt, 710 S.W.2d 513 (Tenn. 1986); Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(a)	Records related to an active criminal investigation and prosecution are closed under Rule 16(a)(2), including third-party records gathered by law enforcement. Local closed-investigation records generally become open; TBI and specified agency records have separate statutory protection.	Ordinary local records open when the criminal proceeding is no longer pending, subject to specific statutes and other exemptions.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Texas	Tex. Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1); § 552.108(c); Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App. 1975)	Law-enforcement information may be withheld if release would interfere with detection, investigation, or prosecution. Basic information about an arrested person, arrest, or crime must be released.	Records can only be withheld if the investigation did not result in a conviction or deferred adjudication. If it did result in a conviction or deferred adjudication, the report must be released unless another exception protects it.	Generally closed for active investigation.
Utah	Utah Code § 63G-2-301(2)(b)(ii); Utah Code § 63G-2-305(10); GRAMA	Civil, criminal, and administrative enforcement records are protected when disclosure could interfere with proceedings, impair a fair hearing, reveal sources or techniques, or threaten safety.	Protection depends on a continuing harm, not merely the label of the file. Closure weakens interference claims.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.

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State	Primary police-investigative authority identified	Open / ongoing police investigative records	Post-closure rule identified	Disclosure posture
Vermont	1 V.S.A. § 317(c)(5); Rutland Herald v. Vt. State Police, 49 A.3d 91 (Vt. 2012)	Law-enforcement investigative records are exempt only to the extent disclosure could interfere with enforcement, impair a fair trial, invade privacy, reveal confidential sources/techniques, or endanger safety.	Closed records are generally open unless privacy, source, technique, fair-trial, or safety concerns remain.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. §§ 2.2-3705.1(B)(1), 2.2-3706.1(B)-(G).	Criminal investigative files relating to an ongoing criminal investigation/proceeding are excluded from mandatory disclosure; disclosure may be discretionary subject to specified harms and prohibitions.	Closure does not create a general public right of access. It activates mandatory access rights for certain enumerated requesters, subject to continuing enforcement, fair-trial, privacy, source, technique, and safety protections, as well as victim-notification requirements.	Generally closed.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 42.56.240(1); WAC 390-14-035(4);; ewman v. King County, 947 P.2d 712 (Wash. 1997); Sargent v. Seattle Police Dep't, 314 P.3d 1093 (Wash. 2013)	Specific investigative records compiled by law-enforcement agencies may be exempt when nondisclosure is essential to effective law enforcement/privacy. Records generated/collected during an investigation may be exempt until the investigation is completed.	The active-file categorical rule ends when the investigation is complete. The agency must then identify record-specific privacy or enforcement grounds.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code § 29B-1-4(a)(4)(A)	Records dealing with detection/investigation of crime and internal law-enforcement records are exempt.	Closure reduces enforcement interests but does not automatically defeat privacy, source, technique, or safety grounds.	Generally closed.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 19.36(10)(b); § 19.36(6); § 19.36(8)	Current investigations of possible criminal offenses or misconduct, before disposition, are exempt unless another law authorizes/requires disclosure; informant identities are protected.	Officer-involved-death investigative reports become public under the cited special provision when the DA determines there is no basis to prosecute, subject to redaction; other records depend on applicable exemptions.	Generally closed.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. § 16-4-203(b)(i); Sheridan Newspapers, Inc. v. City of Sheridan, 660 P.2d 785 (Wyo. 1983)	Custodian may deny police/sheriff/prosecutor investigative files when disclosure would be contrary to the public interest.	Nonexempt portions may be segregated; focuses on open/ongoing investigations and does not provide a single categorical post-closure release rule.	Conditional/harm-based exemption.

Appendix E – Summary and Analysis of the Survey of Nevada Government Entities on Public Records Requests

Section 7 of Assembly Bill 128 directed the Task Force to evaluate several topics:

- the impact of broad public records requests on governmental entities
- the cost, burden and time of redacting confidential information
- the financial burden on requesters
- mechanisms for resolving disputes
- methods for collecting and sharing data on public records requests

Nevada does not require governmental entities to track or report how they handle public records requests. To give the Legislature a factual basis for evaluating these topics, the Task Force's Government members surveyed state, county, local, and specialized government entities about their request volume, staffing, costs, practices, and experience under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239.

This appendix presents the results from the 92 government entities that responded. It summarizes their answers and organizes the data by topic, so it can be read alongside the corresponding findings in the report. The survey questions are reproduced as Appendix E-1. Appendix E-2 reproduces every written answer as submitted. Appendix E-3 provides examples of government entities' fee schedules. Appendix E-4 provides specific examples of public records requests deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome by responding government entities.

The survey records the experience of the government entities that answered it. Requesters' perspectives were presented to the Task Force through public comment and presentations at its meetings as described in Section 1.3 of the report.

I. Methodology and Limitations

The survey responses describe the entities that chose to answer, not every Nevada government entity. Figures should be read as indications, not statistical estimates.

Distribution

Leslie Nino Piro, General Counsel of the Office of the Attorney General and Task Force member, distributed the survey to public information officers and public records officers of state, county, local, and specialized government entities. Recipients were encouraged to further disseminate the

survey to their government colleagues throughout the state. Ninety-two responses were collected by the Office of the Attorney General from September 21 through October 9, 2026.[1]

Reporting Periods

Volume and hour questions covered calendar years 2023, 2024 and 2025, and January 1 through August 31, 2026. Dispute questions covered January 1, 2023, through August 31, 2026.

Limitations

- *Self-selected.* Responses were voluntary. State agencies are 50% of respondents, and some divisions of one department answered separately.
- *Ranges, not counts.* Request volumes and staff counts were reported in ranges (for example, 300–999 requests). Changes within a range are not captured.
- *Estimates.* Staff hours were estimated by most respondents. Only 13 entities track hours.
- *Relative frequency.* Frequency questions (never to very frequently) allowed for good faith estimates in each respondent's judgment, recorded data was not required.
- *Unknown answers.* "Unknown" and blank answers are shown as their own category rather than dropped. Percentages use all 92 respondents unless a figure states otherwise.
- *Written answers.* Open-ended answers were coded into themes by keyword. One answer can fall in more than one theme. Identifying details were removed from quotations in this appendix.

II. Key Survey Findings

Ninety-two Nevada government entities responded. Their answers describe public records work done mostly by staff with other duties, done largely by hand, and strained by a minority of large, complex requests.

1. **Few dedicated staff.** Half of responding entities (46 of 92) have no employee whose primary duty is public records.
2. **Costs are largely untracked.** Only 13 of 92 (14%) track staff hours. The 33 entities that estimated their 2025 hours reported roughly 90,000 hours combined, about 43 full-time positions. Given the lack of tracking and several large entities that answered "thousands" without a figure, the true total is higher (likely significantly higher).
3. **Most requests are routine; a minority drive the burden.** 71% of entities often give a final response within 5 business days, but 29% at least occasionally handle requests requiring more than 30 staff hours.

[1] One county office that responded twice is counted once, using its corrected answers.

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4. **Redaction causes delay.** Redaction is needed at least occasionally for 82% of entities, and redaction workload extends response times at least occasionally for 66%.
5. **Repeat, commercial, and automated requests are common.** 65% often receive requests from repeat or high-volume requesters, and 47% often receive commercial-purpose requests. 66% at least occasionally receive requests that appear AI-generated.
6. **Records are scattered and the work is manual.** 85% must search several separate systems for a typical request, and about 75% redact by hand or in standard PDF software.
7. **Few entities recover staff costs.** 75% never charge for staff time. Where charged, the cost threshold ranges from 1 to 10 hours before fees are assessed for staff time.
8. **Litigation is uncommon; alternative dispute resolution is untested.** Of the 60 entities that reported, 43 report no petitions since 2023. Asked whether they would join a low-cost voluntary process, 21 said yes, 65 maybe, and 6 no.
9. **Reporting would require new resources.** Only 24 of 92 (26%) could report annual metrics without new systems or staff.
10. **Top priority is statutory clarity on confidentiality.** Of entities rating each item, 79% rated a presumption of confidentiality for personnel and internal affairs records very or extremely important. 78% did so for open criminal investigations and 75% for victim and witness identities. A statewide ombudsperson ranked last, at 40%.

III. Survey Respondent Profile

Respondents range from boards with fewer than 50 employees to departments with more than 1,000. Request volume spans the same range: 20 entities received 25 or fewer requests in 2025, and 21 received 1,000 or more.

Table E-1. Survey respondents by entity type and size (n = 92)

Entity type	Count
State agency, department or division	46
County agency, department or division	33
Municipal agency, department or division	6
Other[2]	7

Total employees	Count
Fewer than 50	38
50–99	11
100–499	21
500–999	7
More than 1,000	15

[2] One each: constitutional agency, trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution, NSHE institution, district court, board, bistate compact agency, local agency.

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Table E-2. Public records requests received, by year (number of entities)

Requests received	2023	2024	2025	2026 (Jan.–Aug.)
1–25	22	22	20	20
26–99	23	16	20	23
100–299	14	18	15	17
300–999	16	18	16	17
1,000 or more	17	18	21	15

From 2023 to 2025, 15 entities moved into a higher range and 1 moved into a lower one; 76 stayed in the same range. Because the ranges are wide, this understates growth. The 2026 column covers eight months, so it is not comparable to full years.

IV. Impact of Overbroad Requests

Public records work falls mostly on staff with other duties. Most requests are handled quickly, but a minority of large, unclear or repetitive requests consume disproportionate time.

Staffing

Half of respondents (46 of 92) have no employee whose primary duty is public records. Even among the 21 entities receiving 1,000 or more requests a year, 7 have none and 9 have only one to three. Instead, 84 entities rely on employees for whom records work is a secondary duty, and 29 spread it across more than 10 such employees. Attorneys take part in responding at 84 entities; 56 use assigned government counsel such as a Deputy Attorney General or Deputy District Attorney.

Table E-3. Employees whose primary duty is public records, by 2025 request volume (number of entities)

Requests received in 2025	None	1–3	4–10	More than 10
1–25	9	9	2	0
26–99	12	6	2	0
100–299	8	7	0	0
300–999	10	5	0	1
1,000 or more	7	9	3	2
All respondents	**46**	**36**	**7**	**3**

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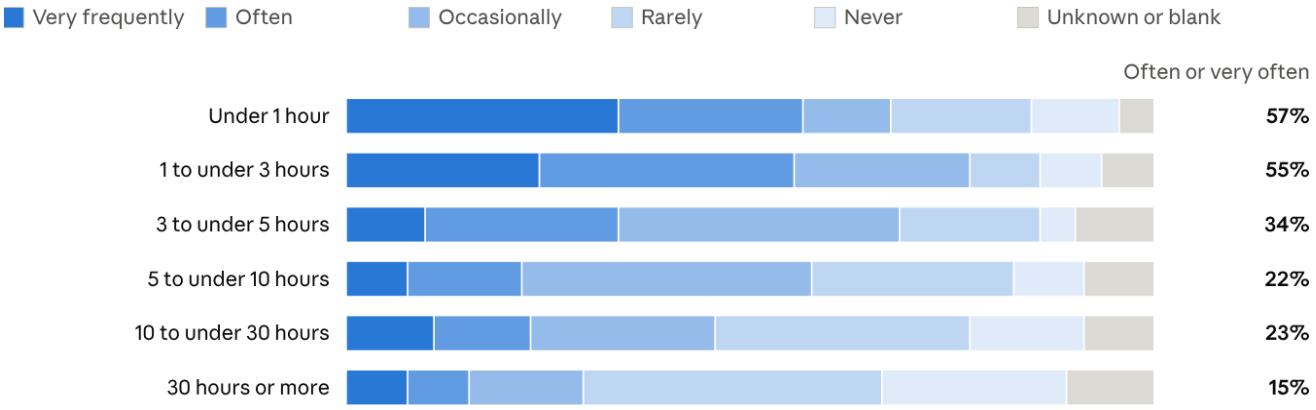
Staff Hours

Only 13 entities (14%) track staff hours spent on public records. **The 33 that gave a numeric estimate for 2025 reported roughly 90,000 hours combined, about 43 full-time positions at 2,080 hours each**. The median was about 500 hours, and the largest single estimate was 35,000. Several large entities answered "thousands" without a figure, so the true total is higher.

Time Per Request and Time to Respond

Figure B-1. Most requests take under 3 staff hours; 15% often see requests over 30

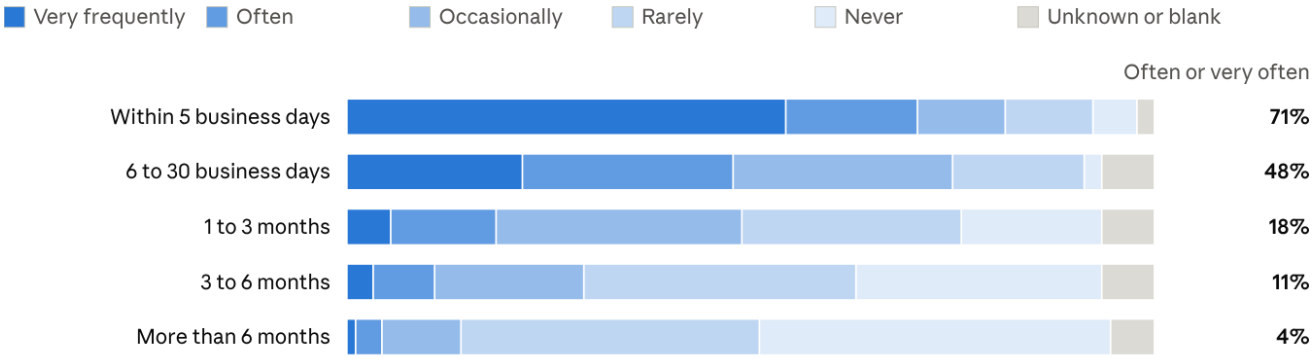
How often a request takes each range of staff hours, share of 92 responding entities



Most requests are quick: 57% of entities often handle requests in under an hour. The burden sits in the tail. 29% at least occasionally handle requests requiring more than 30 staff hours, and 46% handle requests of 10 to 30 hours.

Figure B-2. 71% of entities often give a final response within 5 business days

How often a final response takes each length of time, share of 92 responding entities



Delays beyond three months are uncommon but not rare: 27 entities at least occasionally take three to six months, and 13 at least occasionally take more than six months. Several respondents routinely provide records within five business days.

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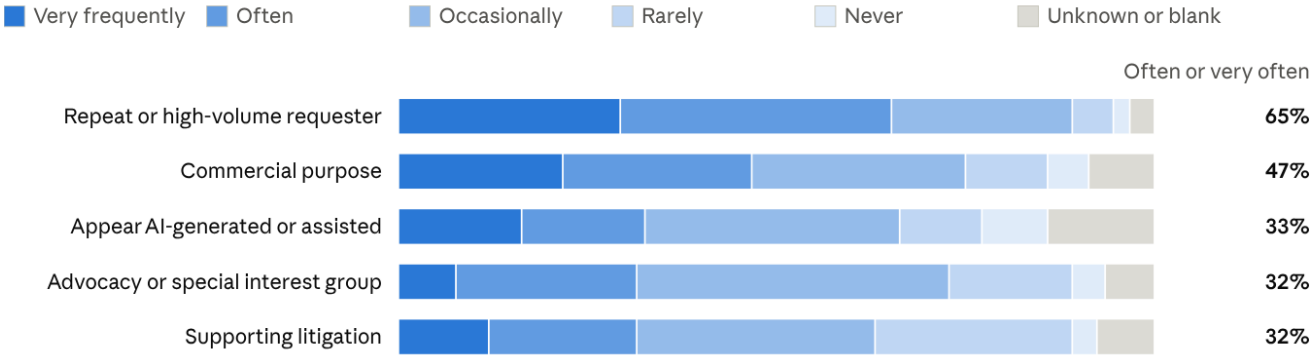
Nature of Public Records Requests

Figure B-3. Two-thirds often receive requests from repeat or high-volume requesters

How often requests appear to have each characteristic, share of 92 responding entities



AI-generated requests are already widespread: 61 entities (66%) see them at least occasionally, and 13 could not say. Requests that support litigation reach 63% of entities at least occasionally. Asking requesters to clarify is routine, and many requests are abandoned or redirected afterward.

Table E-4. Clarification, withdrawal, and referral (n = 92)

How often the entity…	Often or very often	At least occasionally	Unknown
Asks to clarify an overbroad request (e.g., no date range)	40 (43%)	76 (83%)	2
Asks to clarify what records are sought	42 (46%)	74 (80%)	2
Asks to clarify a request for information rather than records	44 (48%)	75 (82%)	2
Asks to clarify an unduly burdensome request (e.g., spanning decades)	44 (48%)	69 (75%)	2
Sees a request abandoned after clarification is sought	11 (12%)	37 (40%)	7
Sees a request abandoned after a fee estimate	9 (10%)	21 (23%)	17
Refers the requester to another entity that may hold the record	29 (32%)	68 (74%)	1

See Appendix E-4 for specific examples of public records requests considered overbroad or unduly burdensome by responding government entities.

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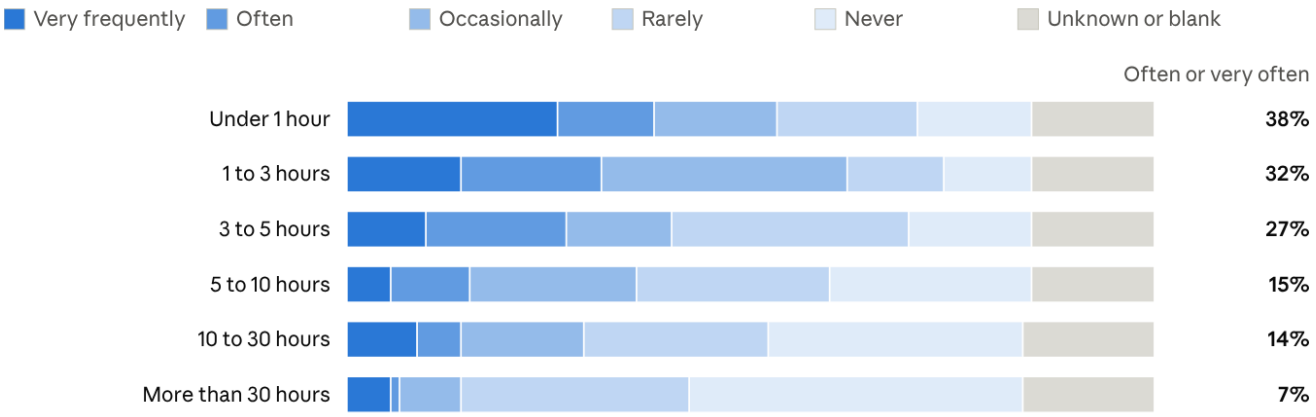
V. Time for Redaction

Redaction is the step most often tied to delay. It is needed at least occasionally at 82% of entities (often or very often at 51%). Redaction workload extends response times at least occasionally for 66% of entities, and often or very often for 41%.

Figure B-4. Redacting one request usually takes under 5 hours; 13 often spend 10–30

When redaction is needed, how often it takes each range of staff hours per request, share of 92 entities



Redaction of a single request takes 10 to 30 hours at least occasionally for 27 entities (29%), and more than 30 hours for 13 (14%). About one in six entities could not estimate redaction time per request.

Table E-5. Share of public records staff hours spent reviewing and redacting, by 2025 request volume (number of entities)

Requests received in 2025	Under 10%	10–25%	26–50%	Over 50%	Unknown or blank
1–25	7	5	0	3	5
26–99	4	9	3	2	2
100–299	3	2	2	5	3
300–999	4	3	2	4	3
1,000 or more	2	3	3	8	5
All respondents	**20**	**22**	**10**	**22**	**18**

The redaction share rises with volume: 8 of the 21 highest-volume entities spend more than half their records hours reviewing and redacting.

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VI. Technological Challenges

Where Records are Kept

78 of 92 entities (85%) store records in several digital systems that must be searched separately. Most report two to five systems for a typical request; some report 10 to 20.

Tools

The work it takes to respond to public records requests is largely manual. About 75% of entities (69 of 92) redact documents by hand or in standard PDF software, and about 62% (56 of 91) track requests by hand or in a spreadsheet. Almost no entity uses artificial intelligence for search or redaction. The exception is video redaction tools for body-worn camera footage, which respondents say still need substantial manual correction. Reasons given for not adopting AI tools: cost, accuracy, legal and confidentiality risk, and procurement.

Table E-6. Technology survey respondents said they need, with reported cost

Need	Reported cost
Request tracking and portal software	$7,500–$35,000 a year (four quotes); one platform about $72,000 to implement plus $15,000 a year
Enterprise request-management system	$80,000
AI-assisted video redaction	$49,999 for two licenses
AI add-on to an existing e-discovery platform	$5,100 a year
Added storage and PDF redaction licenses	$15,000
Digitizing microfilm	about $280,752

Current annual costs of the systems entities already use ranged from a few hundred dollars to more than $400,000. Most of those systems also serve other functions.

VII. Fees Charged to Requesters

Most entities charge requesters nothing for staff time, and those that do apply widely different thresholds and rates. 43 of 92 (47%) charge no fees at all, 40 charge only in certain circumstances and 9 charge routinely. For staff or attorney time, 69 (75%) never charge, 19 charge only above a threshold, and 4 charge routinely.

See Appendix E-3 for examples of Nevada government entities' fee schedules.

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Table E-7. Government entities charging for staff or attorney time, by 2025 request volume (number of entities)

Requests received in 2025	Never	Only above a threshold	Yes
1–25	19	1	0
26–99	14	4	2
100–299	14	1	0
300–999	11	4	1
1,000 or more	11	9	1
All respondents	**69**	**19**	**4**

Charging rises with volume: 10 of the 21 highest-volume entities charge for staff time, compared with 1 of the 20 lowest-volume entities.

Table E-8. Staff-time thresholds and rates reported by respondents

Entity type	Free time before charges begin	Rate charged
County	1 hour	$35 an hour
Local	1 hour	$30 an hour staff; $60 an hour attorney
County	2 hours	$30.42 an hour
County	2 hours	Up to $0.50 a page
County	10 hours	$23.31 an hour
County	10 hours	$25.45 an hour (office assistant rate)
County	10 hours	$26.34 an hour (lowest office position)
County	10 hours	Lowest office support rate
Municipal	10 hours	$32 an hour
State	10 hours	Hourly rate of qualified personnel
Municipal	Not stated	$25 an hour
Municipal	Body-worn camera video only	$34 an hour, in 15-minute increments
County	Body-worn camera video only	$89 an hour for non-media requesters
State	Statutory research fee	$3 a page when added search, review or redaction is needed

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Where a rate is tied to a position, it is usually the lowest-paid classification qualified to do the work, about $23–$35 an hour. A 10-hour threshold is the most common among local entities.

Fee estimates rarely end a request. 40 entities have never seen a request withdrawn after a fee estimate, and 17 do not know (Table E-4). This fits the low rate of charging overall.

VIII. Dispute Resolution

Few disputes reach court, and almost no entity has used mediation or another alternative process. Support for a voluntary process is conditional: 21 entities would participate, 65 might and 6 would not.

Table E-9. Disputes and petitions reported, January 1, 2023 – August 31, 2026 (number of entities, n = 92)[3]

What the entity reported	Disputes escalated beyond ordinary correspondence	Petitions filed under NRS Chapter 239
Gave a count or range	54	60
None[4]	20	43
1–3	20	13
4–10	8	4
More than 10	6	0
Gave an estimate without a number (“several,” “a few,” “fewer than 10”)	8	0
Unknown or not tracked	11	10
Other answer[5]	1	2
No answer	18	20
Total	**92**	**92**

Six entities reported more than 10 escalated disputes: three counties and three state agencies, five of them receiving fewer than 300 requests a year. The largest number of disputes is one county’s

[3] Both Questions 55 and 56 were open-ended. Answers are grouped by what each entity wrote. Ranges are placed by their upper end, and “at least” answers by the stated minimum.

[4] Includes qualified answers such as “none that I am aware of”: 5 for disputes and 9 for petitions.

[5] Disputes: one county defers to its district attorney. Petitions: that county and one state agency reported a complaint to the Attorney General, rather than a judicial petition.

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100–200. Several survey respondents said disputes are handled by their district attorney or assigned counsel. One county reported a case assigned to a court settlement program before a senior judge and described that process as successful so far for disputes over burdensome and AI-driven requests.

Table E-10. Features survey respondents said would make a non-judicial process workable or unworkable

Workable	Unworkable
A neutral decision-maker experienced in public records law	A decision-maker without that experience, or seen as politically motivated
Fast, simple and low cost	Costs comparable to litigation
Little staff time; remote participation; no extensive briefing	Heavy staff time or repeated back-and-forth
Confidentiality protection for records under review	Releasing confidential records to an outside reviewer
Clear limits on which disputes may be brought	A step that adds delay without resolving the dispute
An internal appeal or good-faith meet-and-confer first	Fee-shifting or a waiver of sovereign immunity
A small filing fee to deter automatic appeals; judicial review preserved	Inconsistent interpretations across hearing officers; more filings overall

Respondents split on whether decisions should be binding. Some wanted binding decisions that cap exposure to attorney fees. Others said a final, binding decision would make the process unworkable.

IX. Data Collection and Reporting

Most entities could not meet an annual reporting requirement without new systems or staff. Only 24 of 92 (26%) said they could; 33 said they could not and 35 were unsure. Ability to report does not rise with volume, and only 13 entities track staff hours today (Section IV).

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Table E-11. Could the entity report annual metrics without new systems or staff? By 2025 request volume (number of entities)

Requests received in 2025	Yes	Maybe	No
1–25	6	9	5
26–99	5	5	10
100–299	4	7	4
300–999	4	5	7
1,000 or more	5	9	7
All respondents	**24**	**35**	**33**

Asked which metrics would help their own management, 74 entities gave a substantive answer. The most common themes:

- staff hours or time spent per request (about 39)
- number of requests received (about 24)
- requester type, including media, commercial and repeat requesters (about 21)
- response or processing time (about 16)
- cost of responding, and denials or redactions (about 11 each)

X. Policy Priorities

Respondents gave the highest priority to statutory presumptions of confidentiality. Procedural proposals, such as a statewide ombudsperson or requiring requesters to state a reason, ranked lowest. The survey asked entities to rate 13 proposals from “not important” to “extremely important”; the full wording of each is in Appendix E-1.

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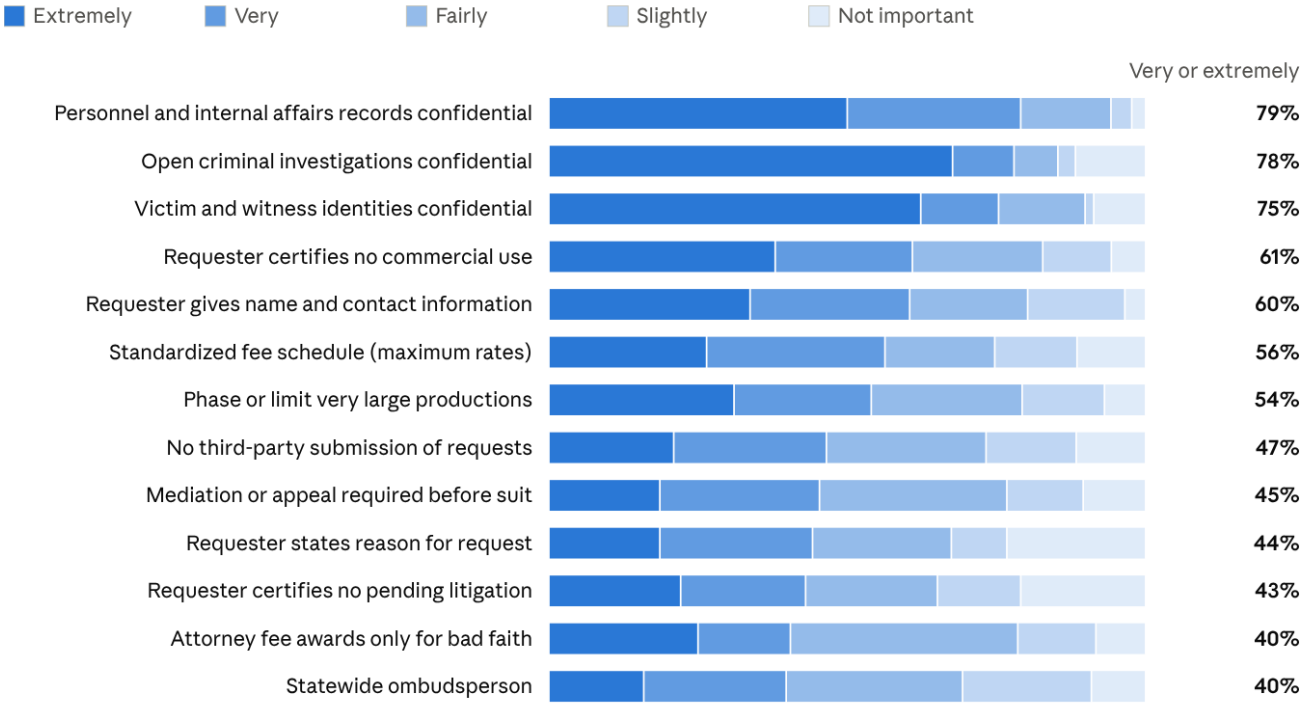
Figure B-5. Confidentiality presumptions rank highest; a statewide ombudsperson last

How important each proposal is to the entity, share of entities rating it (not applicable and blank excluded)



About 18 entities, mostly without a law enforcement role, marked the criminal-investigation and victim-witness proposals "not applicable." Among entities that rated those two items, support matched the personnel-records proposal. The fee-schedule item was framed as a schedule of *maximum* rates for direct costs, which may explain why it ranks in the middle although fees are the change most often requested in written answers (*see* Section XI).

Table E-12. Share of survey respondents rating each proposal very or extremely important, by entity type

Proposal	County	Municipal and other	State
Personnel and internal affairs records confidential	71% (22 of 31)	92% (11 of 12)	81% (35 of 43)
Open criminal investigations confidential	84% (21 of 25)	80% (8 of 10)	73% (24 of 33)
Victim and witness identities confidential	85% (22 of 26)	80% (8 of 10)	67% (22 of 33)
Requester certifies no commercial use	61% (19 of 31)	67% (8 of 12)	59% (26 of 44)

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Proposal	County	Municipal and other	State
Requester gives name and contact information	65% (20 of 31)	58% (7 of 12)	58% (25 of 43)
Phase or limit very large productions	48% (15 of 31)	58% (7 of 12)	57% (25 of 44)
Standardized fee schedule (maximum rates)	56% (18 of 32)	75% (9 of 12)	51% (22 of 43)
No third-party submission of requests	45% (14 of 31)	33% (4 of 12)	51% (22 of 43)
Mediation or appeal required before suit	45% (14 of 31)	17% (2 of 12)	53% (23 of 43)
Requester states reason for request	35% (11 of 31)	50% (6 of 12)	49% (21 of 43)
Requester certifies no pending litigation	52% (16 of 31)	33% (4 of 12)	40% (17 of 43)
Attorney fee awards only for bad faith	45% (14 of 31)	55% (6 of 11)	33% (14 of 42)
Statewide ombudsperson	35% (11 of 31)	25% (3 of 12)	47% (21 of 45)

State agencies gave more support than local entities to a statewide ombudsperson and to mediation before suit. Local entities gave more support to limiting attorney fee awards and to the confidentiality presumptions for criminal investigations and victims.

XI. Statutory Issues in Survey Respondents' Own Words

Staff time dominates the challenges respondents describe. Confidentiality, the definition of a "record," and fees dominate the statutory ambiguities they identify. Fees and request specificity are the primary changes government entities seek.

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Table E-13. Themes in written answers (number of entities mentioning each theme)

Theme	Top operational challenges (79 answers)	Statutory ambiguities (61 answers)	Changes requested (57 answers)
Staffing and staff time	50	10	15
Records systems and technology	33	7	7
Request volume	25	0	5
Overbroad, unclear or burdensome requests	25	13	17
Confidentiality, privacy and redaction	20	24	11
AI-generated or automated requests	12	2	4
Commercial requests and data resale	9	2	6
Fees and cost recovery	6	15	19
Definition of "record"	4	16	9
Law enforcement records and open investigations	4	9	9
Five-day response requirement	5	4	8

Themes were coded by keyword, and one answer can fall under several themes.

Table E-14. Representative quotations (identifying details removed)

Theme	Quotation	Entity type
Staffing	"We do not have staff solely dedicated to working on public records requests so we must compete with deadline for other records management tasks."	State
Volume	"The volume and complexity of requests have increased, but staffing has not."	County
Overbroad requests	"Typical examples ask for 'all communications,' 'all records relating to,' or every document in a subject area over a multi-year period."	State

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Theme	Quotation	Entity type
Commercial requests	"Broad and burdensome requests for commercial purposes, such as to identify customers, create content on personal media platforms, or add to commercial databases."	Municipal
AI-generated requests	"Most of the disagreements in recent times arise because an AI generated response suggests that records exist (that actually don't)."	State
Definition of "record"	"The definition of what a public record is not clearly defined, and by default, it is often interpreted as anything that could possibly exist is public."	County
Exemptions	"The current structure of hundreds of separate exemptions is unworkable."	Municipal
Personnel records	"Under current law, State employees' personnel files are explicitly protected (NAC 284), but not County or City employees?"	Municipal
Law enforcement records	"Chapter 239 does not have a section specifically for police records, and therefore it causes issues when we deny requests based on ongoing investigations or litigation."	County

Categories of Records Survey Respondents Want Addressed by Statute

- Personnel and internal affairs records of local government employees, matching the protection state employees have under NAC Chapter 284
- Records of open criminal investigations and pending prosecutions
- Identities and contact information of victims, witnesses and complainants
- Body-worn camera and other government video
- Juvenile records, coroner and autopsy records
- Security-sensitive infrastructure and network information
- Drafts, notes and other working documents
- Attorney-client communications, work product and deliberative materials

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STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

APPENDIX E-1

Survey of Nevada Government Entities regarding Public Records Requests

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records

Dear Public Records Officers,

The following is a survey created to help guide the Public Records Task Force in drafting a report to the Legislature and recommending changes to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239. The Public Records Task Force was created by Assembly Bill 128 (83rd Session, 2025) to evaluate, among other topics:

- the impact of broad requests for public records on government entities;
- the cost, burden and time constraint on government entities to redact confidential information;
- mechanisms to resolve disputes; and
- methods for collecting and sharing data related to requests for public records.

Your responses will greatly assist the Public Records Task Force and the Legislature in understanding the challenges of responding to public records requests in the digital age as well as what resources are needed to assist Government Entities in fulfilling their records duties.

Survey responses will be collected and compiled into report form. Complete and candid responses are strongly encouraged. Please coordinate with your colleagues to submit only *one survey per Government Entity* (e.g., agency, department, division, etc.). In addition, please email the following items to AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov:

1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome, and
2. A copy of your Government Entity's fee schedule (if one exists).

Please complete this survey and email the requested items by the close of business on Wednesday, October 7, 2026. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact OAG General Counsel Leslie Nino Piro at AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov. Thank you!

* Required

Government Entity Profile & Staffing

1. Government Entity Name *

2. Full Name of Survey Respondent *

3. Job Title of Survey Respondent (and relevant public records duties) *

4. Email Address of Survey Respondent *

5. Government Entity Profile *

- ◯ State agency, department, or division
- ◯ County agency, department, or division
- ◯ Municipal agency, department, or division
- ◯ Other

6. Total Government Entity Headcount (approximate number of full-time employees) *

- ◯ Less than 50
- ◯ Between 50 – 99
- ◯ Between 100 – 499
- ◯ Between 500 – 999
- ◯ More than 1,000

7. Number of employees whose **sole** or **primary** duty is responding to public records requests. *

- ◯ 0
- ◯ 1 – 3
- ◯ 4 – 10
- ◯ More than 10

8. Number of employees for whom public records work is a **secondary** or **incidental** duty. *

- ◯ 0
- ◯ 1 – 3
- ◯ 4 – 10
- ◯ More than 10

9. Identify the job titles and classifications of the employees who work on public records requests.

10. Does your Government Entity use attorneys in responding to public records requests? *

Please select at most 2 options.

- [ ] No
- [ ] Outside Counsel
- [ ] In-House Counsel
- [ ] Assigned Government Counsel (e.g., Deputy Attorney General, Deputy District Attorney, etc.)

Request Volume

11. Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received in 2023 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

12. Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received in 2024 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

13. Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received in 2025 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

14. Approximate Number of Public Records Requests received through August 31, 2026 *

- ◯ 1 – 25
- ◯ 26 – 99
- ◯ 100 – 299
- ◯ 300 – 999
- ◯ 1,000 or more

15. If your Government Entity tracks requester type, rank each requester type by the **number of public records requests submitted**, from highest to lowest number of requests. *If precise data is unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip this question.*

- Attorney, litigant, or party to a proceeding
- Advocacy or special interest group (including political organizations)
- Other individual member of the public
- Educational and non-commercial scientific institutions
- Incarcerated person
- News Media
- Unknown or not identified
- Commercial use requester or data broker

16. If your Government Entity tracks requester type, rank each requester type by the **typical volume of records produced**, from the highest to the lowest. *If precise data is unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip this question.*

- News Media
- Unknown or not identified
- Attorney, litigant, or party to a proceeding
- Commercial use requester or data broker
- Educational and non-commercial scientific institutions
- Advocacy or special interest group (including political organizations)
- Incarcerated person
- Other individual member of the public

Time Expended

If precise staff hours are unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip the questions.

17. Does your Government Entity track staff hours expended responding to public records requests *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

18. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2023

19. If separable from the total figure for 2023, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

20. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2024

21. If separable from the total figure for 2024, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

22. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2025

23. If separable from the total figure for 2025, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

24. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests through August 31, 2026

25. If separable from the total figure through August 31, 2026, the total *attorney* hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

26. Typical staff hours expended per request: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Less than an hour	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
1 – under 3 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3 – under 5 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5 – under 10 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10 – under 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Over 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

27. In general, how long does it take your Government Entity to provide a **final response** to public records requests (not an acknowledgment)? *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Within 5 business days	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Between 6 – 30 business days	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Between 1 – 3 months	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Between 3 – 6 months	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
More than 6 months	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Redactions

If precise redaction data is unavailable, you may provide a good faith estimate or skip this question.

28. How often are **redactions** necessary to appropriately respond to a public records request: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

29. Approximately what share of your Government Entity's total public records staff hours is spent reviewing and redacting records? *

- ◯ None
- ◯ Less than 10%
- ◯ 10% – 25%
- ◯ 26% – 50%
- ◯ More than 50%
- ◯ Unknown

30. When **redactions** are necessary, typical staff hours expended to redact responsive records per request: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Less than an hour	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
1 – 3 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
3 – 5 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
5 – 10 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
10 – 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Over 30 hours	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

31. How often does redaction workload cause your Government Entity to extend response times beyond what it would otherwise provide? *

Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Technology

Identify the software or system(s) your Government Entity uses for each function below (product/system name and vendor). If a function is performed manually (e.g., redaction by hand or tracking by spreadsheet), type "manual."

32. Request intake / public portal *

33. Request tracking and workflow *

34. Search and collection — e-mail *

35. Search and collection — documents and shared drives *

36. Review and redaction — documents *

37. Review and redaction — audio and video. *Type "N/A" if you do not perform this function.* *

38. Correspondence with requesters *

39. Production and delivery *

40. Records retention and archiving

41. Annual licensing, subscription, and maintenance cost for each system identified above

42. Annual data storage and hosting costs attributable to public records request processing.

43. Does your Government Entity use artificial intelligence (AI) or other automated tools to assist in searching, reviewing, or redacting records? If so, please describe. If not, has your Government Entity evaluated such tools, and what were the barriers — cost, procurement, accuracy, legal risk, or other? *

44. Identify technology your Government Entity needs but does not have and the estimated cost of acquiring such technology, if known.

45. Are your Government Entity's records stored across multiple digital systems that must be searched separately? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Unsure

46. Approximately how many digital systems must be searched to respond to a typical request?

Fees Charged to Requesters

47. Does your Government Entity charge fees for responding to public records requests? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Only in certain circumstances

48. Does your Government Entity charge for staff or attorney time spent searching for, reviewing, or redacting records? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Only for requests exceeding a threshold

49. Identify the rate(s) charged for staff or attorney time and any threshold that must be met before staff or attorney time is charged. *

50. Does your Government Entity require prepayment or a deposit before beginning work? Describe any threshold and the practice.

51. How often are requests withdrawn or abandoned by the requester after: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Fee Estimate was provided	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Clarification was requested	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Broad or Burdensome Requests

52. How often are requesters redirected or referred to another Government Entity(ies) that may possess a requested record: *

Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

53. How often do public records requests appear to be: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very frequently	Unknown
Generated or assisted by an automated or AI tool?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Submitted by a repeat or high-volume requester	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Commercial in purpose (i.e., resale of data or lead generation)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Submitted by an advocacy or special interest group (including political organizations)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Supporting Litigation (pre-litigation investigation or in lieu of court-managed discovery)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

54. How often does the Government Entity request clarification on public records requests: *

	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently	Unknown
Overbroad (e.g., no dates or date range provided)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Unclear what records are sought	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Requests Information, not records	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Unduly burdensome (e.g., dates or range provided spans many years or decades)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Disputes and Litigation

55. Number of public records disputes from January 1, 2023, to August 31, 2026, that escalated beyond ordinary correspondence — for example, a demand letter or threat of litigation?

56. Number of petitions filed against your Government Entity under NRS Chapter 239 from January 1, 2023, to August 31, 2026.

57. Has your Government Entity used mediation or any other form of alternative dispute resolution in a public records dispute? Describe the process and the outcome.

58. If a low-cost, non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism were available, would your Government Entity participate voluntarily? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

59. Identify any features that would make a non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism workable for your Government Entity, and any features that would make it unworkable. *

Data Collection Capacity

60. If the Legislature required annual reporting of public records metrics, could your Government Entity report without acquiring new systems or adding staff? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Maybe

61. What metrics would your Government Entity find useful for its own management purposes, whether or not they are currently tracked? *

Rated Issues, Comments, and Recommendations

Where rated responses are requested, please rate the importance of the issue to your Government Entity from *not* important to *extremely* important.

62. Establish by statute a presumption of confidentiality for records of *open/ongoing criminal investigations* and/or *prosecutions*.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important	Not Applicable to Gov't Entity
○	○	○	○	○	○

63. Establish by statute a presumption of confidentiality for records of *victim* and *witness* identities.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important	Not Applicable to Gov't Entity
○	○	○	○	○	○

64. Establish by statute a presumption of confidentiality for records of *personnel records* and *internal affairs files*.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

65. Create a statewide ombudsperson to mediate or resolve disputes prior to litigation and train Government Entities in public records law and best practices.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

66. Authorize the creation of a standardized fee schedule establishing the maximum rate Government Entities may charge for direct costs attributable to a specific records request, such as paper copies, digital media, postage, or staff time.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
○	○	○	○	○

67. Enact law to require alternative dispute resolution or an administrative appeal procedure prior to permitting requesters to sue a Government Entity.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

68. Change Nevada law to limit attorney fee awards to cases when a Government Entity acted unreasonably or in bad faith.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

69. Enact law requiring requesters to provide their full name and contact information (e.g., mailing address, email address, and phone number) to facilitate communication with the Government Entity.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

70. Enact law requiring that public records requests be submitted directly by a requester, prohibiting third-party entities from submitting or managing requests on a requester's behalf, ensuring that a Government Entity communicates directly with the actual requester.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

71. Authorize Government Entities to phase or limit production for public records requests exceeding a defined volume of records.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

72. Enact law to require requesters to identify the reason they are seeking records.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

73. Enact law requiring requesters to certify that records will not be used for commercial purposes (e.g., data scraping).

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

74. Enact law requiring requesters to certify that records are not requested for pending litigation.

Not important	Slightly important	Fairly important	Very important	Extremely Important
◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

75. What are the three most significant operational challenges your Government Entity faces in complying with the Nevada Public Records Act?

76. What statutory ambiguities most often produce disputes, or a danger of inconsistent handling within your Government Entity?

77. What changes to NRS Chapter 239 would most improve your Government Entity's ability to respond promptly and completely to public records requests?

78. Are there categories of records your Government Entity believes should be expressly addressed by statute — either as clearly disclosable or clearly exempt — in order to reduce case-by-case dispute and litigation?

79. Is there anything else the Task Force should know that this survey did not ask?

THANK YOU!

If you have not already done so, we ask that you email the following items to AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov:

1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome, and
2. A copy of your Government Entity's fee schedule.

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Microsoft. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner.

Microsoft Forms

Appendix E-2 – Written Responses to the Survey of Nevada Government Entities on Public Records Requests

This appendix reproduces every written answer to the survey's 35 open-ended questions, exactly as respondents submitted it, from the final dataset (92 responses). Answers have not been edited for spelling, punctuation, capitalization and identifying details are as submitted. 2,360 answers appear in all. A limited number of responses were reformatted for ease of reading.

Response numbers match the dataset. Blank answers are omitted. Entity types are shortened to "State," "County" and "Municipal" for agencies, departments and divisions; other entity types appear as the survey respondent selected them. Multiple-choice, frequency and rating answers, and the ranked lists of requester types, are summarized in Appendix B rather than reproduced here.

Staffing

Question 9. Identify the job titles and classifications of the employees who work on public records requests.

91 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Administrative Assistant, Department Lieutenant, Patrol Sergeant, Department Dispatch
2	State	NDOT has 3 administrative assistant 3s whose primary role it is to respond to public records requests. in addition, NDOT has an administrative assistant 4 who acts as the team lead for the public records team and the document scanner team of 3. Finally, NDOT has an administrative assistant 2 who assists the public records team with responsive records review and a program officer 2 who is the day-to-day supervisor of the team. PRR related work for the PO2, AA2, and AA4 is secondary to their primary role within the larger Records Management team.
3	Constitutional agency	Deputy general counsel; public information officer; legal assistant.
4	State	Director, Administrator, Management Analyst
5	State	Deputy Administrator, Attorney, Legal Secretary II
6	County	Office Assistant, Office Specialist, Manager, Deputy, Board Records & Minutes, Admin Assistant, Clerk
7	County	Administrative Assistant II and Senior Human Resources Specialist
8	State	Director, Deputy Director, Administrative Assistant II, Executive Assistant
9	County	Administrative Assistants, code enforcement officers, planning director, fire chief, battalion chief, office managers, clerk/treasurer, recorder, assessor,

No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
		human resources director, county manager, district attorney, justice of the peace, court clerk, project managers, public works director, sheriff, communications (dispatch) manager
10	County	Office Assistant, Account Clerk 2, Collections Analyst, Deputy Treasurer,
11	County	CLERK – ELECTED, RECORDER/AUDITOR – ELECTED, ASSESSOR – ELECTED, TREASURER – ELECTED, MV JUSTICE COURT CLERK – CLERICAL, PV JUSTICE COURT CLERK – CLERICAL, ADMIN ASSISTANT – CLERICAL, GRANT ADMIN – CLERICAL, ADMIN ASSISTANT – CLERICAL,
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	General Counsel, Director of Communications, Administrative Services Coordinator, Chief Investment Officer/Deputy Investment Officer
13	County	Public records request are shared amongst county personnel. As records requests are received by the county they are forwarded to the individuals who are more than likely to be able to fulfill the request.
14	County	Chief Deputy DA, Deputy DA III, Administrative Assistant, Administrative Assistant to the Board (of County Commissioners), Assessor Clerk, Assistant County Clerk, Assistant County Manager, Chief Information Officer, Community Relations Manager, Counter Technician, Court IT Systems Technician, Court Systems Analyst, Deputy Clerk, Deputy Director, Deputy Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer Senior, Director of Community Development, Director of Public Works, Director of Human Resources, and Economic Vitality Manager.
15	County	Office Supervisor, Office Specialists
16	State	Admin Asst 3 is primary, if needed General Counsel and/or Administrator is involved. Occasionally, the Purchasing Officer 3 is required to assist.
17	County	Treasurer, Chief Deputy Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer
18	Municipal	Chief of Staff, City Attorney, Deputy City Attorney, Public Service Assistant, Police Chief, Police Captain, City Clerk, Deputy City Clerk, Administrative Assistant, Accounting Clerk, Outside IT Vendor.
19	State	Public Information Officer, Economist, Demographer, Managers, Supervisors, Tax Examiners, Auditors and Budget Analysts.
20	County	Deputy District Attorney, Legal Office Services Supervisor, Legal Secretary, Director Public Works Planning and Building, Director Social Services, Director Juvenile Probation, Director Parks and Recreation, Human Resources Manager, Library Director, Museum Director, Court Administrator, Road Supervisor, Comptroller, County Clerk/Treasurer, Deputy Clerk, County Recorder, Deputy County Recorder, Public Information Officer, County Manager, IT Professional, Office Assistant, County Assessor, Assessor employees, Planning employees, Sheriff, Sheriff Deputies. Essentially all county employees have to deal with public records requests in some way at some point.

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No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
21	State	Administrative Assistant III and Management Analyst III
22	County	Chief Deputy and Deputy County Clerks
23	State	Director of Communications, PIO (vacant at the moment)
24	County	Recorder - Elected Official, Chief Deputy Recorder, Deputy Recorder II
25	State	Executive Assistant, General Counsel, and Technology and Computer Systems Specialist
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Public Affairs Coordinator (Admin Faculty); Public Records Paralegal (Admin Faculty); General Counsel (Admin Faculty); Associate General Counsel (Admin Faculty); Assistant General Counsel (Admin Faculty); Attorney (Admin Faculty); Deans (Academic Faculty); Department Chairs (Academic Faculty); HR Staff (Misc); Police Staff (Misc); IT Chief Information Security Officer (Admin Faculty); Assistant Director of Purchasing (Admin Faculty); Professors (Academic Faculty); Chiefs of Staff (Admin Faculty); Marketing and Communication Director (Admin Faculty); Registrar of Students (Admin Faculty); Athletics Staff (Admin Faculty); Provost (Academic Faculty); VP of Research and Innovation (Admin Faculty); All 8,000 employees of the institution, potentially.
27	District Court	Records Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Deputy Clerk Lead, Manager (all seven are responsible for their own areas), Assistant Court Administrator, Court Administrator, Chief Information Officer, Chief Fiscal Officer, Director of Human Resources and Organizational Development
28	County	County Manager, County Clerk, County Planning (senior planner), County Recorder, County Assessor, County Comptroller, Sheriff
29	State	Licensing Administrator/Custodian of Records Licensing Supervisor, Northern Nevada
30	State	PRRs were historically handled by the agency's Public Information Officer; however, with the addition of new leadership, we are actively training other staff on PRRs.
31	County	Office Assistant (3), Business Technologist II (1), Administrative Assistant I (1), Chief Deputy Recorder (1)
32	State	Executive Director; Licensing Coordinator
33	County	Public Information Officer
34	County	District Attorney (elected official); DA Admin. Legal Secretary (full time employee); DA Legal Secretary (full time employee); Public Works Director (appointed official); Public Works Admin. Assistant (x2) (full time employees); Comptroller (appointed official); Assistant Comptroller (full time employee); Human Resource Director (appointed official); HR Admin. Assistant (part time with benefits employee); Chief Information Officer (appointed official); Assistant Chief Information Officer (full time employee); IT Professional (part time with benefits employee); Clerk Recorder (elected official); Chief Deputy Clerk Recorder (full time employee); Deputy Clerk Recorder (full time employee); Assessor (elected official); GIS/DMV Technician (x3) (full time

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No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
		employees); Justice of the Peace (elected official); Justice Court Manager (full time employee); Justice Court Deputy Clerk (full time employee); Sheriff (elected official); Eureka Sheriff Communications Supervisor (full time employee); Eureka Sheriff Records Technician (full time employee)
35	State	Attorney, board coordination staff, licensing staff, PMP administrator and staff, executive staff, investigators. All are unclassified employees and one contract employee.
36	Municipal	Deputy City Clerk (Salary) and Chief Deputy City Clerk (Exempt). We also task employees in other departments to provide the records in their custody for public records. This would include Fire, Engineering, Planning, IT, etc., all of which have other primary functions.
37	County	Office Specialist; Senior Office Specialist; Administrative Assistant I; Environmental Health Specialist Supervisor; Epidemiology Program Manager; Air Quality Supervisor; Division Directors; Senior Air Quality Specialist;
38	State	two Administrative Assistant II's, two Administrative Assistant III's, one Information Management Coordinator/COR
39	Board	The Executive Director works with Board Counsel to provide the requestor with all necessary documents. The Executive Director is responsible for the administration and operation of the board, subject to the authority and oversight of the governing board.
40	State	Administrator, Administrative Assistant IV, Administrative Service Officer IV, Law Enforcement and Training Specialist, Regional Managers, Park Supervisors.
41	County	Office Specialist, Planner, Engineer and Code Enforcement Officer
42	State	Administrative Assistant 3
43	State	I personally handle PRR for OPR.
44	State	Program Manager - primary duty, Conservation Staff Specialist - incidental duty, Environmental Scientist - incidental duty, Wildlife Staff Specialist - incidental duty
45	State	Senior Advisor to the Lieutenant Governor
46	County	Esmeralda DA, Esmeralda DA Chief Deputy Legal Assistant, Chief Deputy Clerk, Assessor, Recorder/Auditor, Sheriff Chief Deputy Assistant
47	County	Office Assistant, Office Specialist, and Media Production Specialist positions
48	County	Breanne Read, ACP; Kaaren Andersen, Paralegal; Cameron Dyer, Attorney. Numerous Administrators over varying departments and offices depending on the nature of the request and the materials sought
49	State	Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director, Chief, Finance, and Administration Officer, assigned Special Counsel, Executive Assistant Manager and Department Managers.

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No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
50	State	Public Information Officer, Education Information Officer, Executive Assistant
51	State	Public information officer is the sole employee assigned to this task; involvement by any others here in DHS Director's Office is purely as the request of the public information officer to help fulfill individual requests.
52	County	Recorder, Chief Deputy Recorder & Records Administrator
53	State	Chief Executive Administrator
54	State	Executive Director, Commission Counsel, Education and Outreach Officer
55	State	Program Manager, Program Conservation Staff Specialist, -for CD boards. Program Manager with directors' office PIO staff for State Program inquiries.
56	County	Assistant general counsel, detectives & sergeant, public records specialists, communications specialist, central intelligence unit research and analysis unit, and any LVMPD employees in possession of public records.
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Paralegal (mainly responsible), Assistant Attorney, Associate Attorney, General Counsel (review if necessary)
58	State	Archivist - grade 33 Supervisor, Archives - grade 37 Manager, Library, Archives, and Public Records - grade 41
59	State	Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Accountant, Lead Licensing Specialist, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Licensing Specialists (3).
60	State	Public Information Officer II, Administrative Assistant II (With support, as needed, from the Chief Strategy Officer, IT team, and subject matter experts at the Department)
61	State	Chief of Standards, Deputy Director, Executive Director
62	State	Management Analyst, Administrative Services Officer, Business Process Analysts, Public Information Officer
63	County	Accounting Manager, Payroll Coordinator, Senior Accounting Technician, Chief Information Officer (CIO), Deputy CIO, IT Manager, Director, Deputy Director, Division Manager, Administrative Assistant, Sheriff Support Specialist, Civil and Records Manager, Deputy District Attorney (DA), Assistant DA, DA, Operations Supervisor, Recreation Supervisor, Open Space Manager, Treasurer, Chief Deputy Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Accountant, and others.
64	State	Primary - AAII, AAIII Secondary - MAIV, Captain
65	State	Primarily dealt with by Chief of Staff; sent to respective Deputies for assistance.

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No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
66	State	Administrative Assistant III 2.211
67	County	Forensic Medical Transcriber, Administrative Assistant I, Medicolegal Data Specialist, Operations Manager
68	Municipal	Accountant, Activation Coordinator, Administrative Services Manager, Asset Data Program Manager, Assistant City Manager, Associate Civil Engineer, Assistant Director, Business License Tech Supervisor, Business License Technician, Chief Examiner, Communications Program Manager, Community Relationships Manager, Deputy City Attorney, Digital Experience Manager, Digital Redaction Technician, Director of Communications, Director of Council and Executive Operations, Engineering Manager, Environmental Services Manager, Environmental Services Supervisor, Fire Assistant, Housing Manager, Labor Relations Manager, Maintenance & Operations Manager, Maintenance & Ops Manager, Management Analyst, Management Assistant, Office Assistant II, Parking Enforcement Officer, Parks Manager, Payroll Manager, Police Assistant I, Police Records Manager, Police Records Specialist I, Police Records Specialist II, Police Records Supervisor, Police Services Specialist, Program Assistant, Program Coordinator, Project Coordinator, Public Art Coordinator, Public Communications Specialist, Public Safety Dispatch Manager, Public Safety Dispatch Supervisor, Public Safety Intern, Records Management Program Coordinator, Records Systems Manager, Recreation Manager, Risk Manager, Senior Civil Engineer, Senior Constituent Engagement Representative, Senior Engineering Tech I, Senior Engineering Technician II, Senior Management Analyst, Therapeutic Rec Specialist, Traffic Engineer, Traffic Signals Supervisor
70	Municipal	Individuals from every City Department, including City Clerk, Assistant City Clerk, Deputy City Clerk, Communications Manager, Manager Police Records, Police Records Supervisor, Police Records Specialist, Police Officer, Investigative Specialist, City Attorney, Chief Deputy City Attorney, Senior Deputy City Attorney, Deputy City Attorney, Legal Secretary, Special Assistant, Office Assistant, Principal Planner, Planning Assistant, Building Support Specialist, Permit Application Manger, Permit Application Specialist, Fire Prevention Inspector, Deputy Fire Marshal, Code Enforcement Manager, Buyer, Purchasing Manager, Financial Analyst, IT Director, IT Infrastructure Manger, IT Analyst, Systems Support Analyst, IT Systems Technician, Senior Compensation and Classification Analyst, HRIS Business Analyst
71	Municipal	Each of the City's approximately 20 departments have staff assigned to respond to public records requests on the departments' behalf, most frequently as a secondary duty. Their titles vary across departments and include, but are not limited to, Management Analyst, Administrative Support Assistant, Records Technician, Records Specialist, Administrative Officer, etc.
72	County	Interpreter/Clerk, Court Clerk, Court Administrator
73	County	Chief Deputy Treasurer, Assistant Chief Deputy, Deputy Treasurer.
74	State	Public Information Officer, Deputy General Counsel, Assistant System Counsel, Director of Payroll, Senior Manager of Human Resources, Director of Business Center North Purchasing, Senior Desktop Support Analyst, Chief of

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No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
		Staff to the Board of Regents, Special Counsel to the Board of Regents, Assistant Chief Financial Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Executive Legal Assistant, Legal Assistant
75	State	Chloe Chism, Public Information Officer II; Julie Knight, Senior Management Analyst; Savanah Taylor, Education and Information Officer (there are two open positions at NVHA that will also be working on records requests)
76	State	Public Information Officer
77	State	The Nevada DMV's public records function is supported by a combination of operational records staff, executive oversight, and specialized data governance and analytics personnel. Roles and classifications include: Customer Service Representative II (CSR II) — Classified Senior Customer Service Representative (Records Lead) — Classified Supervisor I, Customer Service Representative — Classified Records Administrator, Chief Data Officer (Chief IT Manager) — Classified Deputy Director — Classified Director — Executive classification Senior Management Analyst — Classified Supporting technical roles (IT Professional III/IV, DMV Tech II/IV, Administrative Aid) — Classified technical series supporting data analytics, governance, and secure records processing functions.
78	County	General Counsel, Assistant General Counsel, Legal Assistant
79	State	Director of Public Affairs, Public Affairs Coordinator, Associate Vice President and Associate General Counsel (1), Assistant General Counsel (6), Contracts Counsel (2), Information Security and Student-Augmented SOC Program Manager, Senior IT Application Administrator – Cloud Collaboration Suite/Supervisor, Senior IT Support Specialist – Google Workspace, Senior Deputy Athletics Director, Chief Operating Officer, Executive Senior Associate Athletics Director, Strategic Communications & Creative Content, Associate Director, Athletics Compliance, Assistant Athletics Director, Athletics Financial Reporting, Personnel Tech III, Athletics, Vice Provost for Decision Support Director for Reporting Institutional Research Analyst, Executive Director, Purchasing (1), Interim Assistant Director, Purchasing (1), Senior Purchasing Analyst/Contract Administrator (2), Senior Purchasing Analyst (6), Purchasing Manager (1), Administrative Assistant 4, Police Services (1), IT Manager, Police Services (2)
80	State	Public Information Officer is the job title and classification, although some staff may be called upon to upload responsive records into our portal.
81	State	Agency Manager (U5304), Social Services Specialist 2 (12.315), Family Services Specialist 2 (12.376), Administrative Assistant 3 (2.210)
82	State	Administrator; Deputy Administrator; Historic Preservation Specialist 3; Historic Preservation Specialist 2; Grants & Projects Coordinator

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No.	Entity type	Question 9 – Answer as submitted
83	County	Each department uses different employees to ensure the County is complying with its statutory duties regarding public records. The positions vary from Office Specialist, Office Specialist Supervisors, etc.
84	County	County Manger, Executive Assistant (County Manager's Office), HR Director, Chief Deputy District Attorney, County Clerk, Deputy County Clerk, Justice Court Clerk, District Court Filing Clerk, Assessor's Office personnel (various), County Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Planning Supervisor, Building & Safety Permit Technicians, Sheriff's Office Support Staff, Undersheriff, Staff Accountant, Comptroller
85	State	General Counsel Office Coordinator, Deputy General Counsel, General Counsel.
86	County	Chief Deputy Assessor Division Manager - Assessment Services
87	Municipal	Several staff members work on public records requests. Departments typically fulfill their own requests.
88	State	Depending on the nature of the PRR: Administrator, Deputy Administrator, Chiefs, Supervisors, technical staff (environmental scientists, staff engineers and engineers), administrative staff (administrative assistants, management analysts)
89	County	Job titles include, but are not limited to the following: Office Supervisor, Technology Systems Administrator, Deputy District Attorney (levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), Comptroller, Purchasing and Contracts Manager, Public Information Officer, Administrative Assistant (levels 1 and 2), Division Director, Office Specialist, HR Division Director, Chief Human Resources Director, Division Director-Accounting, Risk Management Analyst, Collections Supervisor, IT Manager, County Security Administrator, Senior Technology Systems Administrator, Temp Employee, Code Enforcement Officer, Office Manager, Animal Services Dispatch Supervisor, Animal Services Dispatcher, Independent Contractor, Media and Communications Program Manager
90	State	Public Information Officer II, Administrative Assistant III, Marketing Coordinator
91	State	All 85 employees (grades 21-42 + unclassifieds) work on public records requests in some capacity (whether gathering records, reviewing for confidential/privileged information, redacting, or creating privilege logs).
92	State	General Counsel, Deputy General Counsel, Deputy Attorneys General, Legal Researcher

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Staff and Attorney Hours

Question 18. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2023

51 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 18 – Answer as submitted
1	County	1000
2	State	Approximately 6,246.
3	Constitutional agency	100
4	State	0
8	State	Unknown
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
15	County	Around 300 hours
16	State	Approx 5-10 hours per week
17	County	Unknown
19	State	300
24	County	576
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 10,000 hours (Calculated as 5 full-time position hours)
29	State	25
30	State	unknown
31	County	6,300
32	State	Unknown
36	Municipal	We dont have time to manually track staff hours because it involves numerous departments
40	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown
45	State	Unknown
46	County	50 hours
48	County	1,550
50	State	Not tracked

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No.	Entity type	Question 18 – Answer as submitted
51	State	Estimated one-third of Director's Office PIO (one FTE) workload
52	County	not tracked
53	State	3 hours
56	County	25,000
57	Bistate Compact Agency	18
58	State	Did not track in 2023
61	State	24 hrs.
62	State	51
63	County	Estimate 2000+ hours across all Carson City Departments
64	State	Programming glitch - data was not accessible at the time of this submission.
65	State	Unknown
66	State	172.4
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked
70	Municipal	The City does not keep track, but estimates this to be several thousand hours between all Departments.
71	Municipal	With 1000+ requests, it would likely be thousands of hours.
72	County	6
74	State	1379
76	State	81.5
77	State	12,000
78	County	450
81	State	628
83	County	Not tracked but extensive across Clark County
84	County	Unknown
88	State	unknown
89	County	Approx. 2,200
91	State	412
92	State	1904

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Question 19. If separable from the total figure for 2023, the total attorney hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

37 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 19 – Answer as submitted
1	County	100
2	State	Attorney hours not tracked.
3	Constitutional agency	30
4	State	0
8	State	Unknown
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
17	County	Unknown
19	State	Unknown
24	County	unknown
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 2080 hours - Attorneys make about $120/hour
30	State	unknown
31	County	0
32	State	Unknown
40	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown
45	State	Unknown.
46	County	30 hours. DA not paid separately
48	County	30; no hourly rate set; public lawyer
50	State	211.40 hours
56	County	1000 hours total at $275/hr of in house attorney hourly rates
57	Bistate Compact Agency	not separable
61	State	Do not have this breakdown
62	State	Unknown

No.	Entity type	Question 19 – Answer as submitted
63	County	Estimate 200+ hours
64	State	Not Separable
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked
74	State	160-226
75	State	NVHA is a new department as of July 1, 2025 so answers reflect data from that point in time
76	State	21.3
77	State	Unknown
78	County	300
83	County	Not tracked
84	County	Unknown
89	County	Approx. 1,000 (attorney hourly wages ranged from $38.50 to $81.42/hour, does not include cost of employee benefits such as medical, dental, vision and PERS)
91	State	260; $59.70 and $65.19
92	State	2,226 @ $163 AG CAP rate

Question 20. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2024

50 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 20 – Answer as submitted
1	County	1000
2	State	Approximately 6,246.
3	Constitutional agency	100
4	State	1
6	County	none
8	State	Unknown
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
15	County	Around 300 hours
16	State	Approx 5-10 hours per week
17	County	Unknown
19	State	350

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No.	Entity type	Question 20 – Answer as submitted
24	County	576
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 10,000 hours (Calculated as 5 full-time position hours)
29	State	35
30	State	unknown
31	County	6,300
32	State	Unknown
40	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown
45	State	88 hours
46	County	50 hours
48	County	1,675
50	State	Not tracked
51	State	Estimated one-third of Director's Office PIO (one FTE) workload
52	County	not tracked
53	State	0
56	County	30,000
57	Bistate Compact Agency	24
58	State	Did not track
61	State	10 hrs
62	State	295
63	County	Estimate 2500+ hours across all Carson City Departments
64	State	Programming glitch - data was not accessible at the time of this submission.
66	State	193.32
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked
70	Municipal	The City does not keep track, but estimates this to be several thousand hours between all Departments.
71	Municipal	With 1000+ requests, it would likely be thousands of hours.
72	County	6

No.	Entity type	Question 20 – Answer as submitted
74	State	1478
76	State	149
77	State	12,000
78	County	525
81	State	3000
83	County	N/A see above
84	County	Unknown
88	State	unknown
89	County	Approx. 2,400
91	State	575
92	State	1899

Question 21. If separable from the total figure for 2024, the total attorney hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

38 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 21 – Answer as submitted
1	County	100
2	State	Attorney hours not tracked.
3	Constitutional agency	30
4	State	1
6	County	none
8	State	Unknown
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
17	County	Unknown
19	State	Unknown
24	County	unknown
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 2080 hours - Attorneys make about $120/hour
30	State	unknown

No.	Entity type	Question 21 – Answer as submitted
31	County	0
32	State	Unknown
40	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown
45	State	Unknown
46	County	30 hours, DA not paid separately
48	County	50; no hourly rate set; public lawyer
50	State	602.05 hours
53	State	0
56	County	850 hours total at $300/hr of in house attorney hourly rates
57	Bistate Compact Agency	3, $70/hr fee
61	State	Do not have this breakdown
62	State	Unknown
63	County	Estimate 250+ hours
64	State	Not Separable
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked
74	State	213-312
75	State	NVHA is a new department as of July 1, 2025 so answers reflect data from that point in time
76	State	37
77	State	Unknown
78	County	400
84	County	Unknown
89	County	Approx. 1,250 (attorney hourly wages ranged from $53.34 to $114.32/hour, does not include cost of employee benefits such as medical, dental, vision and PERS)
91	State	260; $66.27 and $72.36
92	State	2,321 @ $157 AG CAP rate

Question 22. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests in 2025

49 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 22 – Answer as submitted
1	County	1000
2	State	Approximately 6,246.
3	Constitutional agency	100
4	State	40
8	State	30
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
15	County	Around 250 hours
16	State	Approx 5-10 hours per week
17	County	Unknown
19	State	400
20	County	500
24	County	576
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 10,000 hours (Calculated as 5 full-time position hours)
29	State	39
30	State	50-100
31	County	6,300
32	State	Unknown
40	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown
45	State	172 Hours
46	County	70 hours
48	County	1,850
50	State	Not tracked
51	State	Estimated one-third of Director's Office PIO (one FTE) workload
52	County	not tracked

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No.	Entity type	Question 22 – Answer as submitted
53	State	0
56	County	35,000
57	Bistate Compact Agency	90
58	State	Did not track
61	State	15 hrs.
62	State	52
63	County	Estimate 3500+ hours across all Carson City Departments
64	State	Programming glitch - data was not accessible at the time of this submission.
66	State	165.02
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked
70	Municipal	The City does not keep track, but estimates this to be several thousand hours between all Departments.
71	Municipal	With 1000+ requests, it would likely be thousands of hours.
72	County	6
74	State	1367
76	State	176
77	State	12,000
78	County	650
81	State	5000
84	County	Unknown
88	State	unknown
89	County	Approx. 2,600
91	State	1272
92	State	1,428

Question 23. If separable from the total figure for 2025, the total attorney hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

36 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 23 – Answer as submitted
1	County	100
2	State	Attorney hours not tracked.

No.	Entity type	Question 23 – Answer as submitted
3	Constitutional agency	30
4	State	2
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
17	County	Unknown
19	State	Unknown
20	County	100
24	County	unknown
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 2080 hours - Attorneys make about $120/hour
30	State	unknown
31	County	0
32	State	Unknown
40	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown
45	State	Unknown
46	County	50 hours, DA not paid separately
48	County	50; no hourly rate set; public lawyer
50	State	639.60 hours
53	State	0
56	County	750 total hours at $325/hr with mostly in house and some outside attorney rates
57	Bistate Compact Agency	5, $70/hr fee
61	State	Do not have this breakdown
62	State	Unknown
63	County	Estimate 300+ hours
64	State	Not Separable
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked

No.	Entity type	Question 23 – Answer as submitted
74	State	150-225
76	State	48.5
77	State	Unknown
78	County	550
84	County	Unknown
89	County	Approx. 1,700 (attorney hourly wages ranged from $55.07 to $118.04/hour, does not include cost of employee benefits such as medical, dental, vision and PERS)
91	State	364; $66.27 and $72.36
92	State	2,008 @ $157 AG CAP rate

Question 24. Total Staff Hours expended responding to Public Records Requests through August 31, 2026

48 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 24 – Answer as submitted
1	County	700
2	State	Approximately 4,008.
3	Constitutional agency	100
4	State	2
8	State	30
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
15	County	Around 850 hours
16	State	Approx 5-10 hours per week
17	County	Unknown
19	State	325
24	County	384
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 10,000 hours (Calculated as 5 full-time position hours)
29	State	145
30	State	25-50

No.	Entity type	Question 24 – Answer as submitted
31	County	4,200
32	State	Unknown
40	State	Unknown
44	State	40
45	State	73 hours
46	County	40 hours
48	County	2,200
50	State	Not tracked
51	State	Estimated one-third of Director's Office PIO (one FTE) workload
52	County	not tracked
53	State	0
56	County	27,000
57	Bistate Compact Agency	70 (estimate)
58	State	Did not track
61	State	20 hrs.
62	State	69
63	County	Estimate 2700+ hours across all Carson City Departments
64	State	approximately 235.50 hours
66	State	115.13
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked
70	Municipal	The City does not keep track, but estimates this to be several thousand hours between all Departments.
71	Municipal	With 1000+ requests, it would likely be thousands of hours.
72	County	6
74	State	1434
76	State	623.3
77	State	12,000
78	County	325
81	State	12000

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No.	Entity type	Question 24 – Answer as submitted
84	County	Unknown
88	State	unknown
89	County	Approx. 2700
91	State	1635
92	State	1,199

Question 25. If separable from the total figure through August 31, 2026, the total attorney hours and applicable hourly rate(s).

35 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 25 – Answer as submitted
1	County	100
2	State	Attorney hours not tracked.
3	Constitutional agency	30
4	State	2
11	County	UNKNOWN
14	County	Unknown
17	County	Unknown
19	State	Unknown
24	County	unknown
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Estimate approximately 2080 hours - Attorneys make about $120/hour
30	State	unknown
31	County	4
32	State	Unknown
40	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown
45	State	unknown
46	County	25 hours, DA not paid separately
48	County	50; no hourly rate set; public lawyer
50	State	347.75

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No.	Entity type	Question 25 – Answer as submitted
53	State	0
56	County	500 total at $325/hr
57	Bistate Compact Agency	10 @ $70/hr (fee) Estimate
61	State	Do not have this breakdown
62	State	Unknown
63	County	Estimate 200+ hours
64	State	Not Seperable
68	Municipal	NA - Not tracked
74	State	234-351
76	State	76.5
77	State	Unknown
78	County	275
84	County	Unknown
89	County	Approx. 1,500 (attorney hourly wages ranged from $57.00 to $122.17/hour, does not include cost of employee benefits such as medical, dental, vision and PERS)
91	State	310; $66.27 and $72.36
92	State	2,991 $250 AG CAP rate

Systems, Technology, and Costs

Identify the software or system(s) used for each function below (product/system name and vendor). If a function is performed manually, type “manual”:

Question 32. Request intake / public portal

91 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 32 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Zimbra Email
2	State	https://www.dot.nv.gov/doing-business/contact-us/public-records-request/public-records-request-form
3	Constitutional agency	website
4	State	Manual

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No.	Entity type	Question 32 – Answer as submitted
5	State	email
6	County	email
7	County	NextRequest
8	State	HAL
9	County	OnBase Portal
10	County	Q-Alert, Washoe 311, Next Request
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	Website link (webmaster account)
13	County	Email
14	County	Opal, Microsoft, manual
15	County	Civic Plus Next Request
16	State	manual
17	County	email
18	Municipal	Microsoft Exchange
19	State	Manual
21	State	Excel Spreadsheet
22	County	email
23	State	Gov QA
24	County	Phone Calls, Tyler Technology Eagle Recording, manually
25	State	Nevada Nurse Portal account and via NSBN email
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	JustFOIA
27	District Court	Microsoft Forms or email
28	County	Email
29	State	public portal, email, in person, fax
30	State	State of Nevada Helpful Algorithms and Logic portal
31	County	(1) Tyler Technologies Enterprise Records Management, (2) Manual (over-the-counter and phone calls), (3) Washoe 311 QAlert, (4) Next Request

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No.	Entity type	Question 32 – Answer as submitted
32	State	Manual
33	County	https://washoecountynv.nextrequest.com/
34	County	Email - outlook
35	State	Download a form from the website and send to an email account
36	Municipal	Link to OnBase by Hyland Workflow on our public website
37	County	NextRequest
38	State	https://hal.nv.gov/form/Gaming/Gaming_Public_Records_Request
39	Board	Manual
40	State	Agency Email
41	County	NextRequest
42	State	email or mail
43	State	GovQA
44	State	Manual
45	State	Website
46	County	none
47	County	Granicus - GovQA
48	County	manual
49	State	Website/Walk-In
50	State	By email at ccbprr@ccb.nv.gov
51	State	GovQA
52	County	Tyler Technology electronic recording system
53	State	Manuel
54	State	Precision Document Imaging
55	State	staff state email, board member elected supervisor email, and occasionally physical mail to headquarters or local offices.
56	County	Granicus
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Accella
58	State	Email
59	State	legacy software, adobe

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No.	Entity type	Question 32 – Answer as submitted
60	State	Smartsheet form at doe.nv.gov
61	State	Email
62	State	Granicus/GovQA
63	County	Manual/website
64	State	GovQA, outlook email, manual (in person)
65	State	Form on STO website
66	State	GovQA / Microsoft Outlook / Telephone
67	County	NextRequest (Washoe County); SeamlessDocs (Department)
68	Municipal	GovQA - Granicus
69	Local agency	Application developed in-house.
70	Municipal	Online, LexisNexis report portals, email, in-person
71	Municipal	GovQA
72	County	justicecourts.washoecounty.gov/OnlineServices/
73	County	Next Request
74	State	WordPress-based web form; submissions routed to dedicated Microsoft Outlook/Microsoft 365 email box
75	State	GovQA
76	State	Website/Email
77	State	Granicus GovQA
78	County	Manual
79	State	JustFOIA https://unlv.justfoia.com/publicportal/home/track
80	State	GOVQA
81	State	GovQA
82	State	website
83	County	Some County departments use JustFOIA but also manual processes
84	County	Manual
85	State	gov.nv.gov
86	County	Next Request
87	Municipal	Laserfiche, email, phone, in-person
88	State	website portal, emails
89	County	NextRequest

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No.	Entity type	Question 32 – Answer as submitted
90	State	Manual
91	State	Manual
92	State	Microsoft Outlook (email)

Question 33. Request tracking and workflow

91 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 33 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Manual
2	State	Tracking and workflow management are completed using an Excel spreadsheet.
3	Constitutional agency	manual
4	State	Manual
5	State	email Outlook Excel
6	County	manual spreadsheet
7	County	NextRequest
8	State	Excel
9	County	OnBase Portal, Email, Excel
10	County	Q-Alert, Washoe 311, Next Request
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	manual
13	County	Internal
14	County	Opal, Microsoft, manual
15	County	Civic Plus Next Request
16	State	manual
17	County	Clerks office
18	Municipal	Spreadsheet
19	State	Manual
20	County	Elected Official/Department specific
21	State	Excel Spreadsheet

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No.	Entity type	Question 33 – Answer as submitted
22	County	manual
23	State	Manual
24	County	Tyler Technology Eagle Recording Reporting and manual
25	State	manual
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	JustFOIA
27	District Court	Excel or manual
28	County	Manual
29	State	manual
30	State	Microsoft Excel
31	County	(1) Tyler Technologies Enterprise Records Management, (2) QAlert, (3) Next Request
32	State	Manual
33	County	https://washoecountynv.nextrequest.com/
34	County	Manual
35	State	Excel with an assigned request number
36	Municipal	OnBase by Hyland
37	County	NextRequest
38	State	manual
39	Board	Manual
40	State	Manual
41	County	NextRequest
42	State	manual
43	State	GovQA
44	State	Manual
45	State	Manual
46	County	non
47	County	Granicus - GovQA
48	County	manual
49	State	Spreadsheet

No.	Entity type	Question 33 – Answer as submitted
50	State	Manual
51	State	GovQA
52	County	Talbot
53	State	Manuel
54	State	Precision Document Imaging & Microsoft Office Suite
55	State	manual
56	County	Granicus
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Accella manual
59	State	Google calendar
60	State	Smartsheet and manual
61	State	Email
62	State	Granicus/GovQA
63	County	Manual
64	State	GOVQA, Excel Spreadsheets (manual)
65	State	Excel spreadsheet
66	State	GovQA / Microsoft Teams SharePoint / Microsoft Outlook
67	County	NextRequest (Washoe County); N/A (Department)
68	Municipal	GovQA - Granicus
69	Local agency	Application developed in-house.
70	Municipal	Manual. The City is currently looking into workflow software options given the significant increase in PRRs in the last few years.
71	Municipal	GovQA
72	County	Manual
73	County	Next Request
74	State	manual
75	State	GovQA
76	State	Outlook Calendar
77	State	Granicus GovQA, Solar Winds Service Desk, Atlassian Jira
78	County	Manual

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No.	Entity type	Question 33 – Answer as submitted
79	State	JustFOIA
80	State	GOVQA
81	State	Excel
82	State	manual
83	County	Some County Departments use JustFOIA but also manual processes
84	County	Manual
85	State	Spreadsheet; Reminders
86	County	Next Request
87	Municipal	Laserfiche, Outlook, Sharepoint, Excel
88	State	excel spreadsheet
89	County	NextRequest
90	State	Manual
91	State	Manual
92	State	Microsoft Excel

Question 34. Search and collection — e-mail

89 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 34 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Zimbra
2	State	NDOT utilizes Microsoft Purview and Exterro to search, collect, and review/redact emails.
3	Constitutional agency	manual
4	State	Manual and State Technology Office Administrators
5	State	email
6	County	internal search engines, Eagle Clerk
7	County	Manual
8	State	Outlook
9	County	Outlook
10	County	Q-Alert, Washoe 311, Next Request
11	County	VARIES

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No.	Entity type	Question 34 – Answer as submitted
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	manual
13	County	Outlook
14	County	Microsoft and manual
16	State	manual
17	County	email
18	Municipal	Microsoft Exchange
19	State	Manual
20	County	Third-Party IT Contractor
21	State	Outlook
22	County	manual
23	State	Purview - the worst program ever.
24	County	Dell Technology for PC e-mail requests and provided copy attachments, Tyler Technology Eagle Recording no-reply e-mails
25	State	nursingboard@nsbn.state.nv.us
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Outlook
27	District Court	Outlook
28	County	Manual
29	State	manual
30	State	Governor's Technology Office does this for us.
31	County	(1) Tyler Technologies Enterprise Records Management, (2) QAlert, (3) Next Request, (4) Outlook
32	State	Manual
34	County	Mimecast
35	State	Outlook - email appropriate parties to search their email
36	Municipal	Outlook, SMARSH, IMazing
37	County	Unknown
38	State	Purview
39	Board	chirobd@chirobd.nv.gov

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No.	Entity type	Question 34 – Answer as submitted
40	State	Microsoft E-Discover
41	County	Information may be provided in responses by other Agency department(s).
42	State	manual
43	State	GovQA
44	State	Manual search through OUtlook
45	State	Manual
46	County	none
47	County	N/A - County level record via Microsoft Outlook
48	County	Microsoft eDiscovery
49	State	Local and Network Drives (LANs/NAS)/Cloud Storage Files/Outlook
50	State	GTO Request
51	State	Microsoft Purview eDiscovery
52	County	Talbot
53	State	manuel
54	State	IT Managed (Microsoft Purview) & Microsoft Outlook
55	State	manual
56	County	E-Discover and Microsoft
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Outlook, Microsoft Purview, Everlaw
58	State	ePADD, emailchemy
59	State	Legacy software, google, google spreadsheet
60	State	Internal IT staff
61	State	Manual
62	State	GTO
63	County	Manual/mimecast
64	State	Email(Governor's Technology Office, Manual), cFive, Mainframe, Spillman, Microfilm, OnBase, Shared Drive, INet.
65	State	In-house IT staff
66	State	GovQA
67	County	Unknown

No.	Entity type	Question 34 – Answer as submitted
68	Municipal	Mimecast – Permira (email), Smarsh (text message)
69	Local agency	Search tools within Outlook.
70	Municipal	Manual (Outlook)
71	Municipal	Smarsh
72	County	Occasionally
73	County	Next Request
74	State	Microsoft 365 A5 licensing
75	State	Microsoft Purview
76	State	Manual or EDiscovery
77	State	MS O365 Purview
78	County	Manual
79	State	Google Mail
80	State	GOVQA
81	State	Microsoft eDiscovery
82	State	manual
83	County	Microsoft
84	County	Manual
85	State	eDiscovery
87	Municipal	Outlook, Proofpoint
88	State	Outlook, Microsoft Purview eDiscovery
89	County	Mimecast
90	State	Requested via our in house IT department
91	State	Manual
92	State	Microsoft Purview Compliance Portal

Question 35. Search and collection — documents and shared drives

90 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 35 – Answer as submitted
1	County	manual
2	State	The NDOT public records team relies on members of operational Divisions to act as subject matter experts to assist with the collection of responsive records.

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No.	Entity type	Question 35 – Answer as submitted
		In addition, the public records team utilizes the NDOT records management systems to search for applicable records, ApplicationXtender and DOMA.
3	Constitutional agency	manual
4	State	Manual and State Technology Office Administrators
5	State	share drive Accela
6	County	internal search functions
7	County	Manual
8	State	One Drive and S Drive
9	County	Onbase
10	County	Q-Alert, Washoe 311, Next Request
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	manual
13	County	Microsoft 365
14	County	Axon, Microsoft, and Manual
15	County	N/A
16	State	manual
17	County	email
18	Municipal	Active Directory
19	State	MYNT, Outlook, Teams
20	County	Elected Official/Department specific
21	State	Outlook
22	County	manual
23	State	Manual
24	County	Tyler Technology Eagle Recording, HP copiers, Canon Scanner and Canon Large Format Copier/Scanner
25	State	manual
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Nevada Box, Teams, Sharepoint, OneDrive

No.	Entity type	Question 35 – Answer as submitted
27	District Court	SharePoint, OneDrive, Teams, eCourt, eFlex, Outlook
28	County	Manual
29	State	manual
30	State	Governor's Technology Office does this for us.
31	County	Tyler Technologies Enterprise Records Management
32	State	Manual
34	County	All departments retain their own records; there is no central database for all records.
35	State	Microsoft - do a search of the server; and InLumon
36	Municipal	Too many to list
37	County	Unknown
38	State	manual
39	Board	Computer hard drive
40	State	Microsoft E-Discover
41	County	Information may be provided in responses by other Agency department(s).
42	State	manual
43	State	Manual
44	State	Manual search through Drives
45	State	Manual
46	County	none
47	County	Document Manager - Application Xtender, Other Specialized Police Reporting Systems (AXON, Tiburon, Security Desk, etc.)
48	County	manual and/or Microsoft SharePoint
49	State	Local and Network Drives (LANs/NAS)/Cloud Storage Files/Outlook/Physical Files
50	State	SharePoint, METRC
51	State	Microsoft Purview eDiscovery
52	County	Lyon County
53	State	manuel
54	State	Shared drives file explorer, Share Point
55	State	manual

No.	Entity type	Question 35 – Answer as submitted
56	County	manual
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Microsoft Purview
58	State	manual
59	State	legacy software, google spreadsheet
60	State	Internal IT staff
61	State	Database
62	State	GTO
63	County	Manual/mimecast
64	State	Email(Govenor's Technology Office, Manual), cFive, Mainframe, Spillman, Microfilm, OnBase, Shared Drive, INet.
65	State	Chief of Staff
66	State	Microsoft Outlook / Microsoft Teams SharePoint
67	County	Unknown
68	Municipal	OnBase
69	Local agency	Search tools within Windows.
70	Municipal	Manual (various databases)
71	Municipal	Manual
72	County	Never
73	County	Manual
74	State	manual
75	State	Microsoft Purview
76	State	Manual
77	State	MS O365 Purview
78	County	Manual
79	State	Google Mail, Google Vault
80	State	Manual
81	State	Microsoft eDiscovery
82	State	manual
83	County	Unknown at time of submitting survey

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No.	Entity type	Question 35 – Answer as submitted
84	County	Manual
85	State	Handled on a per-request basis
87	Municipal	Sharepoint, shared drives, Flex, AS 400, Laserfiche, Munis, City Works, Safe, Red Desk, etc.
88	State	manual, OnBase
89	County	Manual, Madison AI, Sharepoint
90	State	Requested via our IT department
91	State	Manual
92	State	ProLaw, Microsoft OneDrive, Request Tracker (RT)

Question 36. Review and redaction — documents

92 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 36 – Answer as submitted
1	County	evidence.com
2	State	Review and redaction is completed using either Adobe Pro and Exterro.
3	Constitutional agency	manual
4	State	Adobe
5	State	adobe
6	County	Eagle software
7	County	Manual
8	State	Adobe
9	County	Onbase/Adobe
10	County	Manual
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	manual
13	County	Microsoft Office
14	County	Microsoft and manual
15	County	N/A
16	State	manual

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No.	Entity type	Question 36 – Answer as submitted
17	County	DA
18	Municipal	Adobe/MailDex
19	State	Adobe
20	County	Staff
21	State	Outlook
22	County	manual
23	State	Adobe
24	County	Tyler Technology Eagle Recording
25	State	adobe
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Logikcull
27	District Court	Adobe Acrobat, manual
28	County	Manual
29	State	manual
30	State	Adobe Acrobat
31	County	Tyler Technologies Enterprise Records Management
32	State	Manual
33	County	Adobe Acrobat
34	County	Manual
35	State	Adobe Acrobat Pro
36	Municipal	OnBase by Hyland
37	County	Manual
38	State	manual
39	Board	Manual
40	State	Manual
41	County	Manual
42	State	manual
43	State	Adobe
44	State	Manual redaction through Adobe and ArcGIS

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No.	Entity type	Question 36 – Answer as submitted
45	State	Manual
46	County	none
47	County	Adobe
48	County	manual and Adobe
49	State	Local and Network Drives (LANs/NAS)/PDF/Cloud Storage Files/PDF
50	State	SharePoint and Adobe Kofax/Acrobat
51	State	GovQA
52	County	OCR
53	State	manuel
54	State	Adobe
55	State	manual
56	County	Adobe Pro
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Everlaw
58	State	Adobe Acrobat and manual
59	State	Adobe
60	State	Manual (review) and Adobe Acrobat (redaction)
61	State	Manual
62	State	Adobe Pro
63	County	Manual/adobe
64	State	Adobe (manual)
65	State	Chief of Staff
66	State	Adobe Acrobat
67	County	Adobe Acrobat
68	Municipal	Adobe, Nuance
69	Local agency	Adobe Pro
70	Municipal	Manual, Adobe
71	Municipal	Logikcull / Adobe Acrobat
72	County	Manual and PDF
73	County	Manual

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No.	Entity type	Question 36 – Answer as submitted
74	State	EverMap Auto Portfolio
75	State	Adobe
76	State	Manual
77	State	Adobe Pro, Granicus GovQA
78	County	Manual
79	State	Logikcull
80	State	GOVQA
81	State	GovQA
82	State	manual
83	County	Adobe and Just FOIA
84	County	Adobe
85	State	Adobe Acrobat
86	County	Adobe
87	Municipal	Adobe PDF
88	State	Microsoft Purview eDiscovery, Outlook, Adobe Pro
89	County	Manual, Adobe Pro
90	State	Unknown
91	State	Manual
92	State	Adobe Acrobat Pro, Everlaw e-Discovery Platform

Question 37. Review and redaction — audio & video

40 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 37 – Answer as submitted
1	County	axon/ evidence.com
2	State	N/A - redactions of this nature are very rare.
6	County	online link for requests
9	County	NA - Sheriff does have special separate softwar
11	County	VARIES
14	County	Outside vendor (HOLO and So-Su)
15	County	N/A
18	Municipal	Lenslock

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No.	Entity type	Question 37 – Answer as submitted
20	County	Staff
22	County	manual
24	County	Tyler Technology Eagle Recording
25	State	Teams
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Police software - unknown
27	District Court	JAVS, OBS, Zoom (we do not redact video)
29	State	audio and video
34	County	Manual
39	Board	Manual
40	State	Axon Evidence
43	State	Axon
45	State	Manual
46	County	none, maybe adobe pdf editor
47	County	AXON - Evidence.com
48	County	manual
56	County	Axon
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Everlaw
58	State	N?A
63	County	Axon/DEVNET
64	State	Axon (manual)
66	State	Parole Board Share drive
68	Municipal	Veritone, Axon
70	Municipal	Core Force DEMS
71	Municipal	Axon Evidence
78	County	Manual
79	State	Logikcull, Acrobat Adobe
80	State	GOVQA

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No.	Entity type	Question 37 – Answer as submitted
83	County	Audacity
84	County	Manual
87	Municipal	Lenslock, Verint
91	State	Manual
92	State	Everlaw e-Discovery Platform

Question 38. Correspondence with requesters

92 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 38 – Answer as submitted
1	County	email, phone
2	State	The majority of correspondence with a requester is done via Microsoft Outlook.
3	Constitutional agency	manual
4	State	Manual
5	State	email
6	County	email, web links, USPS
7	County	NextRequest
8	State	Outlook
9	County	email/onbase
10	County	Q-Alert, Washoe 311, Next Request, Email
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	manual
13	County	Outlook
14	County	Microsoft (email) and manual (letters)
15	County	Civic Plus Next Request
16	State	manual
17	County	email
18	Municipal	Microsoft Exchange
19	State	Manual
20	County	Elected Official/Department specific

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No.	Entity type	Question 38 – Answer as submitted
21	State	Outlook
22	County	manual
23	State	Outlook / GovQA
24	County	Phone Calls, e-mails through Dell PC, Tyler Technology Eagle Recording no-reply e-mails
25	State	manual and email
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	JustFOIA
27	District Court	Outlook or mail
28	County	Email, typically
29	State	manual
30	State	outlook
31	County	Phone, email, mail, over-the-counter
32	State	Manual
33	County	https://washoecountynv.nextrequest.com/
34	County	Whoever receives the request responds via email.
35	State	Outlook
36	Municipal	Email and some automated messaging through our PRR system OnBase by Hyland
37	County	NextRequest
38	State	manual
39	Board	Manual
40	State	Email
41	County	NextRequest or Outlook email
42	State	manual
43	State	GovQA
44	State	Manual
45	State	Manual
46	County	none
47	County	Granicus - GovQA

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No.	Entity type	Question 38 – Answer as submitted
48	County	manual by email
49	State	Email/Phone
50	State	Email
51	State	GovQA
52	County	atalbot@lyon-county.org
53	State	email
54	State	Outlook
55	State	manual
56	County	Granicus, Outlook, and phone calls
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Outlook
58	State	email
59	State	Word, Adobe
60	State	Manual
61	State	Email
62	State	Granicus/GovQA
63	County	Manual
64	State	GOVQA, Fax, Email
65	State	Chief of Staff via outlook/email (or hard copy if incarcerated)
66	State	GovQA / Microsoft Outlook
67	County	NextRequest (Washoe County); Oulook/E-mail (Department)
68	Municipal	GovQA – Granicus
69	Local agency	Outlook and in-house application
70	Municipal	Email, phone (preferred method for clarifying requests, but phone numbers often not provided), US mail, fax
71	Municipal	GovQA
72	County	Via email, mail, or at the counter
73	County	Manual
74	State	Microsoft Word, Adobe Acrobat, Outlook email, telephone
75	State	GovQA

No.	Entity type	Question 38 – Answer as submitted
76	State	Email/Mail/In Person
77	State	Granicus GovQA email
78	County	Manual
79	State	JustFOIA
80	State	GOVQA
81	State	GovQA and Outlook
82	State	manual
83	County	County Email and Just FOIA
84	County	Manual
85	State	Email
86	County	Next Request
87	Municipal	Email, Laserfiche, phone, Dropbox, Sharepoint, Fax
88	State	Outlook - email
89	County	NextRequest
90	State	Manual
91	State	Manual
92	State	Microsoft Outlook (email)

Question 39. Production and delivery

92 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 39 – Answer as submitted
1	County	evidence.com
2	State	Responsive records are produced and delivered to the requester via Microsoft outlook attachment or OneDrive links for larger requests.
3	Constitutional agency	manual
4	State	Manual
5	State	email
6	County	unknown
7	County	NextRequest
8	State	Outlook, Adobe
9	County	email/adobe/onbase

No.	Entity type	Question 39 – Answer as submitted
10	County	Q-Alert, Washoe 311, Next Request, Email
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	manual
13	County	Outlook
14	County	Microsoft (email) and manual (letters)
15	County	Civic Plus Next Request
16	State	manual
17	County	email
18	Municipal	Microsoft Exchange/Adobe/Physical Media
19	State	Manual
20	County	Email/Hard Copy
21	State	Outlook
22	County	manual
23	State	Outlook/GovQA
24	County	Epson, HP Printer, Canon Scanner, Microfiche Reader (Canon), Tyler Technology Eagle Recording no-reply e-mails
25	State	email, mailings, and box.com
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	JustFOIA
27	District Court	digital or print
28	County	Manual
29	State	email attachments or using box.com
30	State	pdf/native file structure where possible; exported from GTO's ediscovery software (unknown).
31	County	Email, mail, over-the-counter
32	State	Manual
33	County	https://washoecountynv.nextrequest.com/
34	County	Email or U.S. Mail
35	State	Email or USB for larger files

No.	Entity type	Question 39 – Answer as submitted
36	Municipal	OnBase by Hyland
37	County	NextRequest
38	State	manual
39	Board	Manual
40	State	Email
41	County	NextRequest or secure large file storage location
42	State	manual
43	State	GovQA
44	State	Manual
45	State	Manual
46	County	none
47	County	Granicus - GovQA
48	County	manual by email
49	State	PDF, Email, USPS, or FedEx.
50	State	Email and Standard Mail
51	State	GovQA
52	County	via mail or email
53	State	email
54	State	Outlook & SharePoint
55	State	manual
56	County	Granicus, USPS, Outlook, and Axon
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Everlaw and OneDrive
58	State	manual
59	State	Adobe, google gmail
60	State	Manual
61	State	Database and Email
62	State	Granicus/GovQA
63	County	Manual/axon/DEVNET
64	State	GOVQA, Fax, email, temporary shared link access for videos (AXON)

No.	Entity type	Question 39 – Answer as submitted
65	State	chief of staff via outlook/email (or hard copy if incarcerated)
66	State	GovQA / Manual
67	County	NextRequest (Washoe County); Oulook/E-mail (Department)
68	Municipal	GovQA - Granicus
69	Local agency	Outlook and Mimecast file transfer application.
70	Municipal	Email, Sharepoint, in-person, fax, US mail
71	Municipal	GovQA
72	County	Via email, mail, or at the counter
73	County	Next Request
74	State	Outlook email, Adobe Acrobat
75	State	GovQA
76	State	Email/Mail/In Person
77	State	Granicus GovQA email
78	County	Manual
79	State	JustFOIA
80	State	GOVQA
81	State	GovQA
82	State	manual
83	County	Email and Just FOIA, One Drive
84	County	Manual
85	State	Email
86	County	Next Request
87	Municipal	Email, Laserfiche, phone, Dropbox, Sharepoint, Fax, in-person, mail
88	State	Adobe Pro, Outlook, FTP server
89	County	NextRequest
90	State	Manual
91	State	Manual
92	State	Adobe Acrobat Pro, Microsoft SharePoint, Everlaw e-Discovery Platform

Question 40. Records retention and archiving

84 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 40 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Motorolla Spillman CAD system and manual
2	State	Retention of public records request records are maintained in a shared drive location, and the records are disposed of per retention manually.
3	Constitutional agency	manual
4	State	Manual
5	State	local digital retention
6	County	daily process through Eagle
8	State	Whatever GTO provides
9	County	onbase
10	County	Manual
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	manual
13	County	Internal Servers
14	County	Microsoft
15	County	Civic Plus Next Request
16	State	manual
17	County	microfilm and paper
18	Municipal	Active Directory/Adobe/Microsoft Exchange
19	State	Manual
20	County	Per Nevada Local Government Records Retention Schedule
21	State	Outlook
22	County	manual
23	State	Shared Drive
24	County	Canon Microfiche Reader for upload into Tyler Technology Eagle Recording Document Exploration and Archiving
25	State	manual
26	Higher Education	Network

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No.	Entity type	Question 40 – Answer as submitted
	Institution under NSHE	
28	County	Manual
29	State	manual
30	State	We follow State of Nevada Records Retention protocol; stored on Microsoft drives and/or SharePoint.
31	County	ERM, Sony Optical Disk Archive
32	State	Manual
34	County	Eureka County does not have a records retention policy.
35	State	Unknown
36	Municipal	Main records system is OnBase by Hyland, but we use numerous systems to store records across the city.
37	County	NextRequest
38	State	AppEnhancer, Flex, internal program SAGE
39	Board	Manual
40	State	Manual
42	State	manual
43	State	GovQA
44	State	Manual
45	State	Manual
46	County	none
48	County	manual via Microsoft SharePoint
49	State	Local and Network Drives (LANs/NAS)/Cloud Storage Files
50	State	SharePoint and Accela
51	State	GovQA
52	County	Simple Records Manager
53	State	manuel
54	State	SharePoint, Share Drive, Flash Drives
55	State	manual
56	County	Granicus, Axon, Onbase, manual retention, and many other internal systems

No.	Entity type	Question 40 – Answer as submitted
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Intranet
58	State	Versatile, ArchivesSpace, ArchiveSocial
59	State	Adobe, legacy software
61	State	Manual
62	State	Granicus/GovQA
63	County	Manual/munis
64	State	Docs and Images within cFive Program, Microfilm, OnBase, Mainframe, Axon
65	State	Shared drive
66	State	Manual
67	County	AppXtender/Document Manager (Washoe County); VertiQ (Department)
68	Municipal	OnBase
70	Municipal	SIRE
71	Municipal	Content Manager / Smarsh
72	County	Manual from 2013 and prior
73	County	Next request
74	State	Manual (no automatic program)
76	State	Manual
77	State	State retention schedules per NRS 239; public records stored and archived according to State Records Committee approved retention and disposition schedules.
78	County	Manual
79	State	Google Vault, TeamDynamicx, JustFOIA
80	State	Manual, varies by program area
81	State	Microsoft Sharepoint
82	State	manual
83	County	Just FOIA and internal processes
84	County	Manual
85	State	External Hard Drive; Transfer to NSLA (eventually)
86	County	handled by County Manager's office
87	Municipal	Laserfiche, Sharepoint, physical storage, Flex, AS 400

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No.	Entity type	Question 40 – Answer as submitted
88	State	hardcopy files, digital files, OnBase
89	County	Mimecast, Sharepoint, Smarsh
90	State	Manual
91	State	Manual
92	State	ProLaw, Microsoft OneDrive, Request Tracker (RT), Enterprise Shared Drives

Question 41. Annual licensing, subscription, and maintenance cost for each system identified above

64 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 41 – Answer as submitted
1	County	approximately $80,000. evidence.com and body cameras and redaction studio is roughly $25,000.00
2	State	Unknown, the costs associated with the systems mentioned above are incurred by our IT Division or the Attorney General's Office for the Exterro system.
4	State	$450
5	State	Accela $4800 per user per year Adobe $ 100 per user per year Outlook $100 per user per year ESTIMATES
6	County	not available
8	State	Blended costs
9	County	Onbase /Naviant $115,000
10	County	Don't know
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	Unknown
14	County	$5,000 for Microsoft Purview eDiscovery Premium. Does not include subscription for Microsoft Office Suite
17	County	not sure
18	Municipal	Microsoft Exchange - ~$7,000 Adobe - ~ $6,000 Active Directory - Purchased

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No.	Entity type	Question 41 – Answer as submitted
		MailDex - ~$500
19	State	Unknown
20	County	Unknown
21	State	unknown
23	State	~6,000/year (Granicus contract is for 4 years) ~240.00/year (Adobe Pro)
24	County	$25,000
25	State	Adobe $6621.00 per year, Box.com $448.00 per month
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	JustFOIA = $8600/year; Logikcull ($36,000) - others unknown
28	County	Email platform, servers, network access
29	State	These systems are used for all NSCB work, not just records requests
30	State	unknown
31	County	Tyler Technologies Enterprise Records Management annual cost $192,000 Sony Optical Disk Archive annual cost $200
34	County	Unknown
35	State	Unknown
36	Municipal	OnBase by Hyland $130,000/year
37	County	Unknown - Washoe County
38	State	AppEnhancer - $20,507.26, Flex Maintenance $44,579.36, SAGE is our own so now fees.
43	State	Unknown
44	State	Cost of Outlook ($2887.80) and Adobe ($388.36) and ArcGIS ($8478.08) - $11,754.24
46	County	none
47	County	Granicus - GovQA ($32,000+). This is the only invoice I was able to obtain within the time provided.
48	County	Unk; each program has multiple uses besides processing NPRA requests.
50	State	Approximate annual cost for each system GTO: $19,476 annually METRC: $101,200 annually Office 365 (Sharepoint): $51,972 annually Accela: $349,622 annually

No.	Entity type	Question 41 – Answer as submitted
51	State	$66,257.13 for all DHS ($13,251.43 per division)
52	County	$610.00
53	State	$400.00
54	State	Precision Document Imaging $7,200 Adobe $350 Microsoft Office $3,600
56	County	Axon $139k/year Adobe $135k/year Granicus $90k/year
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Everlaw - $10,000/yr
58	State	$15,000; $12,000; $7,000
61	State	Do not have that breakdown
62	State	Granicus - about $37,000 per year
63	County	Adobe Pro - $102/license for approximately 20 people - $2,040 annually Axon - Total suite costs (tools beyond video redaction) - $460,000 annually Civic Plus (implementation currently in progress) - $11,327.40 annually Sweeps Software - $13,000 annually
64	State	AXON licensing cost is per camera for redactions, and averages approximately $39, 402 per year. Adobe licenses are approximately $112 a year.
66	State	$3,126 / Annual
67	County	Unknown
68	Municipal	Naviant Onbase: $91,663.89 SAAS, API Integration Toolkit $5,160, Training $9,200 Mimecast: $126,335 (Archiving emails $61,959.30 & Email Security & Awareness Training $64,375.30) Granicus FOIA: $53,045.01 Smarsh: $95,355.24 (1,040 devices) Veritone: $49,999 (2 licenses) Axon (pricing not available for redaction specific tools—this is part of a larger bundle)
69	Local agency	Unknown
70	Municipal	Unknown
71	Municipal	GovQA $27k per year (used almost exclusively for public records requests) LogikCull $29K per year (also used for litigation)

No.	Entity type	Question 41 – Answer as submitted
		Axom $16k per year (redaction tool add-on for surveillance camera agreement) Content Manager $297k per year (not used exclusively for public records requests) Smarsh $343k per year (not used exclusively for public records requests) Adobe Pro Not tracked with respect to redaction and public records
73	County	Unknown
74	State	approximately $20,100
75	State	$54,525.22
77	State	GovQA (Granicus) — $50,548.61 annually (includes hosting, maintenance, DR) SolarWinds Service Desk — Amount not recorded in Records' artifacts; enterprise ITSM licensing managed outside PRR program. (No separate PRR-specific subscription/maintenance cost on file.) Atlassian Jira/Confluence (Cloud) — Amount not recorded in Records' artifacts; enterprise SaaS licensing managed under DTE/IT, not PRR-specific.
78	County	$50,000 per year for records maintenance, retention, disclosure
79	State	JustFOIA - $5,370.41, Logikcull - $19,200, TeamDynamix - $113,131.18
80	State	$66,257.13 for the entire Department, with DPBH contributing $13,251.43
81	State	$13,251.43
83	County	unknown - would have to research across the county
88	State	OnBase licensing: $67,245
89	County	Mimecast- approx. $126,000/year baseline NextRequest, Sharepoint, and Smarsh currently unknown (can provide figures on request)
92	State	$10,659 Everlaw e-Discovery Platform (2025 annual spend) $939 Adobe Acrobat Pro (annual licensing for public records team) All other software/systems (e.g., M365) costs excluded as they are used for more than public records requests

Question 42. Annual data storage and hosting costs attributable to public records request processing.

57 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 42 – Answer as submitted
1	County	approximately $30,000

No.	Entity type	Question 42 – Answer as submitted
2	State	Storage costs do not attribute to public records request processing. However, over retention, unnecessary duplication of records, and lack of resource support to properly maintain/retain records in an efficient and accessible manner contribute to potential slowdowns of public records request processing.
4	State	$0
5	State	Too difficult to answer--part of GTO server storage
6	County	unknown
8	State	Through GTO
9	County	Onbase /Naviant $115,000
10	County	Don't know
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	Unknown
14	County	$80,000
17	County	no sure
19	State	Unknown
20	County	Unknown
21	State	unknown
24	County	$25,000
25	State	No additional costs
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Unknown
28	County	Unknown
29	State	These systems are used for all NSCB work, not just records requests
30	State	unknown
32	State	Unknown
34	County	Unknown
35	State	Unknown
37	County	Unknown - Washoe County

No.	Entity type	Question 42 – Answer as submitted
38	State	There are no additional data storage and hosting costs.
43	State	Unknown
44	State	Unknown.
46	County	less than $100
47	County	Granicus - GovQA - included in fees above
48	County	Unk
50	State	Metrc, Office 365, and Accela amounts listed above.
51	State	included in above
54	State	$1,300
56	County	see above
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Everlaw see above
61	State	Do not have that breakdown
62	State	Granicus - about $37,000 per year
63	County	No data available, data hosting and storage is not broken down by public records requests.
64	State	Cost is not separable from overall data storage cost for the Division.
66	State	Data Storage: $736 / Annual Hosting Cost: $2088 / Annual
67	County	Unknown
68	Municipal	Granicus FOIA: $53,045.01
69	Local agency	Unknown
70	Municipal	Unknown
71	Municipal	Not tracked.
73	County	Unknown
74	State	unidentifiable specific to public records requests
77	State	GovQA (Granicus) — Included in subscription; $0 additional DMV hosting/storage. SolarWinds Service Desk — No PRR-specific hosting/storage cost on file; enterprise ITSM SaaS. Atlassian Jira/Confluence — No PRR-specific hosting/storage cost on file; enterprise SaaS.
79	State	included in subscriptions listed above

No.	Entity type	Question 42 – Answer as submitted
80	State	Included in above
83	County	unknown would have to research across the county
88	State	unknown
89	County	Unknown at this time
90	State	Unknown
91	State	Unknown
92	State	$10,659 Everlaw e-Discovery Platform (2025 annual spend)

Question 43. Does your Gov Entity use AI or other automated tools to assist in searching, reviewing, or redacting records? If so, describe. If not, has your Gov Entity evaluated such tools, and what were the barriers—cost, procurement, accuracy, legal risk, or other?

87 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 43 – Answer as submitted
1	County	We do not use AI for redactions. We have evaluated some programs, but the end result is the same, man hours to review and perform further redactions as they are not very accurate and cost prohibitive.
2	State	Currently, NDOT is not utilizing AI to automate review or redaction. Currently NDOT IT is using AI and Microsoft Purview to better identify structured data sources and develop data classification taxonomies. It should be noted; IT Divisions have the technological resources to begin pilot programs such as AI automation, but rarely is Records Management included in the project discussion or implementation. This is a cultural issue across State of Nevada government.
3	Constitutional agency	no
4	State	No
5	State	cost
6	County	no AI at the time
7	County	No
8	State	No. Numerous issues with legal risk.
9	County	Onabse/Naviant, but not yet to full capabilities, we just migrated. AI will be utilized as we become more educated in the new software.
10	County	Don't know
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the	N/A and have not evaluated yet.

No.	Entity type	Question 43 – Answer as submitted
	Nevada Constitution	
13	County	Standard Language Learning Models have been used to review records.
14	County	We do not use AI as an organization. Some staff use their own accounts or the free trial use. The main barrier is cost and procurement.
15	County	no
16	State	No
17	County	not sure
19	State	No
20	County	No
21	State	no
22	County	no
23	State	WOULD LOVE TO DO THIS! No we haven't. Hoping this is a possibility in the future. It would save so much time and not make records requests feel so overwhelming.
24	County	No for my department Unknown on evaluation and cost approval by other County Departments of possible software that would maybe be used county-wide
25	State	No and evaluation of such tools has started.
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	NA - No, concerns about accuracy and reliability
27	District Court	No. Concerns with AI include cost, confidentiality, accuracy, etc.
28	County	No
29	State	Not currently. The NSCB is going through a database transition and may begin using a closed AI system.
30	State	No.
31	County	We only use AI for image cropping at this time. We are reviewing new integrated tools with our software provider this fiscal year for redaction and auto-indexing.
32	State	No
33	County	No
34	County	No.

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No.	Entity type	Question 43 – Answer as submitted
35	State	Not yet, but may in the future.
36	Municipal	No, we do not currently use AI. Yes, we have evaluated tools but the cost and lack of manpower to implement are prohibitive. We have concerns about utilizing AI as well.
37	County	Unknown
38	State	We do no use AI or any other automated tools. We have not evaluated such tools.
39	Board	No. The Board has not had to look into other tools at this time.
40	State	No & No
41	County	Not at this time. AI is being considered for search and collection functions.
42	State	No
43	State	Rarely
44	State	No, Concerns about legal and environmental risks. Accuracy concerns.
46	County	no
47	County	For Video Redaction Only, through AXON Evidence.com. There is automated facial detection and document detection that can be utilized. For documents, CaseGuard was evaluated for possible automation but it was inaccurate and took more time to process than to manually redact using Adobe.
48	County	No
50	State	No
51	State	Only a search function for patterns such as phone numbers, date of birth and other as built into GovQA to search for PII.
52	County	no
53	State	NO
54	State	No we do not. Tested Power Automate to automate searching for key terms in SharePoint files, but it was buggy and took more time than searching manually at least upon initial set up. Our agency has not strongly considered using AI to search, review, or redact records due to the legal risk and perceived unlikelihood that AI would produce results that would save time or effort given the importance of accuracy.
55	State	no
56	County	Yes, Axon has AI assistance but it is not accurate and requires significant corrections. We have not found a better program using AI efficiently.
57	Bistate Compact Agency	We don't yet but I anticipate using Anthropic's AI to start assisting with search and review. We are still developing our policy and evaluating cost, legal risk, etc.

No.	Entity type	Question 43 – Answer as submitted
58	State	No
59	State	No. Issues are accuracy, legal risk, and cost
60	State	No
61	State	No
62	State	Not at this time.
63	County	One Department uses Axon Reduction Studio Madison AI can be used for publicly available records (a small percentage of the records)
64	State	No
65	State	No - legal risk/confidential information being uploaded into AI makes me uncomfortable (personally)
66	State	Limited to Copilot per IT. Have not considered at this time.
67	County	No
68	Municipal	We use AI-assisted video redaction for Body Worn Camera. An employee runs these tools and then manually reviews for accuracy.
69	Local agency	No
70	Municipal	No.
72	County	No
73	County	Unknown
74	State	No. We have not formally evaluated such tools and the associated barriers.
75	State	No. The barriers were cost and legal risk.
76	State	No
77	State	The DMV does not currently use AI or LLM-based tools for searching, reviewing, or redacting public records. All redaction is performed manually through Adobe Pro and GovQA's in-tool redaction features, which are human-driven and do not incorporate AI. The State has evaluated AI and automation at a policy and governance level, but not deployed them for PRR processing. The State Chief Information Officer's AI policy and DMV's AI vendor-risk assessment frameworks identify significant barriers to adopting AI for sensitive record workflows, including: Legal and privacy risks around regulated data and PII Model transparency and provenance concerns Security and compliance obligations (NIST AI RMF, ISO 42001, OWASP LLM security)

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No.	Entity type	Question 43 – Answer as submitted
		Procurement and contract risks, including mandatory no-training commitments, disclosure requirements, and auditability
78	County	No. Cost, time to implement and train, legal risk.
79	State	No, however we're researching SMARSH and Everlaw for their eDiscovery tools.
80	State	Only a search function for patterns such as phone numbers, date of birth and other as built into GovQA to search for PII.
81	State	No, our agency has not evaluated.
82	State	No, but we are considering prudent use of these tools.
83	County	No, but the County is currently evaluating such tools, but one largest struggle is not having a definition of a public record in Nevada law
84	County	No, cost and procurement. Concern with accuracy and legal risk.
85	State	No
86	County	no
87	Municipal	No
88	State	No - No
89	County	Not currently. County staff worked to create Madison AI, which is in the process of developing public records AI tools.
91	State	1. No. 2. Yes. Barriers are the budget, procurement, authority, approvals, implementation, staff to manage.
92	State	No - not used. We have evaluated an AI add-on in Everlaw for redactions and locating responsive records. The additional AI features would cost an additional $5,100 each year.

Question 44. Identify technology your Government Entity needs but does not have and the estimated cost of acquiring such technology, if known.

60 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 44 – Answer as submitted
1	County	We need an updated CAD system that allows for tracking of requests through the system rather than relying on manual entries into a spreadsheet
2	State	NDOT needs more members of the public records team to complete processing of public records requests, members of the public records team need to be classified at a program officer 1 due to the complex nature of the requests received, the nuanced understanding of what information needs to be redacted, and the communication skills needed to communicate complex scenarios across multiple levels of NDOT, including with legal and executive

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No.	Entity type	Question 44 – Answer as submitted
		staff. NDOT needs a robust enterprise-wide content management system that would provide the Department with a central repository for all records and a way to manage processes including public records requests, records retention, and open meeting management. Finally, the State of Nevada needs a cultural shift to help all State employees understand the importance of the records they create or receive. Currently, I have no estimated cost for the items listed above, however, I would guess approximately 2 million dollars would be needed to implement the items listed above, and further personnel funding each year to address the change in job classification for the public records team.
4	State	Better redaction software. Unknown.
5	State	auto redaction
6	County	unknown
10	County	Don't know
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	Unknown
14	County	JustFOIA ($19,500) and FOIAXpress ($80,000)
16	State	We are considering a software solution, but we are in the very beginning stages of this search, and do not have any quotes or ideas of cost at this time.
17	County	not sure
19	State	Unknown
20	County	Public records management software and portal. $7,500 per year
21	State	unknown
22	County	Any competent software - $10,000+
23	State	Would love to figure out how to better search for e-mails and have them be PDF's. It takes so much time trying to figure out Purview and then having to download to my own outlook and then try and download to PDF. It makes no sense and takes up a lot of time. ALL FOR AI TOOLS to shorten the process.
24	County	Unknown
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Unknown
28	County	Unknown
29	State	The NSCB is going through a database transition. This was budgeted and will be paid through NSCB funds.

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No.	Entity type	Question 44 – Answer as submitted
30	State	No.
31	County	We are interested in AI capable hardware (NVIDIA graphic processors) for our county data center so we can keep county data inside the county, while still taking advantage of the capabilities of AI in order to create AI solutions internally. Estimated cost $50,000.
32	State	Unknown
35	State	File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
36	Municipal	We would like to upgrade our OnBase system to use Agentic AI for records. Hyland offers powerful tools to assist but we cannot afford it.
37	County	Unknown
38	State	We still have lots of documents on microfilm. It can be challenging to retrieve and research records on film. We have begun the process of having some film digitize through NV State Library, Archives and Public Records. This process will take several years, if not decades to complete. Our barriers are more staff time utilized to research and review requests, we could see where AI assistance could potentially be helpful for these processes in the future.
40	State	Unknown at this time. However, public records seem to be increasing and new technology may prove helpful.
43	State	Unknown
44	State	There are options?
46	County	unknown at this time
48	County	Unk
50	State	Document Management System. Unknown estimated cost.
51	State	none
52	County	none
53	State	Unknown
56	County	Advanced computers with higher RAM/faster processors and associated infrastructure. Unknown cost
57	Bistate Compact Agency	A way to preserve and produce text messages and similar from personal devices. Could been anywhere from $300 one time fee to a subscription fee
58	State	We would encourge the State to explore NextRequest (CivicsPlus) for managing public records requests and QEPS (appx software $72,000 implementation and $15,000 annual subscription) . The volume of requests we receive doesn't justify the expense for our division alone.
62	State	Unknown

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No.	Entity type	Question 44 – Answer as submitted
63	County	Additional data storage will be needed if the volume of record requests continues, additional Adobe Pro licenses would be helpful for redaction. Estimated cost: $15,000.
64	State	Digitizing microfilm into an onsite storage - approximately $280,752. Staff and additional workstations and licenses for staff to complete these tasks.
66	State	Unknown
67	County	Unknown
68	Municipal	Additional licenses for RPD AI-assisted redaction software ($49,999 per 2 licenses).
69	Local agency	None identified at this time.
70	Municipal	PRR processing platform such as JustFOIA. The City recently received a quote for this program for approximately $35,000 year.
71	Municipal	Federated search tools that allow document content level searching across the entire enterprise and across an arbitrary number of repositories as well as network shares. Estimated total cost of ownership is approximately $150,000–$300,000 for first year implementation and $100,000–$250,000 in annual recurring costs.
73	County	Unknown
74	State	Request tracking software; document review software; cost unknown
77	State	The DMV has identified several technology needs that would significantly improve its ability to process and secure public records: 1. Automated redaction tools (non-AI or AI-augmented) No automated redaction system is currently in use; all redaction is manual in Adobe Pro & GovQA. Needed to reduce processing time and error risk. Cost unknown but would require compliance with Nevada's AI and data-security policies and a full vendor risk assessment. 2. Centralized federated search across systems Records are stored across multiple systems requiring separate manual searches (GovQA, Jira, SolarWinds Service Desk, email, file shares) etc. A federated search tool would reduce search time, improve auditability, and ensure records completeness. Cost unknown; would require enterprise procurement approval. 3. Modernized secure communication and PII-handling tools The DMV has documented risks in legacy communication channels (fax, voice, etc.) and identified need for secure digital workflows.

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No.	Entity type	Question 44 – Answer as submitted
		Upgrades would include: Secure digital intake Encrypted data-exchange mechanisms Automated audit and tracking capabilities These needs are recognized but unfunded; cost varies by solution. 4. Additional enterprise security and compliance tools Enhancement concept documents highlight gaps in governance, audit mitigation, and security tooling required to reduce operational risk.
78	County	Granicus, CivicPlus, Casepoint
79	State	A better eDiscovery tool to help narrow overly broad requests.
82	State	None.
83	County	With such a large organization each department has unique needs, and one technology may not meet the needs of all departments.
84	County	Unknown, but technology would definitely be helpful.
85	State	Unsure if it is a need. However, we would benefit from resources that would make our processes more efficient.
90	State	Automatic retrieval system for records, public facing web portal front end, automated response and prompt system, tracking system. Unknown cost
91	State	GovQA (cost unknown) Everlaw (~ $15,000 (estimate from 2/26 was $16.44 per GB per month with an estimate of 50 GB per month)
92	State	$15,000 Everlaw Public Request Portal (*proposed* annual fee, additional $5,100 for AI features). Other request management software/systems (GovQA, JustFOIA, Civic Plus, etc.) are substantially more expensive.

Question 46. Approximately how many digital systems must be searched to respond to a typical request?

87 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 46 – Answer as submitted
1	County	2-3, our cad system, axon/evidence.com, and our physical shared drives.
2	State	3-6
3	Constitutional agency	6
4	State	Two or three

No.	Entity type	Question 46 – Answer as submitted
5	State	3
6	County	5
7	County	2
8	State	Unknown, requests go to GTO
9	County	5+
10	County	5-10
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	1
13	County	5
14	County	Depending on the request, usually 3 to 4.
15	County	1
16	State	Two
17	County	three
18	Municipal	5
19	State	1-4
20	County	2
21	State	multiple
22	County	unknown
23	State	~5
24	County	1
25	State	ORBS, Preceptive, Teams, and Outlook
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	1-3
28	County	3-5
29	State	up to 2 systems
30	State	3-5
31	County	1
32	State	1

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No.	Entity type	Question 46 – Answer as submitted
33	County	2
34	County	1-10
35	State	4-5
36	Municipal	Too many to list
37	County	Unknown exactly how many; guess is 5
38	State	3-5
39	Board	One
40	State	Three
42	State	0
43	State	1-3
44	State	5
45	State	11
46	County	3
47	County	5-6
48	County	Varies; up to a dozen is a good estimate
50	State	3
51	State	unknown
52	County	one
53	State	2
54	State	4
55	State	2
56	County	5-15
57	Bistate Compact Agency	5-7
58	State	3
59	State	2
61	State	One
62	State	Depends on the type of request.
63	County	Approximately 15 to 20 systems across all Carson City Departments.
64	State	5 - cFive, Mainframe, Microfilm, and OnBase, AXON

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No.	Entity type	Question 46 – Answer as submitted
65	State	Depends on the request - it really does vary widely but if it's a search for documents it's usually 2-3 - emails, shared drives, etc.
66	State	0
67	County	3
68	Municipal	2-5 systems
69	Local agency	1-2
70	Municipal	3-5
71	Municipal	15+
72	County	3-4
73	County	Several
74	State	unknown
75	State	2-3
77	State	5–7 systems. This reflects the typical workflow for DMV PRRs, some simple requests may require fewer, but anything involving correspondence, insurance (NV LIVE), security documents, or technical records almost always requires 5 or more systems.
78	County	Three
79	State	3-4 systems are used to respond to almost every request.
80	State	There is a large number of variation based on the specific request made
81	State	2
82	State	3
83	County	Depends but could be multiple
84	County	Unknown, many
85	State	5-6
86	County	unknown
87	Municipal	5-10
88	State	1 to 3
89	County	Depends on the request, email, text messages,
90	State	3
91	State	At least 8
92	State	3-4

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Fees and Prepayment

Question 49. Identify the rate(s) charged for staff or attorney time and any threshold that must be met before staff or attorney time is charged.

22 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 49 – Answer as submitted
1	County	$35 per hour of staff time. The first hour is free.
15	County	The first 10 hours spent on a request are waived; after that, they are charged the fee of an Office Assistant, which is $25.45 an hour.
20	County	$23.31 per hour for requests taking more than 10 hours
27	District Court	For court records, we charge 50 cents a page, $3 per document for certification, $25 for video, $5 for exemplification per document, $90 deposit for "binders" (large document requests). For administrative records, charges are for voluminous requests requiring more than approximately 10 hours at the Deputy Clerk or Records Clerk rate.
33	County	10 Hours of Staff Time
34	County	Depends if we are using an outside attorney. An outside attorney is charging Eureka County $250/hour for attorney services and $110/hour for paralegal services.
37	County	$30.42/hr for anything over 2 hours for staff; unknown what attorney may charge
41	County	Information will be provided in responses by other Agency department(s).
46	County	the Government workers wage and benefits
47	County	The first 10 hours of work are completed at no charge using the county-approved fees; the current rate for the lowest-level office position (Office Assistant) is $26.34, charged for each hour beyond the first 10.
48	County	Our current policy is to charge up to $0.50 per page (even if sent electronically) for requests that exceed two hours of staff time to process.
50	State	Personnel costs after 10 hours: Hourly rate of reasonably available and qualified personnel.
56	County	$89/hr for BWC for non media. $14/narrative document and after 20 pages it is 40 cents per page for non media documents. Case files are 10 pages/hour, unless it is not a full page of text. Each request is reviewed and the cost is determined by the volume of the request.
57	Bistate Compact Agency	https://www.trpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/TRPA_Public-Records-Request-Cost-Sheet.pdf
63	County	Unavailable at time of submission, can provide later upon request.
67	County	Over 10 hours of staff time, per county policy

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No.	Entity type	Question 49 – Answer as submitted
68	Municipal	The City charges for staff time on body-worn camera (BWC) recording requests, at $34.00 per hour, billed in 15-minute increments: 1 to 15 minutes, $8.50 (minimum charge); 16 to 30 minutes, $17.00; 31 to 45 minutes, $25.50; 46 to 60 minutes, $34.00. There is no threshold before the charge applies; the $8.50 minimum is charged from the first minute. The City does not charge for staff or attorney time on any other type of public records request.
69	Local agency	$30 for Staff, $60 for attorney time. Fees begin after one hour of research time on request.
71	Municipal	A requester is charged $32.00 per hour if a request will take more than 10 hours to complete in accordance with R-48-2019.
77	State	DMV charges a statutory Research Fee of $3.00 per page when staff must perform additional searching, reviewing, or redaction of records. No hourly rate is used. The fee applies only when staff must conduct work beyond simple record retrieval
87	Municipal	$25 per hour
89	County	Staff time is charged for any request that is estimated to take longer than 10 hours (first 10 hours are not charged). It is charged at the lowest hourly rate of an Office Support Specialist (approx. $20/hour) regardless of which employee actually works on the request (i.e., attorney staff time is still charged at the lower $20/hour rate)

Question 50. Does your Government Entity require prepayment or a deposit before beginning work? Describe any threshold and the practice.

72 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 50 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Prepayment or deposit is typically required for large requests that we know will take at least a certain amount of time. A quote is given before proceeding and communication is left open with the requestor to ensure they are aware of all costs incurred.
2	State	No, NDOT does not currently charge fees.
4	State	No
5	State	No threshold as we have not implemented the practice yet
6	County	in some cases, yes
8	State	No
9	County	No. But would like to in the future as the searches are becoming for frequent and excessive; awaiting various determinations, statutes, regulations and court cases to be determined prior to initiating this practice.
10	County	No as we don't charge
13	County	In certain cases dependent upon the request.

No.	Entity type	Question 50 – Answer as submitted
14	County	No, the nominal costs that are allowed to be recovered under NRS are not worth the administrative burden of tracking.
15	County	If a request is going to take longer than 10 hours, then they will need to pay 50 percent of the fee to begin the request. The rest needs to be paid before the request can be released.
16	State	Per NRS 239.052, a government entity is permitted to charge a fee for the actual cost incurred in the provision of a public record. This includes, without limitation, the cost of ink, toner, paper, media, and postage. Pursuant to NRS 239.052(2), the Purchasing Division chooses to waive this fee except for the following exceptions: Hard copy requests of 50 or more single pages Postage costs The media used to provide electronic records (e.g., thumb drive, discs) The Division will inform the requestor of any fees prior to responding to the request. Fees List : Black and white copies, up to 8.5” x 11”: $0.05 per page Color, up to 8.5” x 11”: $0.50 per page Compact Disc/DVD/Thumb Drive: $5.00 per device Electronic versions (.pdf) could be too large to be emailed so other means of delivery can be discussed. The Department PIO will reach out to the requestor if the materials are too large to email.
17	County	no
18	Municipal	Only where the City was going to incur a significant cost to comply, which was not a part of normal operations.
19	State	No
20	County	Yes - 1/2 of estimated staff cost up front when staff fees are being charged
21	State	no
22	County	no
23	State	I was told we werent allowed to do any of this.
24	County	No
25	State	No
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	No.
27	District Court	Occasionally, if the request is voluminous.
28	County	Not yet
29	State	Yes, for over $10.00

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No.	Entity type	Question 50 – Answer as submitted
30	State	No.
31	County	Yes. NRS 247.330 Fees payable in advance. A county recorder shall not record any document, furnish any copies or render any other service connected with his or her office, until the fees for the services, as prescribed by law, are paid or tendered.
32	State	No
33	County	For requests over 10 hours, a deposit of half total payment is required.
34	County	Yes and no. We rely upon outside counsel to determine the amount of deposit. However, work does begin even without the deposit to ensure we comply with State law.
35	State	No
36	Municipal	We charge for actual fees incurred as outlined in the statute. This includes postage, cost of flash drives, and .05/page for printed copies. We only provide B/W copies on 8 1/2 x 11 paper. No color or large copies.
37	County	1/2 $ amount for deposit
38	State	We only charge for physical print outs of documents, mailing costs, or flash drives.
40	State	No
42	State	No
45	State	Yes.
46	County	Only on very large requests
47	County	Yes, one half of the total estimated fee is required to begin work on the request. Upon completion of work, the remaining fee is due prior to the release of any records. The requester is provided with the actual hours of work, and the fee estimate is finalized with those actual hours worked.
48	County	Yes. When a fee notice is issued, we request a 50% fee up front and the remainder before the records are released
49	State	Fees will be imposed in accordance with the posted Fee Schedule. The Requestor is advised if the request will require significant use of personnel and/or resources and if the cost will exceed $25.00. Payment of half of the estimated amount is required
50	State	The CCB will provide an estimate of the actual fees if that estimate exceeds $25.00. Depending on the scope and magnitude of the records request, a fifty (50) percent deposit of fees prior to the start of retrieval may be required. If a deposit is required or an estimate of fees is provided, CCB staff shall wait for requester approval of the fee estimate prior to continuing the work. The remainder of fees must be paid before records are delivered.
51	State	DHS has a fee schedule but has never levied any charges related to public records requests.

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No.	Entity type	Question 50 – Answer as submitted
53	State	NO
55	State	no
56	County	Yes, the work is done to locate and determine if the records exist and the work needed to produce the records. Then an invoice is sent and work is completed once payment is received.
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Yes, see 15.6 https://www.trpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/documents/Rules-of-Procedure.pdf
59	State	No.
61	State	No
62	State	There is no charge for Public Records Requests.
63	County	No
64	State	No
66	State	no
67	County	Prepayment required.
68	Municipal	Yes. Lengthy video redaction requests require a deposit prior to record production. An estimate is sent to the requester for their confirmation, and then an invoice for a deposit is required to be paid before work begins on the request.
70	Municipal	The Police Department generally requests a $40 deposit for extensive requests. The City does not currently require a deposit for other extensive requests. However, in light of the significant increase in voluminous and burdensome commercial requests, the City is considering enacting such a deposit fee in certain circumstances and as permitted by law.
71	Municipal	Yes. Pre-payment is required. A requester is charged $32.00 per hour if a request will take more than 10 hours to complete in accordance with R-48-2019.
72	County	N/A. Our court only does records request not public records search.
73	County	Not at this time
75	State	No
77	State	DMV provides an estimate and requests confirmation before proceeding when fees may be incurred.
78	County	No
79	State	A shipping and handling fee is required before sending records by mail carrier.
80	State	We will only charge for excessive production of physical materials (i.e, requests to print a large number of pages), but has not needed to levy any charges related to public records requests recently.

No.	Entity type	Question 50 – Answer as submitted
81	State	Nothing is required
82	State	No
83	County	Depends on the department. Election does based on statutory approved fees.
86	County	no
87	Municipal	Only in certain circumstances
88	State	No
89	County	When a request meets the threshold for charging staff time, staff requests a deposit of 50% of the estimated staff time cost prior to continuing processing the request.
91	State	Not anymore. DOI created a fee schedule that required a deposit, but after a few experiences, DOI found that collecting deposits were difficult because often a refund was owed to the requester. Getting a refund from the State is a cumbersome process.

Disputes and Dispute Resolution

Question 55. Number of public records disputes from January 1, 2023, to August 31, 2026, that escalated beyond ordinary correspondence — for example, a demand letter or threat of litigation?

74 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 55 – Answer as submitted
1	County	2
2	State	Approximately 5% of requester correspondence escalates beyond ordinary correspondence.
3	Constitutional agency	none
4	State	0
5	State	3
8	State	Several but usually because they were unhappy with what the records showed (or didn't)
9	County	5-10 to my knowledge, could be more.
10	County	3-4
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	3 (estimated)

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No.	Entity type	Question 55 – Answer as submitted
13	County	8
14	County	I can only think of three. Our practice is to make every effort to gather the records even if it means physically going to a warehouse to search for old permit records from 30 years ago.
15	County	Around 15-20.
16	State	None that I am aware of
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	Two
20	County	3
21	State	unknown
22	County	a few
23	State	None that I am aware of. Currently dealing with one right now though.
24	County	3
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Approximately 5-7.
27	District Court	Unknown, multiple litigants in each year.
28	County	1-3
29	State	not many
32	State	0
33	County	None, defer to Washoe DA's Office
34	County	25-50
35	State	One
36	Municipal	1
37	County	0
38	State	We have only had one or two requestors that have disagreed with our response and threatened to escalate their request in legal way or threat but have not seen it through.
40	State	28
42	State	0
43	State	None to my knowledge
44	State	0

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No.	Entity type	Question 55 – Answer as submitted
45	State	0
46	County	1
48	County	Not tracked, but I would guess less than 20.
51	State	unknown
53	State	0
54	State	0
55	State	0
56	County	100-200
59	State	3
62	State	Unknown
63	County	10
64	State	exact number unknown at this time, approximately 2-3 cases.
65	State	None that I can think of
66	State	Approximately three - These are not tracked
67	County	0
68	Municipal	Not tracked
69	Local agency	Less than 10.
70	Municipal	Approximately 5
71	Municipal	This information isn't tracked, but with the rise of AI an increasing number of requesters are threatening litigation in their initial request if their request isn't fulfilled (as opposed to responded to) within 5 days. This is frequently in conjunction with overbroad and overburdensome requests that would take in excess of the free 10 hours of labor that the City affords. The same requesters also use boiler-plate language to respond to delay notices and requests for clarification.
73	County	Unknown
74	State	2
75	State	Nevada Health Authority is a new organization as of July 1, 2025. Since that time and to the best of my knowledge, 10-20 have escalated past normal correspondence.
77	State	1
78	County	Fewer than 10
79	State	We were unable to collect this information before the survey deadline.

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No.	Entity type	Question 55 – Answer as submitted
80	State	We are aware of at least one such threat, although no formal litigation was filed.
81	State	0
82	State	0
83	County	just a handful maybe less than 5
84	County	Approximately 10
85	State	None.
86	County	none that we are aware of for our specific county office
87	Municipal	3
88	State	0
89	County	Approx. 2 (does not include Sheriff's Office)
90	State	Unknown
91	State	At least 4 times
92	State	40

Question 56. Number of petitions filed against your Government Entity under NRS Chapter 239 from January 1, 2023, to August 31, 2026.

72 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 56 – Answer as submitted
1	County	0
2	State	To my knowledge, one requester filed a complaint with the Attorney General's Office related to the timeframe necessary to review and redact his request. There are no other petitions files against NDOT that I am aware of.
3	Constitutional agency	none
4	State	0
5	State	0
8	State	None that I'm aware of
9	County	None that I am aware of
10	County	0
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the	0

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No.	Entity type	Question 56 – Answer as submitted
	Nevada Constitution	
13	County	0
14	County	Zero. We make EVERY effort to be responsive and provide the requested information even if it takes an inordinate amount of IT resources and staff time. The County has even hired an outside firm to assist with complicated and burdensome requests in order to gather and produce the requested records. The threat of litigation, attorney's fees, and costs makes it impractical to resist even overly broad requests.
15	County	Around 10.
16	State	None that I am aware of
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	0
20	County	0
21	State	unknown
22	County	none
23	State	None that Im aware of
24	County	3
25	State	No
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	0
28	County	0
29	State	I don't know what this means so cannot respond
32	State	0
33	County	None, defer to Washoe DA's Office
34	County	0
35	State	One
36	Municipal	0
37	County	0
38	State	None that I am aware of
40	State	0
42	State	0

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No.	Entity type	Question 56 – Answer as submitted
43	State	None to my knowledge
44	State	0
45	State	0
46	County	0
48	County	One
51	State	unknown
53	State	0
54	State	0
55	State	0
56	County	approximately 5
59	State	0
62	State	Unknown
63	County	2
64	State	unknown
65	State	None that I can think of
66	State	Approximately three - These are not tracked
67	County	0
68	Municipal	At least 1
70	Municipal	1
73	County	Unknown
74	State	0
75	State	Nevada Health Authority is a new organization as of July 1, 2025. Since that time and to the best of knowledge, approximately 1-5 petitions have been filed related to public records.
77	State	1
78	County	1
79	State	We were unable to collect this information before the survey deadline.
80	State	None that we are aware of.
81	State	0
82	State	0
83	County	one

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No.	Entity type	Question 56 – Answer as submitted
84	County	1
85	State	None.
86	County	none that we are aware of for our specific county office
87	Municipal	0
88	State	0
89	County	Approx. 3
90	State	Unknown
91	State	At least 2 times
92	State	4

Question 57. Has your Government Entity used mediation or any other form of alternative dispute resolution in a public records dispute? Describe the process and the outcome.

65 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 57 – Answer as submitted
1	County	No
2	State	None that I am aware of.
3	Constitutional agency	no
4	State	No
9	County	None that I am aware of
10	County	Yes. They are directed to the DA's Office for response, not answered by our office.
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	None have yet escalated in that manner (which would be amenable to ADR)
13	County	No
14	County	We have used the County Manager and individual County Commissioners, including the chairperson, to act as an advocate for members of the public. The result has been to do whatever it takes to provide the requested information.
15	County	Don't believe so.
16	State	None that I am aware of

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No.	Entity type	Question 57 – Answer as submitted
17	County	Unknown
20	County	No
21	State	no
22	County	no
23	State	None that I know of
24	County	No
25	State	No
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	No.
27	District Court	No
28	County	No
29	State	Not that I'm aware of.
32	State	No
35	State	No
36	Municipal	No
37	County	None used
38	State	No.
39	Board	No
40	State	No
42	State	No
43	State	None to my knowledge
45	State	0
46	County	no
48	County	No
51	State	unknown
53	State	NO
54	State	No
55	State	no

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No.	Entity type	Question 57 – Answer as submitted
57	Bistate Compact Agency	N/a
59	State	No
62	State	Unknown
63	County	No
64	State	unknown
65	State	Not applicable
66	State	No
67	County	No.
68	Municipal	No/NA
69	Local agency	No
70	Municipal	No.
73	County	Unknown
75	State	Not to my knowledge.
77	State	No. DMV has not used mediation or ADR in public-records disputes. Issues are resolved through statutory review, requester clarification, and coordination with the Attorney General's Office
78	County	No
79	State	We were unable to collect this information before the survey deadline.
80	State	No
81	State	No, our agency has not looked into this.
82	State	No
83	County	When a dispute arises the District Attorney attempts to work with the requester to meet the requesters needed within the law.
84	County	No
85	State	No.
86	County	unknown
87	Municipal	No
89	County	Informal discussions with opposing counsel that occasionally resolve the issue prior to litigation.
91	State	No

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Question 59. Identify any features that would make a non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism workable for your Government Entity, and any features that would make it unworkable.

81 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 59 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Unknown
2	State	What would make a non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism workable for NDOT is if said mechanism was operating on behalf of the requester and the government agency, allowing the government agency equal opportunity to provide context to complaints or disputes and had the authority to hold the requester accountable when their communication escalated or became hostile toward staff. What would make the mechanism unworkable is if the playing field so to speak was one sided in favor of the government agency or the requester.
4	State	If it fit within the requirements of a specific request. This has not been needed to date.
5	State	cost
7	County	Unsure
8	State	Unworkable in that the records often involve confidential data. Workable if the timelines were quick.
9	County	would need more info
10	County	Unsure
11	County	UNKNOWN
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	The willingness (or lack thereof) of pro se litigants to reduce or constrain the scope of their future redundant and argumentative public records requests.
14	County	The resolution process must be binding, truly neutral (i.e., no presumption in favor of anyone), and it must cap the County's exposure to attorney's fees and costs. Otherwise, the cost-benefit analysis will almost always favor producing records for even burdensome requests.
15	County	Does not apply.
16	State	We haven't had any disputes, so unable to speculate on this
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	Submitter screening process for non-public records requests or outside of scope.
19	State	Taxation has an ALJ which would take care of any disputes
20	County	Unknown
21	State	unknown

No.	Entity type	Question 59 – Answer as submitted
22	County	unknown
24	County	Requests placed within ample time, professionalism, precise and detailed requests
25	State	unknown
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Workable: led by a knowledgeable, objective, unbiased fact-finder/decision-maker. Prompt, simple process. Unworkable: led by someone politically-motivated, biased, person or someone without relevant knowledge or experience related to public records.
27	District Court	Workable - voluntary, non-binding Unworkable - mandatory for courts to participate, cost to participate, time to participate. If it requires as much information and time as a judicial resolution, and the judicial resolution is still available to both parties, then it is unworkable.
28	County	Workable - Timely, not create more work for staff Unworkable - lots of back and forth that would take time from staff
29	State	NSCB statutes governing confidentially are very specific. The NSCB very rarely receives disputes regarding records requests which cannot be resolved by explaining the law, and none have been unresolved during my tenure in the custodian of records position. I can't see how a dispute resolution mechanism would benefit the NSCB.
30	State	Availability, access & training.
31	County	Unknown
32	State	Unknown
33	County	Any feature imposing additional operational burden on staff would make it unworkable.
34	County	Some kind of mediation for the overly broad and burdensome records would be ideal. A neutral third party mediator for the requesters that are simply trying to overwhelm and harass a governmental entity by using Nevada Public Records Act.
35	State	Unknown at this time.
36	Municipal	Unless an ADR process would be statutorily the only way to resolve PRR conflicts, adding or requiring ADR would just increase the PRR burden on government entities by adding an additional administrative step that would not resolve PRR conflicts. The PRR conflicts we have are legal determinations that documents are not releasable that are challenged by the requester. ADR would not help the requester change their view of the City's legal position, and the City's legal position would already have been challenged and retained prior to the requester filing litigation
37	County	Unknown
38	State	I think it all depends on how the dispute would work.

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No.	Entity type	Question 59 – Answer as submitted
39	Board	An efficient process that is cost effective.
41	County	Information may be provided in responses by other Agency department(s) - specifically Office of the District Attorney.
42	State	Unknown
43	State	Unsure
44	State	I would have to check with my DAG
46	County	Remote mediation would work
47	County	Clearly identify which disputes may be submitted and confirm that the Government Entity has legal authority to participate and resolve them. There should be a confidential process clause for disputes involving records subject to additional protections afforded to victims of crime, to criminal history, and to investigative techniques, pursuant to applicable law and case law. This would ensure that the sensitive details of the public records request are not further distributed through minutes, meeting transcripts, or additional correspondence used in the dispute resolution mechanism.
48	County	Unknown aside from cost. I do not have the ability to answer this question at my level.
49	State	Unworkable - Absolute Confidentiality Clauses, Prohibitive Fee-Shifting Structures, Waiver of Sovereign Immunity
51	State	unknown
52	County	Unknown
53	State	Unsure
54	State	Knowledge of the decision maker, binding nature of their decision and potential for appeal
55	State	if it saved time in replying to AI inquiries it would be helpful to have an automatic reply back to those systems.
56	County	Yes, 1 of the 5 lawsuits mentioned above was assigned to the settlement program in the courts. A senior judge was assigned and the process is still ongoing. To date, it has been successful at resolving disputes from burdensome/complex/and AI driven requests and incessant/vexatious demands.
59	State	Requestor needing to be reasonable in their burdensome requests and the government entity's lack of resources to devote one individual to it - not cost effective.
60	State	Unknown
62	State	Clear limits on the scope of disputes, confidentiality protections, low or no cost to the government entity
63	County	Disputes often revolve around time to produce records or confidentiality and privacy of records. Those disputes are not likely to be resolved in dispute

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No.	Entity type	Question 59 – Answer as submitted
		resolution. It is not clear whether dispute resolution would be helpful or would be a time delay before litigation. Some disputes also center around the types of records requested and clarification about what is being requested, and those disputes may benefit from dispute resolution.
64	State	Helping minimize the frequency of cases that would result in litigation.
65	State	Depends on staff time necessary to participate. Unfortunately, most of the disagreements in recent times arise because an AI generated response suggests that records exist (that actually don't) or something along those lines.
66	State	Budget limitations prevent from consideration.
67	County	Quick/efficient; reasonable standards.
68	Municipal	NA – Not interested.
69	Local agency	The mechanism should not require extensive briefing or in-person time commitments. Resolutions should be overseen by a limited number of trained individuals with judicial oversight. Timing should be more relaxed than the five-day response deadline.
70	Municipal	Some ideal features would be that the mechanism be presided over by an individual familiar with all aspects of relevant PRR issues, would first require some sort of good faith "meet-and-confer" between the requester and the Government Entity, would ideally be mandatory prior to filing suit, and should not involve any penalty against the City for good faith actions. Overall, the City is open to this idea if it appears to work for all sides and is a true deterrent to litigation.
71	Municipal	The City may like the creation of a neutral dispute resolute mechanism that can fairly balance the reasonableness of requests with respect to the City's resources and applicable law.
73	County	Unknown
74	State	unknown at this time
75	State	Cost, legal risk.
76	State	A moderator that would assist in responses and coordination. Would not work if it caused excessive staff hours.
77	State	A non-judicial dispute-resolution mechanism would be workable for the DMV only if it is designed to operate within strict statutory and regulatory limits governing DMV data. For example, DMV denial notices show that release of many records is prohibited by the Driver's Privacy Protection Act and NRS 481.063, and cannot be negotiated or waived. Any ADR mechanism must therefore respect mandatory confidentiality and not require DMV to release protected PII under any circumstances. Features that would make ADR workable: • Clear statutory boundaries ensuring ADR decisions cannot override DPPA, NRS 481.063, NRS 239.0107, or NAC 239.867.

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No.	Entity type	Question 59 – Answer as submitted
		• Neutral reviewers familiar with Nevada public-records law and the unique confidentiality requirements of DMV systems. • Fast and lightweight processes that reduce, rather than increase, administrative burden—important because DMV commonly handles complicated, multicomponent requests. • Structured clarification tools, since many disputes arise from unclear or overbroad PRRs (e.g., requests for system diagrams, algorithms, or identity-matching processes that are not public records). • Mechanisms that support scope-narrowing, not the creation of new records, which DMV is legally prohibited from doing. Features that would make ADR unworkable: • Any requirement to release records that state or federal law protects, including PII, biometric data, driver-record details, or regulated system information. • Expectations to produce explanations, new documents, or analysis rather than existing records—DMV frequently must deny requests for non-records or technically detailed information. • Processes that add significant staff workload or duplicate the Attorney General/DAG review DMV already relies on for complex requests. • Any approach that conflicts with DMV's legal obligation to protect its data systems and accreditation boundary, which is repeatedly reinforced in interagency agreements and data-authority documentation.
78	County	The primary complaint regarding our records disclosure is time to produce final records. Dispute resolution may add additional time to that.
79	State	We were unable to collect this information before the survey deadline.
80	State	Excessive cost or commitment of staff hours would be some of the biggest potential difficulties that would make such a feature unworkable
81	State	We would want to further evaluate with our collogues across the state.
82	State	No experience with this issue; cannot suggest features.
83	County	The dispute resolution mechanism should involve a lawyer with public experience that understands the issues regarding government records, unworkable if the decision is final.
84	County	A non-judicial dispute resolution mechanism would be workable for Elko County if it provides a fair, timely, and affordable way to resolve disagreements. Helpful features would include clear eligibility criteria and procedures; impartial decision-makers with experience in local government; reasonable deadlines; remote participation; and an opportunity for both parties to explain their positions and provide supporting documentation. The process should encourage early, informal resolution and account for the staffing and resource limitations of rural counties. It should also clearly define whether outcomes are advisory or binding, preserve access to judicial review when necessary, and recognize statutory requirements and the authority of elected governing bodies.

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No.	Entity type	Question 59 – Answer as submitted
		Features that would make the mechanism unworkable include substantial fees, mandatory travel, extensive filing requirements, unrealistic response deadlines, or a process that adds another layer of proceedings without resolving the underlying dispute. It would also be problematic if the process allows repetitive or abusive claims, lacks impartiality, or requires the County to take actions outside its legal authority. Any mandatory process should have safeguards to prevent unnecessary expense and diversion of staff from essential public services.
85	State	Two unworkable factors to consider: 1) Potential for variation in interpretation from administrative hearing officer(s); and 2) Unintended consequences including a potential increase in filings by requestors who would not have to go to court to submit complaints—bogging down the system.
86	County	unknown
87	Municipal	The Oregon Public Advocate model seems like a good model. Models that result in costs similar to litigation or other substantial costs to local government would be unworkable.
88	State	unknown at this time
89	County	A dispute resolution framework that remains within the government entity so as not to provide confidential records to an unknown third party. A framework that requires some kind of informal appeal to the division director or county manager, with notice to attorneys, would be extremely helpful. Sometimes issues are unknown, and can be resolved if higher-level staff are alerted before resorting to litigation.
90	State	Unknown
91	State	Make it required as a first resort and in good faith as a condition to get to litigation; ability to have staff dedicated to meet timelines; concern with having to release confidential records to a nonjudicial officer who is not subject to confidentiality; concern with having a nonexpert make decisions on agency records that could have considerable impacts on the market being regulated; concern with undermining Commissioner's authority to designate records as confidential
92	State	Requiring requesters to pay a minimal fee to discourage frivolous and automatic appeals on every request. Fast resolution. Judicial review.

Data Collection Capacity

Question 61. What metrics would your Government Entity find useful for its own management purposes, whether or not they are currently tracked?

87 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
1	County	average response time and time spent on requests.

No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
2	State	NDOT has found number of PRRs, document/page count, and processing hours/days useful to attempt to address the rise in PRR requests over the last 3 years. Additional metrics that would be helpful for NDOT would be a mechanism to articulate the complexity of records requests and their impact on time and resources. If NDOT were able to better articulate impact on time and resources, the legislature could act accordingly to ensure government agencies were provided the resources necessary to complete requests in an more efficient and timely manner, better serving the public.
4	State	Date, timeline to respond, request, information responded with, repeat requestor, tracking of data to determine potential public posting for repeated requests, redaction needs, time invested into each request by personnel
6	County	time management, maybe
8	State	Ticketing systems for tracking and follow-up, would be nice to not use email to respond.
9	County	hours spent, and cost based on employee hourly pay to demonstrate the amount of taxpayer funds being utilized on public records requests by non county or non Nevada residents.
10	County	Unsure. A different entity tracks on our behalf
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	Litigation-related metrics (statewide number or quantity of actual NRS Chapter 239 suits filed and statistics by victory, defeat, and whether attorneys' fees were awarded)
13	County	Number of requests, response time, staff hours spent,
14	County	Billing system so that each request received a project code that IT resources and staff time were billed to. But until there is a mechanism to recover those costs from the requestor, implementing the system only increases the already high cost to comply with records requests (at least for the worst abusers of the current system).
15	County	Our platforms allow us to search and pull reports.
16	State	Unknown. Perhaps hours spent by AAIII, hours spent by counsel, hours spent by Purch Off 3
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	Centralized coordination system
19	State	I do not know
20	County	Total number of requests and total time expended in responding to same.
21	State	N/A
22	County	type of request, time spent, cost

No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
23	State	Work hours applied to the each request.
24	County	I really cannot name any
25	State	Increases of requests by type.
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Departments involved with each request; hours expended; how long it took to fill request, redact, etc.
27	District Court	For court record requests, we track the date of request, manner received, requestor's name, case number, document requested, amount paid, date request fulfilled for court records request. We do not uniformly track administrative records requests as they are sent out to the person most knowledgeable for response.
28	County	Requestor - Entity - Type of request - redaction? - time spent - responsible department - time to respond - request date - response date
29	State	The NSCB currently tracks and reports on the number of public records requests and subpoena's duces tecum received.
30	State	Tracking repeat/frequent requesters; more tracking of time; agency time spent training employees on PRRs.
31	County	Quantity of public records fulfilled (plain vs. certified) - by meta data vs. record production - by requestor type - by medium type (FTP, digital, paper) Fees collected Cost to the agency to produce records (by mail via paper, digital, FTP) - Employee hours fulfilling records requests
32	State	It may be helpful to track the number of public records requests received, how long they take to complete, how many are still pending, and the amount of staff time involved. Tracking the types and complexity of requests, common redactions or exemptions, and any appeals or complaints could also help. This would give us a better understanding of workload, staffing needs, and where we may be able to improve the process.
33	County	Currently tracks: Requestor information, correspondence, staff hours tracked, requestor frequency, and request timeline.
34	County	One specific department that handled public records requests. However, requesters send the requests to anyone with a County email address. Trying to streamline the process of receiving the request and completing the request needs to be more uniform for all County departments.
35	State	Unknown
36	Municipal	We could provide the total number of PRR's if requested. However, we are already overburdened and understaffed. We don't need additional unfunded mandates from the state. We need clarity. Please do not add work to our daily

No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
		workload. Sending reports to the state is burdensome because we don't have time to track the data they want. We need the statutes cleaned up so we have clear guidance. NRS 239 was better before the changes in 2019. We need clear and complete rules surrounding public records. Fees used to be very clear and now every agency is doing something different. Require the requester to be clear and work with the agency. The agency is required to work with the requester, but they can be vague and we just have to roll with it. The AG used to provide a Public Records Act Manual and it was super helpful. That stopped in 2019. Please bring that back too.
37	County	Unknown
38	State	Staff hours spent, specifically on searching systems or reviewing records. It might be helpful to measure which formats and systems have been researched as well.
39	Board	Total requests received and closed; Average time to final completion; Staff Hours Spent; Number of Appeals; Outcome of Appeals; Number of requests from the same group
40	State	Number of request, time, pages, staff hours.
41	County	Total number of hours spent fulfilling requests. Average time to fulfillment. Utilization of self-service resources available with identical information requested.
42	State	Number of requests, employee hours per request, information requested.
43	State	Hours spent on PRRs
45	State	Staff hours utilized.
46	County	total page volume and redaction time statewide
47	County	volume of requests, time spent by staff per request, types of records requested, number of staff assigned to research, review, redact, and respond to public records requests, requester affiliation (general public, community member, media, commercial requester, litigator, etc.)
48	County	Unk
49	State	Number of requests where the records were provided within five days of receiving the request. Number of requests where an estimated response time beyond five days was provided. Average and median number of days from receipt of request to the date the request is closed. Total number of requests, by type of requester.
50	State	Individual requestor frequency and volume of documents supplied.
51	State	number of staff hours spent on PRRs broken down by task type
52	County	not known

No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
53	State	Unsure
54	State	Number of requests, time to respond, source of requests, outcome
55	State	number of inquiries to all boards and commissions and time spent on each reply.
56	County	The mechanism would need to be speedy because the current system is not as onerous as some have portrayed. Litigation is not difficult to initiate & the court must make a decision quickly. It would be unworkable if the government was responsible for all the cost.
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Staff time spent that does not count to fees (tracking, inputting requests submitted outside of the requested portal, filling out templates, telling requesters what the rules are)
58	State	Number of requests, number of hours spent on requests
59	State	# of requests, page volume of requests, types of requests, time and costs asserted by personnel diverting their attention form serving the public in their regular duties to protect the public health and safety.
60	State	Number of yearly requests, number of requests filed per requester, breakdown of the type of entity filing the request, and number of requests that required an extension
61	State	Records Request management system
62	State	Number of requests received, number of hours spent on request
63	County	Number of Requests, time per request and time for initial review, gathering of records, review, and redaction. Type of records requested. Department where requested records are held. Purpose of the request.
64	State	Metrics for commonly requested documents to consider the creation of public accessible documents. Metrics that would assist in tracking workload for the creation of new positions.
65	State	Staff time spent on responding, reviewing, redacting, etc.
66	State	Unknown at this time, potentially an additional position dedicated to fulfilling Public Record requests.
67	County	Type of record requested and by whom.
68	Municipal	Time to complete requests by type of record requested
69	Local agency	If request is for commercial purpose.
70	Municipal	Number of requests divided by type of request (commercial, litigation, etc.), total number of staff hours, total number of staff hours expended per request.
71	Municipal	The impact of public records requests upon City resources.
72	County	Our court only does record search requests. Public records are designated to Washoe County.

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No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
73	County	Unknown
74	State	number and type of requests, identity of requesters, clarification sought, disposition, work hours and days until closure
75	State	Tracking staff hours spent on records requests
76	State	Number of commercial inquiries .
77	State	The DMV would benefit from structured metrics that improve visibility into workload, statutory compliance, and resource planning. Useful metrics include: 1. Staff-hour tracking by request stage Time spent searching Time spent reviewing Time spent redacting Time spent preparing releases This supports compliance documentation and resourcing needs, as current staff capacity is already strained. 2. Redaction workload metrics Number of records requiring redaction Volume of pages redacted Average redaction time per request Redaction is a major labor driver for DMV PRRs, but metrics are not automatically captured today. 3. Multi-system search metrics Number of systems searched per request Frequency of cross-system retrieval This reflects DMV's fragmented system landscape and could justify modernization or automation efforts. 4. Request complexity and clarification metrics % of requests requiring clarification % of requests that are overbroad or unclear % of requests seeking non-records These align with the high rate of scope issues DMV encounters. 5. Confidentiality-triggered denial/redaction metrics Number of denials under DPPA / NRS 481.063

No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
		Number of partial releases requiring statutory exemptions These are core compliance obligations reflected in denial notices. 6. External-entity referral or multi-agency routing metrics Number of requests requiring routing to or coordination with other State agencies Helpful for executive reporting and identifying systemic inefficiencies. 7. Litigation-related metrics Number of disputes escalating beyond standard correspondence Number of NPRA petitions filed These support risk and resource planning. 8. Customer-experience-oriented metrics (aligned with DTE governance improvements) Average response time Backlog size and age % of electronic vs. manual fulfillment These were highlighted as key improvement drivers in DMV transformation planning.
78	County	Number of requests, number of potentially responsive documents, time spent per request
79	State	Unknown at this time.
80	State	Some of the most important metrics we currently track are whether the requestor is a member of the media, the number of requests assigned to specific staff, and the date at which records requests are due.
81	State	Staff hours spent on each request & record categories.
82	State	Number of hours expended on requests.
83	County	Volume of requests, hours to fulfill requests
84	County	Elko County would find the following public records request metrics useful for management purposes: *Number of requests received, by department and general subject. *Time to acknowledge requests and provide records or otherwise close the request. *Number of pending requests and how long they have been open.

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No.	Entity type	Question 61– Answer as submitted
		*Frequency of requests requiring extensive searches, review, redaction, or coordination across departments. *Commonly requested records that could be made readily available online. These measures would help us understand workload, identify delays, allocate staff resources, and improve public access. Given limited data collection capacity, we would prioritize information captured through a simple request log or existing system. Detailed tracking of staff hours and costs for each request would be useful but more difficult to maintain.
86	County	unknown
87	Municipal	Many metrics would be helpful if tracked in a consistent manner across agencies.
88	State	Number of PRR Staff hour spent for PRR Time to respond to PRR
89	County	Request totals per year.
90	State	Staff time logs for the purposes of public records.
91	State	State statistics for public records;
92	State	Number of: (1) requests received and processed, (2) requests referred to other government entities, (3) petitions for judicial review or mandamus relief, (4) staff and attorney hours required to fulfill individual requests, (5) staff and attorney hours required to redact records, (6) fee waiver requests granted and denied and the grounds therefore, and (7) number of requests for which the government entity sought clarification. (8) The average and median number of days to fulfill a request. (9) The total amount of fees collected for processing requests. (10) The number of full time and part-time staff devoted to processing requests. (11) The total government entity staff and attorney cost for fulfilling public records requests.

Statutory Issues and Other Comments

Question 75. What are the three most significant operational challenges your Government Entity faces in complying with the Nevada Public Records Act?

83 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
1	County	1. Online media outlets demanding records for ongoing investigations and threatening legal action when our district attorney denies the request due to our limited jury pool.

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No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
		2. Staffing limitations when a burdensome request is made. Due to us not having an actual records department, redactions are separated between the admin. assistant and a dispatcher. If call volume increases, redactions get put on the back burner and it is difficult for us to comply with some response time requirements. We are nearing the point of needing to hire a full-time employee to receive requests then redact and respond to requests. 3. Outdated and non- user-friendly records management system. 4. Volume of requests - The number of social media channel companies that request videos to repost and profit.
2	State	Quantity of requests received without additional resources being approved or provided to address the increase. The complexity of requests received requiring more time to research, requiring clarity from the requester, and collect the responsive records. Requesters being unwilling to participate in the PRR process in a constructive manner. The public doesn't trust the government, and government staff are learning not to trust the public.
4	State	Confidentiality of Data Volume of Request Lack of Personnel
5	State	Not enough employee time--everyone is already overworked Turn-around time is too quick for a short-staffed agency
6	County	information is available online. Customers could use the online portal on their own, but it is easier to just put in a request.
8	State	Public misunderstanding of what can be provided. AI/Data scraping requests Demands for things confidential by statute (investigation)
9	County	No set fees across the state Ability for requesters to ask for any records in certain circumstances dating back 150+ years Harassment by records requesters and their lawsuits
10	County	Time consuming requests Spam/sale requests for repeat requestors Rude and abusive language used in requests where nothing is requested, but used to complain.
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	1. Data scrapers. 2. Pro se litigants. 3. Good-faith but confused citizen records requests which result in mere generalized requests for information, but require research and drafting to respond due to the obtuse and tangential verbiage of the request.

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No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
14	County	1. No consequences for abusive behavior. I have personally worked on multiple requests that required multiple staff resources and hours of work and the requestor failed to pick up the requested records. 2. The County must maintain and search records on obsolete records systems that are no longer used and are no longer functioning. Records searches often involve multiple software products that have been discontinued and, in some case, the vendor is out-of-business. 3. Coordinating requests across multiple departments and various elected officials who do not answer to the County Manager's Office.
15	County	No challenges.
16	State	1. Not all of our records are housed in the same system. 2. Procurement will be moving from the EPro system to CoreNV in 2027 - this will create challenges, as we will eventually lose access to EPro - workarounds are in process, but will add additional time, and we aren't sure what it will look like yet. 3. We are considering a software solution, but the price is unknown, and it will have to be budgeted.
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	1. Staff time, 2. system management of production of records, 3. legal review and challenges
19	State	1. Public Records near a clear and concise description
20	County	Time spent searching emails, compiling documents, redacting documents.
21	State	Responding in a timely manner Producing the full extent of documents in a timely manner Filter through the volume of non-record requests
22	County	having to do it all manually
23	State	The whole system for E-mail searches, turning them into PDFs is ridiculous. Would love to speak to someone about how awful it is to do, especially if responding to a large request/date range. We definitely need a better system (especially with AI being available) so we can gather these e-mails, put them into PDFs and get them out the door. The process is so ancient and takes so much time and effort and Im not even sure if I am able to get all the right things.
24	County	1-Staffing Restrictions 2-Budgetary Restrictions 3-Unclear Requests
25	State	1. Staff time 2. Difficulties with software systems 3. No specific account or system for public record requests
26	Higher Education	1. Unduly burdensome requests;

No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
	Institution under NSHE	2. Requests that seek records from multiple data sources or are not clear regarding what specific record is sought; 3. Budget challenges with getting and retaining enough staff to handle requests.
27	District Court	We do not believe the Nevada judiciary falls under the Nevada Public Records Act. However, we provide both the court record and administrative records. Our current challenges include requests for metadata or other technological data, AI generated requests where the requestor escalates quickly, and repeated requests where they continue to request the same or similar data.
28	County	It would be nice to have a single individual to be in charge of this, however in a small, efficient county government, that is impossible, so requests get bounced from department to department for information. The amount of these requests is getting very tedious, granted many only take a matter of minutes to gather, but when you get several a day, it really impedes actual work. Follow up requests have gotten cumbersome, wherein requestors receive the information they gathered, then inquire about some more information and this process goes on. The amount of AI generated or assisted requests is increasing and those can be quite cumbersome as AI knows what to ask for, which is usually way more than the requestor actually needs. IMO.
29	State	1. Requests created using AI creates unnecessarily large documents and uses valuable space on the NSCB's servers to received, store and respond to said requests. This statement is not specific to the NSCB, but it would be helpful if email systems could filter out and/or reject requests made using AI 2. Currently, the way the NSCB's system is set up creates an operational challenge but I'm hopeful that will be resolved within a year.
30	State	Staff availability, training, and lack of ability to control timing/volume of requests.
31	County	1. Appropriate fee collection based on type of records delivery method and quantity of records. (NRS 239 and NRS 247 conflict). 2. There is not a uniform contract for sale or MOU in place for Recorders conducting business with commercial requestors. Land records are made available for public inspection in the recorder's office or over the internet. To protect the privacy of the consumer, some recorders have asked about the buyer's intended use of bulk records. The national Property Records Industry Association (PRIA) encourages Recorders to create a contract with each buyer to spell out the specifics of the agreement for access or purchasing data in bulk. State law should be reviewed as it relates to accessing government data, and agreements should be reviewed by legal counsel. Some state laws set limits on the purchaser's ability to resell or redistribute purchased information; however, limitations should be based on the intent of use. These restrictions are be designed to prevent fraud and protect individuals' personally identifiable information (PII) in accordance with state or local law.
32	State	1. Managing the complexity of some public records requests

No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
		2. Locating and reviewing records and meeting statutory response timelines while balancing competing priorities. 3. Time and resources needed to properly review and redact responsive records.
33	County	1. Staff member assigned to Public Records being inundated with requests during critical operational periods. 2. Requestors asking for repeatedly asking for records that do not exist. 3. Limited staff resources.
34	County	1. There is not one central department who handles all public records requests. 2. Not all County departments understand the NPRA. 3. Records are all over the place in the County.
35	State	Staffing resources is the biggest challenge for large requests.
36	Municipal	Clarity. We need the statute cleaned up so it's clear and complete. The changes made in 2019 made it more difficult, especially when it came to fees. Bring back the NPRA manual. Finish the Retention schedule updates the State started a couple of years ago. They worked on it and then right before the release it was scrapped. Having the ability to purge unnecessary records will be extremely helpful and cut down on expenses. We do not need a state ombudsman. We need clear statute, good resources, training, and no unfunded mandates.
37	County	Unknown
38	State	1) Staffing - we do not have staff solely dedicated to working on public records requests so we must compete with deadline for other records management tasks. 2) Large requests - overly labor some requests that take days to months to review records and to ensure our search is thorough, we are searching across several systems/formats. eDiscovery is also complex in that one search can result in hundreds of thousands of responsive documents. 3) Complex requests that require assistance from the OAG to review records and responses to ensure we are providing access to records that are public and responsive while protecting the records that are considered confidential by statute.
40	State	1. Staff time to compile information. Requests often disrupt normal scheduling of daily duties.
43	State	Time. No dedicated team to fulfill requests.
44	State	Size and amount of data, not knowing the reason behind the request to be able to answer the request most efficiently, time it takes to find, compile, and redact the data.
45	State	Staff time. Staff time. Facilitation Resources.
46	County	Finding the proper entity, finding where the documents are that fit the request, and redaction

No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
47	County	The law is broad, and a record is broadly defined. The volume and complexity of requests have increased, but staffing has not. Requests are often lengthy and worded in a way that can be duplicative or confusing. Being able to specify which types of records can be requested would be helpful. Records requests can currently be submitted to anyone by any means, including verbally; the government entity should be able to designate how these requests can be received and by whom, as long as a variety of means are provided for the requester, including in person, online, and by mail. Determining whether information is exempt or confidential often requires detailed legal analysis, which is inherently subjective and can lead to government entities being seen as inconsistent in their responses.
48	County	staffing; technology to redact records when student names and other information is not known without first reading the record; software for efficient and effective pdf conversion of emails
50	State	Volume of staff/attorney hours to review and respond to requests.
51	State	1. Number of staff assigned to work on records management/public records requests 2. Burdensome requesters 3. Clear agency definition of "record"
53	State	We do not get many requests so unsure of this.
54	State	Staff capacity, technology to find relevant documents, technology to sort through communication records
55	State	Staff time. staff training, board supervisor training by DA's or DAG to handle requests.
56	County	Overburdensome AI requests, staffing, and volume and complexity of requests.
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Personnel, complexity of requests, folks not understanding or following the procedures
58	State	1. No staff dedicated to answering public records requests 2. Manual processes for search and redaction 3. Time spent on burdensome requests
59	State	1) number of requests 2) time to produce with limited staff 3) staff time
60	State	Noncompliance with records retention requirements; systems infrastructure; and staffing/capacity.
61	State	1. Media outlets use this agency to attempt to obtain information refused by employing agency. 2. Overly broad requests 3. Staff to assist with large requests 4. Gray area we fall in because the records we maintain are not employees of our agency

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No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
62	State	Determining disclosure requirements and exemptions, Processing large and complex requests within statutory timeframes, and Managing electronic records across multiple systems and formats.
63	County	Labor/manpower/staffing. Too short of a response time. Requests being too broad/not specific enough. Lack of centralized data. Locating records and reviewing and redacting records for requests seeking a large volume of records. Some records request can also lead to data and operational security concerns. Requesters should not be permitted to seek data concerning government buildings or systems.
64	State	Staffing, time spent on task, and unclear expectations and consistency of what should and should not be released.
65	State	Having to respond and emailing back and forth with AI agents. Staff time spent. Challenges with requestors requesting vague records, or records that aren't actually records (i.e., fishing expeditions).
66	State	Quantity of request, Mail services, and Time constraints.
67	County	Overburdensome volume of requests for records
68	Municipal	Clarity in definitions for what is subject to public record, internal statutory and Constitutional conflicts with NPRA (for example, NPRA and case law potentially allow public access to records in a criminal proceeding which not even the defendant is entitled to under Nevada criminal procedure statutes); persistent NPRA litigation due to differing interpretation of NPRA; budgetary constraints on dedicated staffing; burdensome requests
69	Local agency	Large volumes of requests from commercial businesses for inspection records, "any and all documents related to x" requests that require searches of large amounts of data and subsequent content review without a clear line of compliance, redaction of images of members of the public in electronic media. It's hard to quantify staff's time on public records request, but the volume on requests for commercial purposes are for one program (approximately 60% annually), year over year, and the individual responsible spends approximately 50% of her time processing those requests.
70	Municipal	1) Insufficient staff resources to keep up with the number of requests and the timing requirements in light of staff's other duties and responsibilities. 2) Broad and burdensome requests for commercial purposes, such as to identify customers, create content on personal media platforms, or add to commercial databases, which often require searching numerous City databases and extensive review for potential redactions. 3) The lack of clear guidance on common requests such as requests for law enforcement records for open investigations/pending prosecutions, which forces the City to use its best efforts to balance the competing interests, all while facing the risk of a significant attorneys' fee penalty should a requester file a lawsuit and "prevail" by obtaining even one page of records.
71	Municipal	1. Locating records across decentralized systems is a challenge.

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No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
		2. Although the City fulfills the vast majority of requests at no cost to the requester, certain high volume, and privacy sensitive record types, particularly correspondence and video footage, require substantial staff time for review and redaction. These requests frequently exceed the ten hours of labor CLV provides at no charge. Clarifying in NRS that agencies may recover staff time for these categories would help ensure consistent statewide practices and reduce disputes. 3. Overbroad and voluminous requests divert City staff from their primary duties. Moreso with requesters that are unwilling to narrow the scope of their requests. The City often spends the 10 hours of free labor it affords requesters under R-48-2019 just researching and compiling records to provide an estimate.
73	County	Unclear requests
74	State	staffing, resources, software
75	State	Because NVHA deals with high volume and protected health information, it requires extremely in-depth analysis and creates challenges related to competing interests of transparency and upholding significant privacy laws that apply to our agency. Additionally, time and significant staff burden is a huge challenge for our agency.
76	State	Lack of dedicated staff to respond to public records requests. Lack of a centralized statewide system for responding to requests. Time committed to responding to requests takes away from fulfilling the Department's mission.
77	State	1. High-volume, labor-intensive redaction and confidentiality review DMV must redact or deny large categories of records due to DPPA and NRS 481.063, which prohibit releasing personal information without a permissible use or authorization. This results in substantial staff hours reviewing and redacting records and producing denial notices. 2. Fragmented systems requiring multi-system searches PRR fulfillment requires searching email, GovQA, CARRS, file shares, Jira, Service Desk systems, and other operational platforms. This fragmentation dramatically increases search time and creates risk of incomplete retrieval. 3. Complex, vague, or multi-agency requests that require clarification Requests routinely include broad, multi-topic, or multi-agency components requiring significant clarification before a lawful and accurate search can begin. Some requests include legal arguments or requests for non-records, delaying fulfillment.
78	County	Limited staff, time to review and disclose
79	State	1. Overly broad requests that don't identify a record but appear to be a fishing expedition (i.e. "any and all records"). 2. We have an intake form, but requesters refuse to use it. Therefore, we must enter the request based on the limited information in their email, pause the request to seek further information, and await their response.

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		3. Requesters expect records to be released within 5 business days. With the increased number of requests, it's very hard to accomplish this unrealistic expectation.
80	State	- Educating a large number of staff regarding the requirements of Nevada's Public Records law - Appropriately maintaining a large volume of records across multiple different file storage systems and retention systems - The number of staff hours required for burdensome requests
81	State	Staffing, training & interpretation of NRS.
82	State	Volume of records requested and frequency of requests could quickly overwhelm our small staff and its manual processing of requests.
83	County	Volume, identifying what is a public record and redactions
84	County	Staff capacity and technology
85	State	Staff time required. Broad expansive requests. Records management systems costs.
86	County	the security of our data as well as data scraping concerns
87	Municipal	Staff time Lack of centralized training materials for compliance Ambiguities in the law
88	State	Time and staff resources.
89	County	(1) Staff time limitations/capacity, (2) abusive requests from disgruntled individuals using the NPRA as a weapon to monopolize staff time or harass a specific staff person, (3) lack of enumerated exceptions to the NPRA to facilitate quicker processing.
90	State	Lack of staff for public records requests. Additionally lack of automated data collection and response systems.
91	State	Overbroad requests with no duty to narrow The most significant challenge is requests that do not identify an existing record with reasonable specificity. Typical examples ask for "all communications," "all records relating to," or every document in a subject area over a multi-year period; sometimes not including a date range. Nevada law does not require the requester to describe records so they can be located with a reasonable effort, and a requester can refuse to narrow. Staff must then search email, shared drives, case files, and "legacy systems"; export large data sets; and review each item page by page for responsiveness and exemption. A small number of unbounded requests can consume thousands of staff hours and delay not only other requests, but important agency functions. The five-business-day clock does not scale to volume or legal review NRS 239.01017 requires a written response by the end of the fifth business day: production, a dated estimate of when the record will be available, or a denial citing the specific authority. That deadline is barely workable for a readily available record. It is unworkable when a request requires multiple

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No.	Entity type	Question 75 – Answer as submitted
		custodians, compiling records for export from outdated systems, and applying layered confidentiality statutes before releasing the documents. It is generally heads of division sections that must compile records (as they're usually implicated in the request) and then legal (only two attorneys at the DOI) must then also provide responsive records and then review all of the documents for identifying information, trade-secrets, proprietary rate and form filings, and/or attorney work product. This requires the core agency workforce to drop what they are doing and make herculean efforts to comply with the law. Simply put, complex requests displace ordinary regulatory work and push other requesters out further. The Nevada Revised Statutes are not well written, making it very difficult to navigate complex records issues, and the Legislature and courts continue to impose more responsibility on the agencies without the means to accomplish these responsibilities, which is causing considerable stress and anxiety for state employees and affecting morale.
92	State	(1) insufficient staffing, (2) lack of software or systems to improve workflows, and (3) overbroad and unduly burdensome requests (exacerbated by requester use of AI)

Question 76. What statutory ambiguities most often produce disputes, or a danger of inconsistent handling within your Government Entity?

70 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Chapter 239 does not have a section specifically for police records, and therefore it causes issues when we deny requests based on ongoing investigations or litigation.
2	State	The ambiguity related to more complex confidentially. For example, NRS 239C outlines the confidentiality of critical infrastructure, but NDOT has not been able to determine what is critical infrastructure as it relates to our roadways and those other agencies that would be able to guide us on that have not provided that guidance. In addition, NRS does not generally identify technology information that should be confidential to protect the technology infrastructure of the State.
5	State	Not enough specific statutory confidentiality provisions How much to charge for employee time for lengthy and large requests--too vague now and not mandatory
6	County	unknown
8	State	Lack of clarity about who holds which records
9	County	Ability for requesters to ask for any records in certain circumstances dating back 150+ years
10	County	Extremely cumbersome requests involving multiple and very old tax years.
11	County	VARIES

No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	The voluminous list of statutory exceptions to public records under NRS 239.010(1) often confuses pro litigants, leading them to erroneously believe that an actual bona fide statutory confidentiality provision or privilege isn't real. It's usually more helpful just to cite directly to the agency's own (separate NRS chapter) confidentiality provisions.
14	County	NRS 239.010(4) and (5). Can the requestor demand how the information is going to be produced? Why can't we provide a copier and make the requestor search for the records and copy them?
16	State	Requestors often ask for information rather than records. We have standard responses, but sometimes get pushback.
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	Fees for costs incurred by government entity
19	State	A public record is not clearly and concisely described in Statute! Anyone can ask for any document they think the Department has or has created including working documents that may not be finalized or change prior to publication. All public records should be described as any record produced and published by a government agency, no working documents and no communications.
20	County	"legal custody or control" NRS 239.010 should be re-written to better outline to applicable exceptions for the general public.
21	State	Response times.
22	County	inability to charge for cumbersome or burdensome requests
23	State	Lack of clear guidance around what constitutes as reasonable search and the appropriate scope of a request, particularly for large or broad requests. It can also be difficult to determine how much searching, review, redaction and production is expected when a request is expansive or uses broad terms. A centralized place to go to for records request would improve efficiency in my opinion. State IT is very hands off and I often find myself alone.
24	County	I do not believe its the statutory ambiguity that produces disputes, it's the interpretation by all the various individuals
25	State	How far back record request span.
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Whether or not we can charge for staff time for unduly burdensome requests; whether or not we can flat out deny unduly burdensome requests; what is an unduly burdensome request, or what factors should be considered in declaring a request unduly burdensome.
27	District Court	Definition of confidential records.
28	County	Unknown
29	State	NRS 624.327 is the most often misunderstood statute regarding confidentiality for the NSCB. Staff is aware of how it is handled but external

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No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
		individuals do not immediately understand and often email several times after clarification has been provided.
30	State	Applicability of exemptions
31	County	1. NRS lacks information as it relates to fee collection for producing large-scale data and image requests often made by commercial requestors who later resell our data. 2. NRS 239.070 is irrelevant as our office no longer uses microfilm. The cost of producing copies is no longer connected to physical media or computer media. Recommend removing NRS 239.070 and replacing with a digital bulk records fee defined in NRS 247. 3. NRS 247.560(f) states a county recorder may provide confidential information for use: ... "In the bulk distribution of surveys, marketing material or solicitations, if the county recorder has adopted policies and procedures to ensure that the information will be used or sold only for use in the bulk distribution of surveys, marketing material or solicitations." County Recorder's are only redacting certain fields for the purposes of confidentiality if a person or entity listed in NRS 247.540 obtains a court order. I disagree that County Recorder's should provide marketers and solicitors with confidential information of our citizens, as supported by the Court. Lifting confidentiality has not been a practice and this statute needs to be addressed. 4. NRS 247.520 the "Personal information" definition should consider including an Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) for property related records to ensure that the Court Order requiring confidentiality sufficiently conceals the confidential persons residential address. 5. Some recorders believe that they do not need to also provide documents or indexes for sale in bulk since they provide internet access. Typically, internet access is used to research and view records for individual properties, but not for bulk purchases. With the evolution of technology and the availability of the internet, more data has become readily available to the public. The ease with which personal information can be accessed on-line is now being weighed against individual concerns related to privacy and safety. 6. There are significant costs associated with creating and maintaining land records. These include operating costs, salaries, and supplies as well as capital investments for modernizing technical infrastructure. Many people assume that these costs are covered by fees collected when documents are recorded, and that these recording fees are set at a rate sufficient to fund these costs, however that is not the case. One way to cover increasing costs is to charge for the purchase of bulk records by those private entities who benefit most from technology investments, and for whom access to public records generates business revenue. NRS sets fees for individual document copy requests; however, fees for bulk record requests are not addressed in the law. The consumers of bulk records are generally businesses, e.g., title insurers,

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No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
		mortgage lenders, industry service providers, and data aggregators, therefore, many business partners conclude that it is fair and reasonable for them to help cover any expense gaps. Revenue collected by the recorder's office is historically intended to cover operating expenses to create and maintain the land records. The cost of upgrading and maintaining its processes and systems is generally covered by recording office revenue. If the recording fee is sufficient to cover its operating expenses, the recorder can fulfill bulk record requests at near actual cost. 7. NRS doesn't define the Sale in Bulk and Data Sets. The national Property Records Industry Association defines it as " the transfer to buyers of either historical or ongoing recorded indexed data, images or both. The transfer not only includes a copy of the existing data requested by the buyer but may also provide regularly scheduled updates of information, so the buyer can continually update records with modified and new information. The transfer of data from the recorder to the buyer may involve paper-based data, microfilm-based data, electronic data, or any combination of these."
32	State	Determining what constitutes a reasonable search, interpreting exemptions and redaction requirements, and determining the appropriate scope of a request. There can also be questions about response timelines, particularly when a request is broad.
33	County	Ambiguity around election records being public and confidentiality of voter's publicly identifiable information.
34	County	Fees and when they can be demanded. Define overly broad and burdensome.
36	Municipal	• Identity of reporting parties in Code Enforcement cases. • Custody and control. Each entity should be responsible for redacting its own records, and SPD should not be redacted WCSO's records that happen to be in our file. • Open and active criminal case files—the balancing test of Donrey and NRS 179A.070, NRS 239.010. • The proper procedure of the Writ proceeding when it is filed. Timelines, etc. • Overall, statutory exemptions are not the topics that usually produce disputes, but rather it is the common law balancing tests like Donrey and Cameronesi. * The allowable fees need to be clear in the statute
37	County	Redaction
38	State	I think lack of clarity as to which specific records are public and which are not. Also, without the requirement to make requestors narrow overly broad requests, or limit the amount of production, it creates a larger margin of error during our internal review process. Additionally, without a statute that outlines how and when an agency can charge and what they can charge for

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No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
		when it comes to resources and time spent on public records requests, it creates confusion and inconsistencies across agencies.
40	State	None that we are aware of.
43	State	Unknown
46	County	Who is the proper authority
47	County	The interpretation of the law and case law applicable to afford confidentiality to a case that is pending adjudication. The definition of what a public record is not clearly defined, and by default, it is often interpreted as anything that could possibly exist is public. These issues lead to a case-by-case basis for public records and require extensive review and legal analysis on how to respond to each request
48	County	charging fees for staff time and confidentiality of personnel records for local entities
50	State	As the statutory language has not been modernized, ambiguities arise around large data sets and interpreting e-data.
51	State	1. Agency obligations (although this is often a result of requester misunderstanding of the law rather than ambiguity) 2. Ability of an agency to charge fees for requests
53	State	Unsure
54	State	Inadequate definitions of what a public record is
55	State	lack of understanding and training in OML and public records by board supervisors.
56	County	Open investigation exemption and charging for records
57	Bistate Compact Agency	We're not a NV agency so folks get confused about which law governs
58	State	Whether or not to charge fees.
59	State	confidential investigations by law made confidential and the requestor does not like it or disagrees.
61	State	What is confidential information and how does that pertain to my agency and the release of information? Our records are maintained for certification purposes only, we are not the employer of these peace officers and therefore should not be releasing any employment or personal information on these individuals.
62	State	what constitutes a reasonable search and response when requests are broad, complex, or involve multiple systems and custodians
63	County	How requests are submitted. What constitutes a records request versus a request for information or other communication with the City. What records are available pursuant to a records request. Redactions for personal

No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
		information, juvenile records, and open investigations. Statutory ambiguities RE: fess (what can be charged, what materials are eligible).
64	State	NRS176.156, NRS213.1075, 179A.100 compared to NRS239 - What has to be released and what is considered confidential and protected.
65	State	Personnel files and what information about a staff member is required to be produced. Likewise, information regarding financial information comes up less often but is likewise vague in what is and isn't publishable.
66	State	Mail service delays and delivery delays to Inmates.
67	County	Specific records are not well defined as being public or non-public; differing legal opinions and judicial decisions.
68	Municipal	Open cases/investigation (and internal investigation) and implications on constitutional due process and criminal procedure; employee and personnel information (e.g., state employees have express statutory protections that local government employees do not), victim/witness information
69	Local agency	What constitutes a valid request, i.e., when a request asks for records containing information related to a particular subject matter versus an identifiable document or category of document.
70	Municipal	The lack of clear statutory guidance regarding several common types of requests, such as requests for records in open criminal investigations and records containing the personal contact information of citizens such as witnesses in criminal matters and complainants in code enforcement matters. The ambiguities regarding when fees can be charged. Due to these ambiguities, the City has generally taken the approach to not charge for requests over the last several years. However, in light of the recent significant increase in requests that are clearly solely for commercial purposes to benefit the requester, the City would appreciate additional guidance to allow the City to fulfill requests without overly burdening its limited staff resources, especially on commercial requests that do not fall within the stated purpose of the NPRA.
71	Municipal	The lack of a defined fee structure under NRS. Requesters frequently dispute the City's ability to charge for requests that will take more than ten hours under the City's R-48-2019. A clearer, more concise list of exemptions to NRS 239 would be beneficial. The current structure of hundreds of separate exemptions is unworkable.
73	County	Unknown
75	State	ambiguity related to whether a record is confidential or should be redacted, and ambiguity over whether records being requested should be considered data/ information.
76	State	Questions on what can/can't be redacted and/or not provided.
77	State	1. Boundaries of DPPA and NRS 481.063 vs. NRS 239 disclosure requirements

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No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
		DMV must reconcile mandatory confidentiality obligations for motor-vehicle and driver PII with the general presumption of openness in NRS 239. Ambiguity around what is considered "personal information," what constitutes a permissible use, and when authorization is required often triggers disputes. 2. Handling of overbroad or multi-agency requests Statutes do not clearly define agencies' obligations when PRRs span multiple agencies or include information outside the agency's custody. DMV frequently needs to clarify scope before proceeding, creating risk of inconsistent handling and requester misunderstandings. 3. Requests that seek explanations, analysis, or creation of new records NAC 239.867 specifies that agencies are not required to create records to satisfy a PRR, but NRS 239 does not always prevent requesters from demanding interpretations, data analyses, or system explanations. Ambiguity in distinguishing "records" from "information" creates disputes and inconsistent outcomes.
79	State	1. What is a 'record'? NAC 239.863 (C) the description must clearly point to a specific document. 2. What we can and cannot charge a fee for. The current law is based on an old system of gathering records and having a clearly outlined fee schedule would be helpful.
80	State	The Division of Public and Behavioral Health is filing a bill draft request to clean up the language in NRS 439.5108 for the Committee to Review Suicide Fatalities and formally label it as an exemption to Pubic Records requests under NRS 239.010. While the statute explicitly prevents information from being disclosed under any circumstances except a subpoena after 30 years, it is difficult to cite the NRS for the Committee to Review Suicide Fatalities when receiving records requests related to an individual has died of suicide and the Committee. While the NRS is perfectly clear that it still an exemption, DPBH does not want to utilize the statute in response to a public records request and inadvertently reveal PHI and an individual's cause of death.
81	State	Confidentiality & detailed definition of a record
82	State	Few to no disputes for our Division.
83	County	what is the public record, personnel records, investigations and general privacy rights
89	County	There is a lack of enumerated exceptions to clearly guide staff as to what is/is not confidential. As a result, attorney involvement and review is often required to advise staff.

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No.	Entity type	Question 76 – Answer as submitted
90	State	The purpose of public records requests is for transparency, not to fish for litigation.
91	State	No clear specificity standard for a valid request NRS 239.0107 requires a governmental entity to respond to a request to inspect or copy a "public book or record," but the statute does not define how specifically the records must be described, nor does it expressly authorize the agency to the treat an overly broad request as incomplete. Crucially, the statute itself does not stop the five-business-day clock or create a clear duty on the requestor to cooperate when an agency attempts to narrow the scope. The result is inconsistent handling across agencies and no toolbox to lean on to make a request more reasonable. Further, requesters exploit this gap by refusing to narrow, then alleging noncompliance when the agency cannot produce everything within a short period. A statutory "reasonably described" or "identifiable record" requirement, coupled with an express right to require clarification before the response clock runs out would reduce disputes and agency variation. Undefined "reasonable" timeline when records are not readily available. NRS 239.0107(1)(c) permits an agency that cannot produce records by the end of the fifth business day to give written notice and state the earliest date and time after which the records will be available. The statute fails, however, to supply a standard for what constitutes a reasonable future date. Many of the statutes identifying things as confidential or privileged are not clear or contain ambiguities that increase frustrations for both state employees and requesters. Sometimes there are no laws for specific situations but common sense is not a justification for protecting information. Sometimes there are laws that specifically make things public, and maybe that was fine at the time the law was created, but as things have evolved, releasing certain information would be embarrassing to the person or irresponsible or would disrupt the market.
92	State	No clear statutory exemptions for records of pending investigations (civil, personnel, and criminal) and criminal prosecutions, victim and witness information (PII), and personnel records, forcing a balancing of interests. No definition of "record," "legal custodian," or "legal custody and control." Statutory five-day deadline to respond is viewed by the public as a hard response deadline, rather than a deadline to provide records OR acknowledge the request and provide an estimated response date.

Question 77. What changes to NRS Chapter 239 would most improve your Government Entity's ability to respond promptly and completely to public records requests?

69 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
1	County	A specific section for police and public safety related files. Add a section that body cameras and dash camera video of military bases are confidential Add a section that requests from foreign countries do not need to be filled.

No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
2	State	Require requesters to narrow the scope of their requests especially when requesting correspondence or large quantity records sets. Possibly setting quantity thresholds if not in NRS, in NAC.
4	State	Unknown
6	County	unknown
8	State	Safe harbor language when the agency is waiting on a response from another agency (such as GTO).
9	County	Fees and a limit on the number of years of documents they are able to request
10	County	Unsure
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	1. A commercial purpose exception to public records should be codified to bar data scrapers and lead generators at the threshold. This is absolutely critical and a recognized reason for denial of a public records request in many states. Under existing law, it's frustrating to expend the staff time and labor to provide good-faith public records responses, especially when providing investment and purchasing data, to vendors who immediately use that responsive information to spam our employees with product and service solicitations or sell the data to other vendors for more or less the same purposes. 2. There should be a "statute of limitation" or time-bar for ancient public records which seek stale data (such as investment performance and past portfolio composition) from a decade or more ago and which is usually available in a variety of redundant formats from multiple sources, such as annual ACFRs and discussed openly at public body meetings. Public records requests for old investment performance and portfolio composition information is laborious and time-consuming, especially because much of it is summarized elsewhere in readily-available formats.
14	County	Explicitly state that a governmental entity may charge any fee attributable to the cost to research, locate, and provide a public record. NRS 239.011 should either remove the attorney's fee provision or, at a minimum, allow the prevailing party to obtain attorney's fees so the government can be awarded attorney's fees if it prevails against an burdensome records request.
16	State	Unknown.
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	More limits on the definition of public records and the qualifications of requesters.
19	State	A public record is not clearly and concisely described in Statute! Anyone can ask for any document they think the Department has or has created including working documents that may not be finalized or change prior to publication.

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No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
		All public records should be described as any record produced and published by a government agency, no working documents and no communications.
20	County	5 days to respond is far too short in almost all instances.
21	State	Initial 5 day requirement to provide the requested records.
22	County	ability to charge for time, state funded software
23	State	Limit your request. People are using AI to put these together and I just received a 16 page public records request and as I start to break it down and sending over they run it through the AI service and creates more work. Happy to discuss more, but have a feeling this is going to be the new way people put in requests.
24	County	I cannot identify any changes that would make response easier other than for it to be stated that entities like this one need clarification when we request it, and that we should be allowed to operate in a manner allowable to us considering budget, staffing and technological burdens
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Adding more express confidentiality exceptions recognizing common law exceptions (such as for heirs having a right to privacy in decedent photos). Expressly stating we can charge for staff time for unduly burdensome requests. Expressly stating we can deny unduly burdensome requests. Expressly defining what is an unduly burdensome request or what factors should be considered in declaring a request unduly burdensome. Adding funding for records staff. Penalizing people for sending requests just to be vexatious, harassing, and to waste government time and resources.
28	County	Fees that we can charge that may help to facilitate getting a specific staff member to address these requests. Some sort of simple tracking program would also be very beneficial.
29	State	The NSCB has no suggestions.
30	State	Not sure.
31	County	1. Remove NRS 239.070. Update NRS 239.015 to remove the microfilm reference and move to NRS 247. It's my understanding only one organization nationwide produces microfilm and many counties have not used microfilm in several years. 2. Consider adding security and privacy provisions from NRS 603A to NRS 239 for large scale commercial requestors/data collectors who seek records containing PII. 3. Consider if requests for entire databases of property records is an acceptable request for non-industry recognized businesses, foreign entities, etc.? Technologically advanced agencies can produce those records at scale without great effort, but at what cost to the public?
32	State	More clarity around response timelines, reasonable search requirements, and the handling of broad or complex requests, and clearer guidance on electronic records, redactions, and transmission of records to the requesting party.
33	County	Defined fee schedule and payment requirements.

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No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
34	County	Create a portion of the law that says if the request is broad, the request is denied.
35	State	Increase amount of time from 5 days to respond to a longer period to account for staff being out of the office, etc.
36	Municipal	• Funding for redactions and processing – this would address any concerns about delays in processing. The volume of records kept by government entities has increased exponentially in recent years with increased use of email and other electronic communications, and body worn camera footage for law enforcement agencies. While law enforcement agencies enjoy the protections and certainty that bodycam brings, it has resulted in an unfunded mandate in the context of public records requests, which on average require four hours of staff time to review and redact one hour of BWC footage. This results in hundreds of thousands of dollars for smaller government entities and certainly millions of dollars in larger entities being dedicated to the production of BWC at the expense of proactive law enforcement and community outreach functions. • Clear and reduced timeframes for government entity document retention. • Allowing the charging of fees for extraordinary use of personnel time, like PRRs that require the manual review of 29k emails or 30 hours of BWC. These large requests can request dozens of taxpayer-funded staff time to review for withholdings/redactions, resulting in sometimes thousands of dollars of cost on governments. • Actually defining what is a "public record." My suggestion would be records generated or created by or at the request of the entity. * Examples of what should NOT be public record: * Citizens' ring camera footage * Citizens' contact information (cell phones, email addresses, home addresses, license plate #s) * Phone dumps (i.e., a victim of a crime's phone is dumped, and somehow the entire contents of her phone are now public record? Nonsense) • 1 lawsuit (or writ proceeding) per PRR dispute, no aggregation of disputes.
37	County	Specific redaction information regarding investigations
38	State	I believe changes that would allow agencies to limit or deny requests that exceed a defined volume of records as well as require requestors to narrow requests that are overly broad or vague.
39	Board	Amend the law to limit repetitive public information requests from the same requester when substantially identical information or questions have already been addressed.
40	State	More time to respond.
43	State	Limit over burdensome requests, add fees, define the need for such records, remove 5 day response mandate.

No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
44	State	Limit size and scope, and state reason why the request.
46	County	cant think of one
47	County	Clearly state that the government entity is not required to respond to the request with records within 5 days of receiving the request, but must notify the requester that the request has been received and communicate its status. This is worded in a way that often leads to misinterpretation and disputes with public records requesters. Define that the government entity may designate proper submission of a public records request and that any submissions not provided via the designated process are not subject to response. Require the requester to provide name and contact information to ensure delivery of the requested records.
48	County	Unk
51	State	None, as Ch. 239 is not the issue affecting DHS' ability to respond promptly and completely.
53	State	Unsure
54	State	Not required to produce records outside of the retention timeframe when still held by the agency
55	State	one portal for submissions with required information provided by the requestor in advance to weed out AI bots and other none-sense requests that do not apply to our boards or our work. A central state location for all requests to go for tracking.
56	County	Breakdown request and categorize requestors to triage requests. Clarify exemptions for law enforcement and privacy exemptions. Allowing government agencies to appropriately manage vexatious requestors. If NRS is changed to limit staff time, response time will be limited.
57	Bistate Compact Agency	Consistent fees so that people aren't surprised by ours
58	State	Addition of direction on how agencies calculate fees for requests. This will support consistent and equal treatment of requests across agencies.
59	State	Narrow what requestor can request due to extreme requests causing increased staff time and costs
62	State	reasonable search/response standards, exemption/redaction clarity, and clarification of overly broad requests
63	County	Requiring specificity or clear language for records requests rather than requiring employees to offer opinion or guidance on what a requester may be seeking, standardizing guidance for body camera videos and other videos, adopting a statewide fee schedule, and limiting who can receive records.
64	State	It would be helpful if there was clearer definition of records from a government entity should be truly open to public review and release.

No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
65	State	Clarification on the personnel information that's available for public consumption and clarification for financial information.
66	State	Unknown
68	Municipal	Clearly defining that personnel files and internal investigations are not subject to public record, clearly defining that open and active criminal cases are not subject to public record (curtailing onerous redaction work by staff not in the position to determine what information is appropriately withheld/disclosed in a criminal case file, defining a reasonable scope of a request
69	Local agency	Clarifying fee provision, allowing fees for commercial requesters, requiring requesters to cooperate in clarifying requests (rather than request "any and all documents related to x").
70	Municipal	a) The creation of a specific law enforcement records section, including provisions dealing specifically with the production of body worn camera videos and permitting additional time to process and setting an hourly processing rate. This issue is becoming more prevalent as the City has seen a significant increase in voluminous requests for police records by individuals or entities claiming to be members of the media, but appear to only be using these records to create true crime content on their personal pages on platforms such as YouTube. b) Provisions to handle complex or voluminous requests that would allow government entities longer time frames, have greater flexibility to charge fees, and/or require the requester to make good faith efforts focus their request. c) Provisions providing that requests for commercial purposes be subject to different statutory provisions regarding time frames and fees. This would not include requests from bona fide members of the media.
71	Municipal	A standardized, reasonable fee structure—such as the City's R-48-2019 would be a beneficial tool to help requesters focus requests while protecting the City's resources at the same time. Additionally, a clearer, more concise list of exemptions to NRS 239 would be beneficial. Clearer direction on the treatment of BWC/jail footage and records relating to pending investigations.
73	County	Unknown
74	State	reduce commercial purpose requests, encourage narrow scope, ability to recover costs related to staff and resources
75	State	Clarity surrounding privileges that the agency may either be obligated to or permissively elect to use.
77	State	1. Clarify confidentiality protections for highly sensitive DMV data and align NPRA with DPPA/NRS 481.063

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No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
		Because DMV must deny or redact protected PII under federal and state law, clearer statutory alignment would reduce disputes, streamline redactions, and eliminate confusion about disclosure limits. 2. Permit phased or limited production for large-volume or unduly burdensome requests DMV receives high-volume, multi-year, or multi-system requests that consume extensive staff hours. A statutory mechanism to phase production or limit volume would improve timeliness and operational sustainability. 3. Require sufficient requester information and allow agencies to request scope clarification Requiring requesters to provide adequate contact information and sufficiently specific scope (e.g., date ranges, system identifiers) would reduce delays and ensure search accuracy. DMV repeatedly needs clarification for multi-topic or unclear requests.
79	State	1. Defining what is a record. 2. Establishing a fee structure for burdensome AI and commercial entities that request records for profit.
80	State	The creation of a standardized fee schedule for billing for staff hours through NRS 239 or accompanying regulations, and the creation of a statewide Ombudsman for educational purposes and conflict resolution as described in earlier survey questions through NRS 239 would be massive helps.
81	State	A good change would be requiring requesters to provide a brief, specific explanation of the purpose of their public records request. Rather than relying on a general statement such as "in the public interest," requesters could identify the issue they are seeking to understand or the information they hope to obtain. This would help agencies identify topics receiving significant public attention and determine whether related reports, data, or other records should be made proactively available and posted publicly.
83	County	definition of a public record.
85	State	Not opposed to fees and related increased clarity, but are concerned that a Standardized Fee structure may not be workable across varyingly-sized government entities. For example, a small local government office may experience a greater burden processing a records request than a large state agency. Additionally, as to the question regarding ADR and administrative appeals, an ombudsperson with unilateral authority is not advisable, but requiring complainants to go through an administrative appeal procedure would be appropriate.
86	County	Being allowed to limit the data that we provide. Not having to provide our entire database of information, but rather a requestor needing to provide a more specific request
89	County	Enumerated exceptions to the NPRA, explicit ability to charge for staff time to better fund an increase in staff who can dedicate time to processing requests.

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No.	Entity type	Question 77 – Answer as submitted
90	State	Narrow down the scope of what is available to specific data that should be transparent to the public.
91	State	Remove list of conf. statutes, 5-business day acknowledgment, burden to agencies, resources, define "public record" Add a "reasonably described" requirement and clarify the clarification process. Amend NRS 239 to require that a request reasonably describe an existing, identifiable public record so that it can be located with a reasonable effort. Expressly authorize the agency to request clarification or a narrowed scope (date range, custodian, file type, or subject) and provide that the five-business-day response period does not begin or is tolled, until the requester supplies a reasonably described request. The 5 business days to respond is set up to fail. It is impossible to know if there are no records until the agency has the chance to go through records. With the volume of records, it takes a long time to determine if there is anything responsive. PRRs compete with other important regulatory interests. If PRRs are always to take priority, then that should be specific and resources should be directed to support this goal, including software, people, training, and resolutions
92	State	Time-limited exemptions for records of pending investigations (civil, personnel, and criminal) and criminal prosecutions. Definitions of "record," "legal custodian," or "legal custody and control."

Question 78. Categories of records that should be expressly addressed by statute — either as clearly disclosable or clearly exempt — in order to reduce case-by-case disputes and litigation?

66 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 78 – Answer as submitted
1	County	Incident and case reports. Autopsy/ coroner reports for homicides. Cases with victim families that could be affected by the information being put out on public forums for the purpose of entertainment. Body cameras and dash camera video of military bases are confidential. Requests from foreign countries do not need to be filled.
2	State	Email as disclosable but there should be a quantity threshold.
4	State	Clearly exempt items must be addressed in statute to ensure ease in production or lack thereof for requests on the layman State employee.
5	State	Insurance records of regulated transportation industries--we often are asked for them in order to reveal coverage amounts for personal injury suits Interoffice emails or emails between differing governmental departments---these are burdensome to pour through

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No.	Entity type	Question 78 – Answer as submitted
6	County	all of our records are already addressed in NRS
8	State	Repeat requests within a short period of time
9	County	Fees and a limit on the number of years of documents they are able to request
10	County	Personnel email and correspondence
11	County	VARIES
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	Clearly exempt - 1. Commercial purpose requests; 2. Confidential member and retiree account information (already expressly barred by statute, NRS 286.117 and NRS 286.118); 3. audit-related inquiries as to pending audits. Clearly disclosable - 1. Recent (5 years or less ago) investment performance data and statistics (already available via publicly published ACFRs on our official website)
14	County	Records involving criminal proceedings. Records involving pending civil litigation. Personnel records. Have a hard statute of limitations for all records notwithstanding other records retention requirements. In other words, the government may have to keep a record forever, but it does not need to produce it after 10 or 14 years. Or require the requestor to go digging through old, outdated databases and dig through dusty boxes to find the records themselves after a 10-year period or, at most, 14 years (which is double the 7 year statute of limitations to sue under NRS 11.040).
16	State	Not that affect us.
17	County	Unknown
18	Municipal	-Records sought in anticipation of litigation.
19	State	Working documents by staff for the Government Entity. Public records should only be produced and published documents.
20	County	personnel files, active criminal investigations, pending criminal prosecutions,
21	State	unknown
24	County	Not at this time
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	Yes. Adding more express confidentiality exceptions recognizing common law exceptions (such as for heirs having a right to privacy in decedent photos). Protecting pending investigations, internal affairs records, personnel records, student records, etc.
28	County	juvenile case records, personnel records, water/wastewater/utility infrastructure, network infrastructure, public safety communication infrastructure, economic development (which can be covered by NDA),
30	State	Not sure.
32	State	Electronic records, personnel-related records, security-sensitive information and personal.

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No.	Entity type	Question 78 – Answer as submitted
34	County	Police reports of active criminal investigations and prosecutions should be withheld until the case is adjudicated.
35	State	No, because it is clear that our investigatory files are confidential, as well as patient records.
36	Municipal	• Personnel records. Under current law, State employees' personnel files are explicitly protected (NAC 284), but not County or City employees? • Open and active criminal case files – see NRS Chapter 174 • Interior of citizens' homes—see 4th Amendment and privacy interests for private citizens who happen to either call police or have criminal activity extend into their homes. • Having statutorily recognized privacy interests. Examples: * Civilian/non-government contact information. * Victims' and witnesses' faces (retaliation, intimidation, stigma). * Reporting party faces and identifying information. * Nudity. * Children (currently, seemingly only juveniles involved in the justice system get privacy, not other children. I could be wrong about this.) * Gruesome crime scene images. These images do not shine light on any government action or potential misconduct, but their release can cause signification trauma to the victim if they survive and their families. * Victim 911 call audio, can release transcript (example: Patrick Clancy's 911 call).
37	County	HIPAA
38	State	Yes, I believe specifically outlining which records are considered public and which are not would be extremely helpful to both the agencies and the requestors.
40	State	The release of financial records of a commercial vendor operating on state property should be prohibited. This information potentially provides an unfair advantage to competitors in a solicitation period.
43	State	IA investigations
44	State	Non-public documents, such as preliminary scoping or pre-NEPA speculations and data collection should be exempt, as should pre-project speculative emails.
46	County	no
47	County	Records involving a designated group of crimes and criminal investigations, such as those involving the death of an individual, sexual assault, rape, children, and records that if released would cause harm and distress of those who were victimized or witnessed the incidents should be confidential or allow for all names, contact information, personal identifying information and the specific details of the crime to removed unless expressly permitted by those who were involved.
48	County	personnel records for local entities

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No.	Entity type	Question 78 – Answer as submitted
50	State	The CCB has defined disclosable and exempt categories of records listed under NRS 678A.470 which has been extremely helpful in responding clearly to requests.
51	State	No, the categories of DHS records are fairly well defined.
53	State	Unsure
55	State	information requested about project work done with partners under grant funding is difficult to answer and address without extensive time and research done by the person who originally received the request. It can be a burden to staff and volunteer boards.
56	County	SAR/counter terrorism records Juvenile victim information ALPR data
57	Bistate Compact Agency	No
61	State	Having a clear understanding of all exempt categories, or any categories that must be disclosed, would be helpful. A clear understanding of an agency's responsibility when it comes to an agency like mine would also be helpful, i.e. what is considered my agency's records and what am I required by law to release?
62	State	law-enforcement and investigative records, body-worn/dash-camera and other audio/video records, and personally identifying information involving victims, witnesses, suspects, and law-enforcement personnel.
63	County	In addition to the above discussion, video records should be more clearly addressed, including body-worn camera video, video from government cameras (traffic (ok to release), building security (not ok to release)), and video obtained from businesses or individuals in a law enforcement investigation (do not release). Billing and financial transactions should be confidential, except for the client; e.g., water service/utility billing, taxes, financial transactions with the City. At the very least, personal addresses and account information should be confidential or redacted.
64	State	Employee personnel, discipline records, Administrative Investigation records are currently protected under NRS and that should not change. Those records should continue to be confidential.
65	State	Please see above mostly regarding personnel information and financial information.
66	State	Correspondence to be deemed exempt
67	County	Coroner/Medical Examiner death investigation/autopsy records
68	Municipal	Under investigation (for criminal cases as well as internal investigations), employee/personnel information, victim/witness information

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No.	Entity type	Question 78 – Answer as submitted
69	Local agency	Personnel records. They are already confidential for the state employees, other government employees should also have the same consistent confidentiality.
70	Municipal	1) An exemption for law enforcement investigation records for open investigations or pending criminal actions, perhaps with a rebuttable presumption for open investigations into public officials, if necessary. 2) An exemption for sensitive videos and crime scene photos, including videos and photos showing victims at the scene of their death or autopsy. 3) An exemption for IA records and most municipal employee personnel records (or at least a rebuttable presumption). 3) Architect plans (no opinion either way, but ambiguities appear to exist).
71	Municipal	Clarification on whether metadata counts as a record, and if it is requestable. If so, which types of metadata, such as operating system file metadata, structured metadata attached to unstructured records in a records repository, database fields and values, etc. Clarification on the exact types of juvenile records and information (particularly with respect to the City's Departments of Public Safety and Parks & Recreation) are public records and disclosable. Clarification that personnel records are exempt.
73	County	Unknown
74	State	Personnel records and internal investigations should be confidential. Drafts are non-records.
75	State	Medicaid claims should be expressly addressed as exempt, and HCQC complaint and survey records should be clarified in statue
76	State	Confidentiality of employee records.
77	State	1. Driver and vehicle record information regulated by DPPA and NRS 481.063 DMV denial notices show that many disputes arise because requesters do not understand why personal information (name, address, DL number, SSN, etc.) cannot be disclosed without a DPPA-permissible use or notarized authorization. Explicit statutory reinforcement of these boundaries would prevent repeated clarification cycles and potential litigation. 2. Internal investigation and internal-affairs-type materials DMV HR and IT-security investigations include system logs, access histories, emails, Teams chats, and video footage, all of which are marked "strictly confidential" and subject to chain-of-custody rules. Express statutory exemption would prevent disputes over whether such investigative files must be produced. 3. Records that do not exist or require record creation Many requesters demand analysis, explanations, system architecture, or newly generated datasets, which are not "records" under NPRA.

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No.	Entity type	Question 78 – Answer as submitted
		Statutory clarity that agencies are not required to create records or provide non-record information would prevent disputes and ensure consistent handling. 4. Highly sensitive operational or security-related system information Documents describing DMV system architecture, data-protection boundaries, access controls, and regulated data flows should be expressly exempt to prevent security risks and inconsistent handling across agencies. 5. Records maintained by other agencies but requested from DMV Statutory clarification on multi-agency custodial responsibility would reduce confusion when DMV receives overly broad requests that involve other state entities' systems or information.
78	County	Emails.
79	State	1. Recognize technical and administrative staff time as a cost. Current practice focuses on physical copies (which no one uses anymore) and time spent on redactions. However, search construction, export, validation, and uploads are often the larger burden and these are not currently considered. 2. Require reasonable specificity. Requests should identify custodians, a date range, and search terms. Without these, agencies are forced to guess at the scope, which produces either over-collection or repeated re-reruns. 3. Account for collection time in response deadlines. Multi-custodian email or document requests across multi-year ranges routinely require several days of processing and multiple iterations before review can even begin.
80	State	The Division of Public and Behavioral Health is filing a bill draft request to clean up the language in NRS 439.5108 for the Committee to Review Suicide Fatalities and formally label it as an exemption to Pubic Records requests under NRS 239.010. While the statute explicitly prevents information from being disclosed under any circumstances except a subpoena after 30 years, it is difficult to cite the NRS for the Committee to Review Suicide Fatalities when receiving records requests related to an individual has died of suicide and the Committee. While the NRS is perfectly clear that it still an exemption, DPBH does not want to utilize the statute in response to a public records request and inadvertently reveal PHI and an individual's cause of death.
81	State	Informal documents such as notes and drafts.
82	State	We rarely if ever encounter disputes and defer to other state agencies with more acute concerns.
83	County	personnel information, discipline, medical responses by fire departments, evaluators of purchasing contracts.

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No.	Entity type	Question 78 – Answer as submitted
85	State	Enhancing statutory clarity regarding records that implicate safety and security concerns, PII, law enforcement balancing, and privacy considerations that are currently only addressed in caselaw balancing.
89	County	Exemptions: -private citizen information (faces and sensitive information concerning witnesses, victims, and reporting parties; home addresses, email addresses, and phone numbers for private citizens) -records regarding pending prosecutions -personnel records
90	State	Human Resources information, specific to discipline.
91	State	consumer info w/out consent. Attorney-client communications, work product, and deliberative materials for decision-makers. These categories are protected in litigation but lack a clear, self-executing exemption under the NPRA. Agencies must therefore prepare detailed logs and risk inconsistent privilege decisions (can differ based on who is making the judgement call). An express exemption modeled on the attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine, limited to materials created for the purpose of legal advice or in anticipation of litigation or administrative proceedings would reduce disputes.
92	State	(1) Records of pending investigations (civil, personnel, and criminal), criminal prosecutions, and personnel records. (2) Personally identifiable information (PII), both direct identifiers (SSN, names, DL #, etc.) and indirect (race, religion, DOB, etc.) that can be combined to identify a person. (3) Records related to pending or threatened litigation or official proceedings. (4) Any record made confidential by court order or rule, including settlement negotiations.

Question 79. Is there anything else the Task Force should know that this survey did not ask?

48 answers

No.	Entity type	Question 79 – Answer as submitted
1	County	As a records person in a small town, I have a huge problem with releasing information to YouTube media agencies. For example, my father's best friend was murdered, but due to it being a homicide the victim had "no right to privacy", which I felt was a disgusting disservice to his family and my father who had found the body. The company requesting it puts out clickbait you tube videos, and, in my opinion, abuses the spirit of the FOIA for their own monetary gain. I'm not sure the exact way to go about fixing this issue, but I find it absolutely appalling that my parents could be put out on YouTube without their consent, just because they were friends of a victim and interviewed by police who had their body cams on.
2	State	If better records management and retention practices across State government were enforced, it would go hand in hand with making the public records

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No.	Entity type	Question 79 – Answer as submitted
		request process more streamlined and timely. Currently there is no enforcement mechanism in NRS 239.
5	State	Each DAG has a different approach to charging for employee time and/or for costs in a huge production--either with respect to avoiding a dispute or otherwise poking the bear. So, we don't request reimbursement anymore. It would be most helpful if there were mandatory charges for employee time/at what precise cost/and what fee for costs. Right now--we don't charge. There have been several instances where the time required to respond easily would suggest reimbursement.
8	State	- The task force didn't address violations of 333 single point of contact rules with records requests to end run quiet period provisions - The task force did not address litigants (just incarcerated persons) and their families
9	County	Harassment issues by repeated requests from the same requester that requests documents very similar in nature
12	Trust fund created by the Nevada Constitution	Great work for anticipating the needs of State of Nevada agencies, entities, and organizations in this context (you already knew about the commercial purpose trend/problem nationwide)
13	County	The biggest issue my office has faced with public records requests, especially over the past year, is the rise of AI generated requests. It would be extremely helpful to have statutory authority to deny a request if it can be proven to be AI generated. In July, I spent an entire work week fulfilling public records requests submitted by members of the public that I could clearly demonstrate were produced by AI, but I had no ability under statute to deny them. At that time, we also did not have a fee schedule in place. I ultimately had to involve the District Attorney and was advised to continue fulfilling the requests. The problem with AI generated requests is that the tool can be used as a means of harassment. With each response I provided, I would quickly receive a follow up request. That made it obvious the requester was feeding my responses directly into an AI system to generate an equally burdensome and extensive new request. This has happened twice since July 1, 2026, involving two different members of the public. I foresee this becoming a serious issue and a new way to harass local governments, with prompts specifically designed to overwhelm public offices and create undue hardship. To be clear, my concern is not with AI itself. I actively embrace AI in my office. My concern is with using AI as a weapon, particularly in the context of public records requests.
14	County	Using scarce resources paid by all taxpayers to benefit select individuals who abuse NRS Chapter 239 is a waste of valuable tax revenues. If an individual, special interest group, or member of the media wants information, then they should pay the cost for that information. There should be no presumption that these records are "their" records and staff work for "them." As NRS Chapter 293 is currently written, a dedicated person or group of individuals could CRIPPLE a local government, particularly a rural county, with a coordinated public records request campaign. The Task Force should examine whether my assertion is accurate and how to prevent bad actors from harming the

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No.	Entity type	Question 79 – Answer as submitted
		government (which exists to aid in all of the people's business, not just the bad actors).
15	County	no
16	State	The most time consuming requests are from incarcerated persons. They don't use email, so everything goes back and forth using US Mail. This becomes costly, in time and resources. We are hoping that a software solution may assist us in being more consistent in responses. Also, since it's likely we will not be able to send links to RFP's and contracts once we've migrated to CoreNV, we have to search for another way to fulfil these requests.
17	County	I received this survey and I only handle limited requests for the treasurer's office so I did not know the answers for many of these questsions.
19	State	Please define what a Public Record is and can be requested by the public. Thank you!
20	County	Responding to public records requests has, in recent years, gone from a minimal time demand on county staff to a significant time demand.
22	County	no
23	State	Biggest thing is that public records requests can require a significant amount of time and technical knowledge, particularly when they involve large volumes or e-mails. There needs to be more efficient and user friendly processes for searching, reviewing, redacting and producing records. Clearer guidance, training sessions, better tools and more consistent standards would make it not so overwhelming. This isn't my only job.
24	County	not that I can think of
26	Higher Education Institution under NSHE	CA has a great model.
27	District Court	The court record requests are typically appropriate in scope and content. Where we struggle is with administrative requests and demands for technological data. Some requestors become fixated on the idea that someone modified the court record and escalate from there.
30	State	Small agencies struggle with PRRs due to low staff availability and training. PRR training/certification could be similar to CCM training available to all State employees.
31	County	NRS 603A.040, section 2 needs to be updated. A Social Security Number (SSN) is a nine-digit code formatted as XXX-XX-XXXX that is divided into three distinct parts: an area number, a group number, and a serial number. County Recorders and other agencies should be required to redact the entire social security number, not just the first 5 digits.
32	State	No

No.	Entity type	Question 79 – Answer as submitted
33	County	Election voter records could use another review to establish what could be confidential, while taking into consideration federal requirements.
34	County	No.
36	Municipal	The Clerks need clarity in NRS 239, so we are not reading between the lines looking for an answer. We do not need unfunded mandates, required state reporting, or an ombudsman. We need an updated Records Retention Schedule - the state started and never finished it last year. We need training resources as well as an up-to-date NPRA manual that is updated after every legislative session. Years ago, the state, Teri Marx, used to provide PRR training. When she retired that stopped. There were great training opportunities and online resources we could utilize at the local level. Bring all of that back and support the records programs. I have personally spent countless hours assisting other agencies from across the state with training and mentoring.
37	County	Unknown
38	State	Our Records team, with the support of our leadership and subject matter experts within the agency, do our best everyday to fulfill many of these complex and challenging requests. We put in our best effort to respond as completely and promptly as possible. Our biggest challenge is reviewing thousands of records, where it feels like we are searching for a needle in a haystack to produce public responsive documents while understanding what records to deny pursuant to statute. Our largest challenges include having many records that span different formats in different systems as well as newer eDiscovery challenges where a Purview email search can potentially have hundreds of thousands of "hits" for one keyword search.
40	State	No
43	State	Nope
44	State	When we get a public records request, we have to search and provide not only forms and files but also extensive ArcGIS files, and numerous emails and chats. The last file we sent was over 11Gb of data, and that was after we requested more information to limit it. We don't have an easy way to send that much data to people. And it takes a very long time to gather that data and takes up server space to do so.
46	County	no
48	County	not that I can think of
51	State	no
53	State	Again we get so few requests I am very unsure on some of these questions.
54	State	No, thank you for doing the work to consider potential improvements and incorporate agencies input.
56	County	Parameters within the state
59	State	No
61	State	No

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No.	Entity type	Question 79 – Answer as submitted
62	State	No, not at this time.
63	County	AB 152 from the 83rd session of the Nevada Legislature would have allowed governmental entities to exclude records kept beyond their retention date from being considered as part of a public records request to reduce the staff time burden on government entities. Carson city testified in support of this legislation, though it did not pass into law.
65	State	I'm happy to discuss in depth the challenges we've faced recently with PRR if helpful to any members of the Task Force. Unfortunately, we've been really really challenged in the last year and a half with AI. Many of our requests appear to be AI-generated. This is incredibly challenging, as oftentimes AI hallucinates records that we don't have/don't exist/cite statutes that don't exist, etc. When we respond, we oftentimes are met with a response that's also AI-generated. We then find ourselves in a back and forth not with a real human/constituent who's looking to solve a problem or get information, but rather a back and forth with a computer.
66	State	No.
68	Municipal	We would appreciate providing statuary basis for timely response to requests that could not possibly be completed within 5-business-days. Updating language for changing technology to be broader as not to exclude certain records for the purposes of charging fees (for example, some language pertains to body worn camera specifically but not photos or other video). Updating requirements for how people can submit requests: reasonable accommodations should be made for people who are not able to submit requests online, but it would be helpful if we could still require request submissions through standard intake forms/locations.
70	Municipal	The majority of the non-law enforcement PRRs the City receives are processed without issue. The City would ultimately just like to see some legislative changes that address the common PRR issues impacting the City, including the significant rise in purely commercial requests that do not appear to fall within the purview of what the NPRA was intended to accomplish and protect. The City appreciates the Task Force allowing the City and other government entities to provide input on these important issues and is willing to provide any additional information that may assist in this process.
74	State	There should be fees for extraordinary staff time.
77	State	1. System fragmentation drives cost, delay, and inconsistent outcomes. DMV must search multiple unconnected systems — GovQA, email, CARRS, file shares, Jira, Service Desk, and others — for a single PRR. This structural problem is not addressed by current statutes and is one of the largest contributors to response time and staff workload. 2. Clarification requests are not optional — they are essential to lawful compliance.

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No.	Entity type	Question 79 – Answer as submitted
		The high frequency of overly broad, ambiguous, or multi-agency requests requires DMV to seek clarification before beginning searches; otherwise agencies risk improper disclosure. This clarification burden consumes significant staff time. 3. Lack of alignment between NPRA and confidentiality statutes creates unnecessary disputes. DPPA and NRS 481.063 mandate strict confidentiality, but requesters often assume NRS 239 overrides these protections. This misunderstanding drives many disputes, escalations, and litigation threats, including the documented ACLU matter. 4. Secure communication pathways are essential to protect PII. DMV is actively working to eliminate fax and phone PII transmission due to security weaknesses. Statewide guidance supporting secure, auditable PRR communication methods would meaningfully reduce risk. 5. Agencies need statutory protection for phased production to avoid operational disruption. Large or complex requests can consume dozens of hours, affecting core operations. Statutory authority to phase production is necessary for practical compliance.
78	County	Given the nature of modern business communications being primarily email, communications are being reduced to a writing at a volume that was never contemplated by the Legislature. Requests that produce tens of thousands of pages of potentially responsive documents today would have produced virtually no records ten years ago.
81	State	A major challenge is that records may remain accessible through statewide eDiscovery systems even after they are deleted from an agency's regular systems. Because the Governor's Technology Office maintains backups that can make deleted emails and other records retrievable, retention rules requiring records to be deleted after a set period may not fully achieve that purpose. Clearer guidance is needed on how public records obligations apply to records retained in backups and eDiscovery systems.
91	State	Litigation is the only enforcement mechanism, and that affects behavior of both record-seeking parties and the Division. More specifically, a requestor's remedy for delay, denial, or a disputed fee is a district-court action under NRS 239.011, with attorney's fees if the requestor prevails. Agencies internalize that risk. Staff sometimes over-produce, or under redact for fear of a lawsuit they are likely to lose. An intermediate step may quell this risk. Something like a short conference requirement, i.e., arbitration would help both sides. NRS 239 was written for paper files and needs to be updated with modern technology. A large share of responsive material now lives in shared drives, email, and databases. Chapter 239 does not clearly address search obligations across

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No.	Entity type	Question 79 – Answer as submitted
		those systems. Specifically, what counts as creating a new record v. exporting an existing one is muddy and could use statutory clarity. A small number of requests can be a driving force for backlog Broad requests such as "all communications" type PRR's and/or repeated requests from the same party who will not narrow the request drives the backlog. Nothing in Chapter 239 lets an agency sequence them behind ordinary requests or require the requestor to share the extraordinary cost. Complex requests should be deemed as such early on and there should be something in statute that allows for more time in responding. Providing information in any medium creates a problem for macros, which may contain confidential, sensitive, or privileged information. Issues with records that require the use of confidential records to verify.

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STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

APPENDIX E-3

Examples of Nevada Government Entities' Fee Schedules for Public Records Requests

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Churchill County General Fees	
Fee Description	Fee (03/05/2026)
Photocopies black and white - 8 1/2”x11”	$0.30
Photocopies black and white - 11”x17”	$1.00
Photocopies color - 8 1/2”x11”	$1.00
Photocopies color - 11”x17”	$2.00
Electronic Storage (thumb drive, CD)	Price of USB

Public Records Request	
Paper Copies	$0.05 per page
Electronic Storage (thumb drive, CD)	Price of USB
Postage	Actual cost
Personnel Costs	$23.31 per hour*
*Personnel Costs shall be charged at the minimum hourly rate of a Legal Secretary for staff time that exceeds 10 hours	
Payment of half the estimated amount must be made prior to fulfillment of the request. Any remaining amount is due upon completion of fulfillment of the request. The records will not be released until all outstanding amounts have been paid. If payment is required, the requester will be provided with an anticipated completion date, estimated from the date that the initial payment is made.	

Assessor	
Fee Description	Fee (03/05/2026)
Assessor Data Files	No Fee for electronic files
Mobile Home Moving Permits	$5.00 per section
Aerial Photo Prints Color – 8 1/2”x11”	$3.00
* Additional fees may be applied depending on the data requested.	

Cooperative Extension	
Fee Description	Fee (03/05/2026)
40H Annual Membership	$5.00

5.✓

R-48-2019

AMENDED RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE FEES CHARGEABLE FOR COPYING AND CERTIFYING PUBLIC RECORDS, AND FOR PROVIDING OTHER SERVICES REGARDING PUBLIC RECORDS

WHEREAS, in 2001 the City Council adopted Resolution No. R-103-2001, establishing fees to charge the public for copying and certification of general public records; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted updated and superseding resolutions in 2013 and 2016 to 1) account for intervening legislative and recordkeeping changes, 2) establish a means by which records requests could be processed in a consistent manner, and 3) reestablish in one place the charges for copying and certification, as well as the City's policies and charges applicable to the circumstances addressed by intervening legislation; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires by means of this Resolution to continue the previous approach and to update the listing of fees and policies in accordance with applicable State legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Las Vegas as follows:

1. The charge for copying records that are to be produced as paper copies shall continue to be one dollar ($1.00) per page up to a size of 11 inches by 17 inches, and the charge for certification of records shall continue to be two dollars ($2.00) per document.

2. The charge for copying records that are to be produced as paper copies with a size in excess of 11 inches by 17 inches shall continue to be three dollars ($3.00) per page.

3. Except as provided in Paragraph 7, there is no charge for providing copies electronically.

4. Per NRS 629.061(4) and (5), the photocopying fee for health care records, as defined in that chapter, cannot exceed sixty cents ($0.60) per page.

5. In accordance with State law, a copy of meeting minutes and a copy of an audio recording of a meeting (including a video recording where that recording constitutes the audio recording) shall be provided to a requester at no charge.

6. A flat research fee of thirty-two dollars ($32.00) per hour shall be charged for staff time spent in excess of ten hours, for the research, collection and compilation of information and documents pursuant to a public records request. There is no fee for the first ten hours, and the fee applies regardless of the staff

2✓

involved in the processing of the request. The flat research fee described in this Paragraph is deemed to be an actual cost incurred by the City in the provision of the public record, exclusive of and in addition to any costs that the City incurs regardless of whether or not a person requests a copy of a particular public record.

7. The charge for providing electronic files on a USB (aka thumb) drive is ten dollars ($10.00) per device.

8. If there are any additional material costs to the City for the production of a public record, such as other storage media for electronic files, those costs will be charged to the requester. These costs will be estimated and disclosed in advance.

9. The fee schedule for the Municipal Court is set by judicial order, and therefore it is acknowledged that some Municipal Court records requests fees may depart from the above-mentioned amounts.

10. The City Attorney and the City Clerk shall have the authority to consider and set departures from the standard copying and certification fees upon a showing of good cause.

11. This Resolution supersedes Resolution No. R-23-2016 previously adopted by the City Council.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED this 18th day of December, 2019.

CITY OF LAS VEGAS

BY _____
~~CAROLYN G. GOODMAN, Mayor~~
Michele Fiore, Mayor Pro-Tem

ATTEST:

_____
LUANN D. HOLMES, MMC
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM

_____ 11-26-19
Val Steed, Date
Deputy City Attorney

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Adopted Fees and Charges FY 26/27
City Wide

Basic Fees

Fee Type	FY26/27 Adopted Fees	Notes
Copies - standard - non-color	$0.05	Per page, with the first five (5) pages of the copy project free
Copies - standard- color	$0.05	
Photographs	$1.00	Per Photograph
CD/ DVD	$2.00	Per CD
Return Check Fees	$39.00	
Public Records Requests - Materials	Actual Cost	
Postage	Actual Cost	
Recordation Fee - Sewer Lien	$33 plus any applicable Washoe County Fee	Fee linked to lien recordation and lien releases

Appeals Fees

Fee Type	FY26/27 Adopted Fees	Notes
Administrative Appeal	$100.00	
Land Use Appeal	$250.00	
Alarm Appeal Fee	$27.00	

Franchise Fees

Fee Type	FY26/27 Adopted Fees	Notes
Sanitation - Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials franchise fee	14.00%	Previously this has been located in RMC

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Adopted Fees and Charges FY 26/27
Police

Police Reports and Misc. Copies

Fee Type	FY26/27 Adopted Fee	Notes
Body-Worn Camera Copy of Recording (per hour)	$34.00	1-15 mins - $8.50 (minimum charge); 16-30 mins - $17.00; 31-45 mins - $25.50; 46-60 mins - $34.00
Subpoena Fee - Initial	$28.00	NRS 50.225
Criminal History Record Check	$50.00	NRS 179A.140

Work Card Employees

Fee Type	FY26/27 Adopted Fee	Notes
Vehicles for Hire*		
Towing and Booting Drivers*	$115.00	$76 + FBI Fee of $39.00
Pawnbrokers/Secondhand/Auctioneers*	$115.00	$76 + FBI Fee of $39.00
Firearms Return Processing Fee	$55.00	Processing fee applied when firearm is returned after surrender.

Business Owners & Privilege Licenses

Work Cards Required

Fee Type	FY26/27 Adopted Fee	Notes
Escort or Outcall**	$115.00	$76 + FBI Fee of $39.00
Dancers**	$115.00	$76 + FBI Fee of $39.00
Pawn**	$115.00	$76 + FBI Fee of $39.00
Tow or Booting**	$115.00	$76 + FBI Fee of $39.00

Alarm Fees

Fee Type	FY26/27 Adopted Fee	Notes
Alarm - New Permit - Commercial	$31.00	
Alarm - Renewal - Commercial	$31.00	
Alarm - new permit - Residential	$31.00	
Alarm - Renewal - Residential	$31.00	
Alarm - Renewal - Res/Senior	$10.00	
Alarm - new permit - Res/Senior		
False Alarm Fees - Intrusion	$98.00	
False Alarm Fees - Robbery, Duress & Panic	$265.00	
False Alarm Fee - Alarm Company	$98.00	

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Clark County Assessor's Office
Fee Schedule

Effective July 1, 2024

MAPS

Assessor Parcel Maps	**$1.00 per page**
Las Vegas Area Index Map (72" x 84")	**$20.00**
Las Vegas Area Index Map (36" x 48")	**$15.00**
Outlying Area Index Map (24" x 36")	**$10.00**
Total Parcel Map (24" x 36")	**$10.00**
Las Vegas Metropolitan Area Tax District Map (24" x 36")	**$10.00**
Clark County Tax District Map (36" x 36")	**$10.00**
Complete set of Assessor Maps (digital)	**$200.00**

PRINTOUTS

Photocopies, Computer or Fiche	**$.15 per page**
Certification of Assessor's Maps and Records	**$1.00 per page**
Fax Copies	**$1.00 per page**

*SUBSCRIPTION

Monthly Subscription of Assessor Data Files	**$300.00 per month**

There is no charge for parcel maps and printouts requested by property owners, their representatives with a current authorization letter, or any government entity. However, the certification fees will still apply.

RESEARCH FEES

Hourly (any portion of an hour is charged at the full hour rate)	**$ 50.00 per hour.**

PROGRAMMING FEES

Hourly (any portion of an hour is charged at the full hour rate)	**$100.00 per hour.**

*Fees may be waived upon request and approval for the following subscribers, providing the data requested will used for non-commercial purposes only:

- Student or faculty member of a college or university
- Government agency

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

STATE OF NEVADA

JOE LOMBARDO, *Governor*
PUOY K. PREMSRIRUT, *Chairwoman*
KARA J. KELLEY, *Vice Chairwoman*
ERIC WITKOSKI, *Executive Director*

GEORGE M. CAAN, *Commissioner*
MARILYN KIRKPATRICK, *Commissioner*
DAN H. STEWART, *Commissioner*
STEVE WALTON, *Commissioner*
CODY T. WINTERTON, *Commissioner*

COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FEES

FEES:

1. $0.01 per page for black and white copies.
2. $0.05 per page for color copies.
3. $0.25 per compact disc for audio copies of a Colorado River Commission meeting.

TRANSCRIPTS:

For verbatim transcripts of a Commission hearing, the fee charged is the actual per page charge incurred by the Colorado River Commission of Nevada in accordance with its contract with the transcription service.

POSTAGE:

The requestor is responsible for pre-paying estimated postage.

WAIVER OF FEES:

Fees will not be charged:
1. If the estimated total cost is $25.00 or less.
2. To current customers of the Colorado River Commission of Nevada for records related to their account.
3. To any city, county, state or federal agency.

PAYMENT:

Payment may only be made by check or money order payable to the "Colorado River Commission of Nevada."

PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING COPIES/RESEARCH/TRANSCRIPTION:

1. A detailed request for records should be submitted in writing on the form provided.
2. An estimate of the time required to fulfill the request will then be determined and a cost estimate provided if the costs will exceed $25.00.
3. For any fee which exceeds $25.00, half must be paid in advance.

100 N. City Parkway, Suite 1100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106-4614
Phone: (725) 246-0436
Fax: (725) 204-7923
http://crc.nv.gov

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Fiscal Year	Budget De	Budget De	Budget Div	Budget Div	Budget Acc
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005
2018	BDC	LICENSING	BDC	BDC LICEN	B005

Fee	Amount	Fingerprint Fee
CA Application Fee	100.00	39.00
CA Biennial Certificate Renewal	120.00	
CA Exam Fee	75.00	
CA-Reinstatement	70.00	
DC Application Fee	200.00	39.00
DC Initial License Fee	225.00	
DC-Inactive to Active	300.00	
DC-Suspended/Expired to Active	500.00	
DC Biennial License Renewal	700.00	
DC Bienniel Inactive Renewal	250.00	
Continuing Education	50.00	
Duplicate/Reprint Wall Certificate	25.00	
Letter of Good Standing	25.00	
Mailing List (CA, DC, etc.)	25.00	
Mailing List Labels	35.00	
Preceptor DC	35.00	
Preceptor Student	35.00	
Temporary License	50.00	
Temporary Application	50.00	
Returned Check Fee	25.00	

Pro-Rated Renewal Fees	
	DC
Initial License Obtained January 1 to May 31 of even year	350.00
Initial License Obtained June 1 to December 31 of even year	0.00
	CA
Initial License Obtained January 1 to May 31 of odd year	60.00
Initial License Obtained June 1 to December 31 of odd year	0.00

Statutory Authority NRS 634.135
Regulatory Authority NAC 634.200

Central Services Records Division
555 Wright Way
Carson City, NV 89711-0250
(775) 684-4590
dmv.nv.gov

GUIDELINES AND FEES FOR INDIVIDUAL RECORD INQUIRIES

This guide is for the most effective use of Nevada records. If you provide specific information, a record search can be accomplished more efficiently.

Identifiers for driver's license inquiries:

- Driver's license number
- Social Security Number
- Name, date of birth, and address

Identifiers for registration/title inquiries:

- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
- Registered owner's name and address

Payment in full is due at the time record requests are submitted. Requests submitted without payment will be denied. The Nevada DMV accepts personal and cashier's checks, money orders, Visa, MasterCard, and Discover. Please make checks payable to the Department of Motor Vehicles, **RECORDS SECTION. PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH**.

D1 DRIVER LICENSE INFORMATION – Provides information shown on the front of the driver's license. Fee: $5.00

D2 DRIVER RECORD INFORMATION – Provides information shown on the front of the driver's license and convictions for the past three or ten years. Fee: $7.00

ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE – Date driver's license was originally issued (includes drive history). Fee $10.00

D3 DRIVER LICENSE CLEARANCE LETTER – States Nevada record is clear to obtain a driver's license in other states. Fee: $6.00

NO MATCH CLEARANCE LETTER – States Nevada does not have a match for a driver's license. Fee: $6.00

V1 VEHICLE REGISTRATION INFORMATION – Provides the year, make, model, expiration date, plate number and registered owner's name and address. Fee: $5.00

V2 VEHICLE TITLE INFORMATION – Provides owner(s) name and address and/or lienholder(s) name and address, title number, and date title was created. Fee: $5.00

V3(a) REGISTRATION HISTORY – Timeframe the vehicle was registered in Nevada. Fee: $7.00

V3(b) TITLE HISTORY – Provides copies of documents previously submitted for Nevada title creation/transfer. Fee: $7.00 plus any additional research (S3) $3.00 per page (includes front & back).

S2 CERTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS Fee: $4.00

S3 RESEARCH FEE: $3.00 per page; includes front and back.

S4 TITLE VERIFICATION LETTER – States no Nevada title has been issued to a specific vehicle. Fee: $7.00

INSURANCE INFORMATION – Provides current insurance information on file. Fee: $5.00

HANDICAP PLACARD INFORMATION – Provides placard issuance information. Fee: $5.00

Social Security Numbers are not released. License plate numbers are not released, nor can information be obtained by the presentation of a license plate number; except to law enforcement agencies, governmental agencies processing parking violations, vehicle insurance companies, public administrators, public guardians, public defenders, and private investigators. No information will be released when multiple listings are found on a search by name only where no positive match can be established. Driver license withdrawal information is only provided to law enforcement agencies and the judicial system.

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Fees for Public Records

Per NRS 239.052, a government entity is permitted to charge a fee for the actual cost incurred in the provision of a public record. This includes, without limitation, the cost of ink, toner, paper, media, and postage.

Pursuant to NRS 239.052(2), the Department of Administration chooses to waive this fee except for the following exceptions:

- Hard copy requests of 50 or more single pages
- Postage costs
- The media used to provide electronic records (e.g., thumb drive, discs)

The Department will inform the requestor of any fees prior to responding to the request.

The State Library Archives and Public Records provides their own fee schedule and estimate prior to responding to the request.

Fees List :

Black and white copies, up to 8.5” x 11”: $0.05 per page
Color, up to 8.5” x 11”: $0.50 per page
Compact Disc/DVD/Thumb Drive: $5.00 per device

Electronic versions (.pdf) could be too large to be emailed so other means of delivery can be discussed. The Department PIO will reach out to the requestor if the materials are too large to email.

2024 RECORDING FEES

REGULAR DOCUMENTS (per NRS 247.305)

Total Fee:

$37 Includes:

$25 Recording Fee

$12 Document Fee Breakdown: *

- $5 Technology Fund Fee
- $5 Legal service for indigent
- $1 Account to assist persons formerly in foster care
- $1 District Court appointed investigators compensation

$287 Notice of Default (NRS 107.080) (13a-b)

UCC & FIXTURE FILINGS

$60 for 1-2 pages (NRS 104.9525) $90 for 3-20 pages:

(add an additional $2 per page for 20 or more pages)

(add an additional $2 for each additional debtor or DBA name)

$90 UCC Pertaining to Public Finance Transactions

$60 UCC request for information fee

UCC SEARCH FEES

$60 UCC Search per name

$20 IRS Lien Search per name

MAP DOCUMENTS

$29 Parcel Map or Record of Survey Map (add $10 for each additional page)

Minor County Road Map, USGS TOPO Map (add $10 for each additional page) (NRS 403.190(4b) and 247.305) Includes:

$17 Parcel Map or Record of Survey Map Fee (NRS 278.468(1)(b),625.370)

$12 Document Fee: See Breakdown above at *

(Example: 5-page Parcel Map: $29 (1 page) + $40 (4 additional pages) = $69

MAP DOCUMENTS (continued)

$62 Division into Large Parcels Map, Subdivision Map or Planned Unit Development Map (add $10 for each additional page) Includes:

$50 Division into Large Parcels Map Fee (NRS 278.450)
Planned Unit Development Map Fee (NRS 278.570 (4)
Subdivision Map Fee (NRS 278.450)

$12 Document Fee: See Breakdown above at *

(Example: 5-page Large Parcel Map $62 (1 page) + $40 (4 additional pages) = $102)

MINING FEES

$32 Certificate of Location (COL) & Amended COL **(Per Claim)**
Includes:
$10 Recording Fee (AB 169)
$10 Department of Minerals Fee (NRS 513.094, 517.185)
$12 Document Fee: See Breakdown above at *

MINING MAPS

Mill Site, Lode, Relocation or Tunnel Right
$15 per claim (NRS 517.040)
$ 12 Document Fee: See Breakdown above at *
(Example: 4 claims $15 + $12 = $72)

Placer Claims
$1 per acre plus $12 Document Fee (NRS 517.100, 517.110,247-305)
(Example: 20 acres, $l+ $12 = $32)

MINING MAPS (continued)

$37 **Amended Claim Map Includes:**

$25 if location does not change

$12 Document Fee: See Breakdown above at *

Notice of Location Includes:

$10 Per Claim

$12 Document Fee: See Breakdown above at *

(Example: 10 Claims, $IO + $12 = $112)

Notice of Intent Includes:

$12 Per Claim

$12 Document Fee: See Breakdown above at *

(Example: 20 claims x $12 + $12 = $252)

COPY FEES

$4	CERTIFIED COPY OF AN OFFICIAL RECORD
$15	CERTIFIED MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE
.10¢	MISC. COPIES PER PAGE IF MORE THAN 20 PAGES
.50¢	FFN, MARRIAGE LICENSE, PUBLIC RECORD REQUESTS PER PAGE
$7	CD OR USB (In addition to copy fees)
$l/$2	MAP COPY: Small/Large

Will not issue a copy of a birth certificate unless more than 100 years old. The fastest way to obtain a birth or death record is ordering online through Vitalchek.com or by phone through Vital Check at 877-456-5410.

District Court and Clerk Fees

Updated July 1st, 2024

No fee may be charged to any attorney at law admitted to practice in this State for searching records or files in the office of the clerk. No fee may be charged for any services rendered to a defendant or the defendant's attorney in any criminal case or in habeas corpus proceedings – NRS 19.013	
	$ Amount
ADOPTIONS	
Commencement of any adoption - NRS 19.013(1) $56; 19.020(1) $3; 19.0302(1a) $99; 19.031(1) $25	183
Commencement of an adoption of a child with special needs – NRS 19.034(1)	1
Petition by natural parent or adoptive parent who has entered into an agreement that provides for post adoptive contact pursuant to NRS 127.187 files a petition – NRS 19.034(2)	1
BONDS	
Bonds - Power of Attorney Filing a certified copy of an appointment of bail agent by Power of Attorney – NRS 19.013(1), 680b.010(21)	15
CIVIL	
Commencement or Petition – NRS 19.013(1) $56; 19.020(1) $3; 19.030 $32; 19.0302(1a) $99; 19.031(1) $25	215
More than one plaintiff at the time of commencement: Fee per plaintiff. – NRS 19.0335(1a)	30
Amended Complaint to name additional plaintiff: For each additional plaintiff – NRS 19.0335(1c)	30
Answer or Appearance upon the filing of the FIRST PAPER in an action. – NRS 19.013(1) $44; 19.0302(1b) $99; 19.031(1) $25	168
Answer or Appearance that involves more than one defendant: For each additional defendant named in an answer when the answer is filed. – NRS 19.0335(1b)	30
Answer/Opposition/Response to Motion to Modify (most civil). When a party files a pleading to answer/oppose/or otherwise respond to a motion to modify a final order in a civil action. Excludes the first motion to modify in a joint petition for a divorce. – NRS 19.031	25
Domestic Action - When filing complaint/petition for BREACH OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, or TORT when there is only one plaintiff/petitioner– NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Third-party complaint – NRS 19.0302(1g)	135

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Demand for Trial (9 jurors x $40) – NRS 6.150(6)	360
Entry of Judgment, Confession (If Confession of judgment does not exceed $15,000, District Court lacks jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 4.370 and it must be filed in Justice Court) – NRS 17.110	28
Minor: If an un-emancipated minor has a disputed claim for money against a third person – NRS 41.200(7)	0
Writ of Attachment, Garnishment, Execution, or Designed to Enforce any judgment – NRS 19.0302(1i)	10
Transfer of any action or proceeding FROM a district court of ANOTHER COUNTY – NRS 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.0131(1) ($56), 19.020(3) ($5), 19.031, 19.030 ($32)	215
CIVIL BUSINESS MATTERS	
Commencement or Petition – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.030 ($32); 19.0302(1e) ($1,359)	1475
More than one plaintiff at the time of commencement: Fee per plaintiff. – NRS 19.0335(1a)	30
Amended Complaint to name additional plaintiff: Fee per each additional plaintiff – NRS 19.0335(1c)	30
Appearance of any defendant or any number of defendants Answering jointly upon the filing of the FIRST PAPER in the action – NRS 19.013(1) ($44), 19.0302(1e) ($1,359), 19.031(1) ($25)	1428
Answer or Appearance that involves more than one defendant: For Each additional defendant named in an answer when the answer is filed. – NRS 19.0335(1b)	30
Answer/Opposition/Response to Motion to Modify (most civil). When a party files a pleading to answer/oppose/or otherwise respond to a motion to modify a final order in a civil action. Excludes the first motion to modify in a joint petition for a divorce. – NRS 19.031	25
Third-party complaint – NRS 19.0302(1g)	135
Demand for Trial (9 jurors x$40) – NRS 6.150(6)	360
Entry of Judgment, Confession (If Confession of Judgment does not exceed $15,000, District Court lacks jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 4.370 and it must be filed in Justice Court) – NRS 17.110	28
Writ of Attachment, Garnishment, Execution, or Designed to Enforce any judgment – NRS 19.0302(1i)	10

CIVIL CONSTRUCTIONAL DEFECT or COMPLEX	
Commencement or Petition – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.0302(1f) ($349), 19.031(1) ($25)	465
More than one plaintiff at the time of commencement: Fee per plaintiff. – NRS 19.0335(1a)	30
Amended Complaint to name additional plaintiff: Fee per each additional plaintiff – NRS 19.0335(1c)	30
Appearance of any defendant or any number of defendants Answering jointly, to be paid upon the filing of the first paper in the action – NRS 19.013(1) ($44), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1f) ($349)	418
Answer or Appearance that involves more than one defendant: For Each additional defendant named in an answer when the answer is filed. – NRS 19.0335(1b)	30
Answer/Opposition/Response to Motion to Modify (most civil). When a party files a pleading to answer/oppose/or otherwise respond to a motion to modify a final order in a civil action. Excludes the first motion to modify in a joint petition for a divorce. – NRS 19.031	25
Third-party complaint – NRS 19.0302(1g)	135
Demand for Trial (9 jurors x$40) – NRS 6.150(6)	360
Entry of Judgment, Confession (If Confession of Judgment does not exceed $15,000, District Court lacks jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 4.370 and it must be filed in Justice Court) – NRS 17.110	28
Writ of Attachment, Garnishment, Execution, or Designed to Enforce any judgment – NRS 19.0302(1i)	10
CRIMINAL	
Guilty by plea or found of a felony or gross misdemeanor; Guilty by plea or found guilty of a felony or gross misdemeanor but mentally ill – NRS 176.062 Must not be deducted from any fine imposed by judge Must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the fine Must be stated separately on the court's docket	25
DECLARATION OF DOMICILE	
Declaration of Domicile (Declaring Residency) The sworn statement permitted by NRS 41.191 and 41.193 must be signed under oath before a person authorized to administer oaths. – NRS 41.195	5
DIVORCES	

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Commencement or Petition – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.031(2) ($14), 440.605(3) ($10), 19.033(1) ($30)	244
Change of Venue of DIVORCE action. When a venue of a divorce action is remanded to this county from another jurisdiction, fee to be paid by the party who initiated the Change of Venue in Initial County– NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.031(2) ($14), 440.605(3) ($10)	244

Foreign Divorce Decree – NRS 17.350, 19.020(1) ($3), 19.013(1) ($56), 19.030 ($32), 19.0302(1a ($99), 19.031(2) ($14), 440.605 ($10), 19.033(1) ($30)	244
Appearance or Answer of the first paper in the action – NRS 19.013(1) ($44), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.031(2) ($14)	157
First time a party files a motion or other paper that seeks to MODIFY, adjust, or enforce a final order, if the action was commenced by a joint petition – NRS 19.0333(1a)	129
Answer or Response to a motion to modify, adjust, or enforce a final order, if the action was commenced by a joint petition – NRS 19.0333(1b)	57
ANNULMENTS	
Commencement of Any Action or proceeding – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.031(2) ($14), 440.605(3) ($10)	214
Appearance or Answer of the first paper in the action – NRS 19.013(1) ($44), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.031(2) ($14)	157
First time a party files a motion or other paper that seeks to MODIFY, adjust, or enforce a final order, if the action was commenced by a joint petition – NRS 19.0333(1a)	129
Answer or Response to a motion to modify, adjust, or enforce a final order, if the action was commenced by a joint petition – NRS 19.0333(1b)	57
TERMINATION OF DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS	
Commencement of Any Action or proceeding – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.033(1) ($30)	220
Appearance or Answer of the first paper in the action – NRS 19.013(1) ($44), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.031(2) ($14)	157
First time a party files a motion or other paper that seeks to MODIFY, adjust, or enforce a final order, if the action was commenced by a joint petition – NRS 19.0333(1a)	129
Answer or Response to a motion to modify, adjust, or enforce a final order, if the action was commenced by a joint petition – NRS 19.0333(1b)	57

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Child Custody. When filing a complaint/petition for child custody case when there is only one plaintiff/petitioner – NRS 19.013 ($56), 19.020 ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Child Custody VISITATION. When filing a complaint/petition for visitation when there is only one plaintiff/petitioner – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Child Custody PATERNITY. When filing a complaint/petition for paternity when there is only one plaintiff/petitioner – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Child Custody TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. When filing a complaint/petition for termination of parental rights, when there is only one plaintiff/petitioner – NRS 19.013 (1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Foreign Child Custody or Support from a Foreign Divorce Action. Child support only – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
FICTITIOUS FIRM NAME	
Fictitious Firm Name – NRS 19.013(1)	20
FORECLOSURE	
Commencement – NRS 107.086(2a4)	25
Default & Sale: Mortgagor, grantor or person who holds the title of record files Petition A mortgagor under a mortgage secured by owner-occupied housing or a grantor or the person who holds the title of record with respect to any trust agreement which concerns owner-occupied housing may initiate mediation to negotiate a loan modification – NRS 107.0865(1b) (Effective through June 30, 2021)	25
Default & Sale: Grantor or person who holds the record files a Petition for Mediation – NRS 107.086(3) (Effective through June 30, 2021)	25
Petitioner Mediation Services Fee – NRS 107.086(12d) Requires two separate payments ($50 payable to County Treasurer) ($200 to District Court) (Effective through June 30, 2021)	250
Respondent Mediation Services Fee – NRS 107.086(12d) Requires two separate payments ($50 payable to County Treasurer) ($200 to District Court) (Effective through June 30, 2021)	250
FOREIGN JUDGMENT (the court of one country or another state accepts a judicial decision made by the courts of another "foreign" country or state)	
Foreign Judgment: Same as fees as Civil Actions, NRS 17.380, NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.030 ($32)	215

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Foreign Judgment: Enforcement proceedings: Same as District Court judgments. Fees for enforcement proceedings are the same as provided for judgments of district courts of this state.	
Entry of Judgment, Confession Same as District Court judgments. (If Confession of judgment does not exceed $15,000, District Court lacks jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 4.370 and it must be filed in Justice Court) – NRS 17.380, NRS 17.110	28
Writ of Attachment, Garnishment, Execution, or Designed to Enforce any judgment. Same as District Court judgments. – NRS 17.380, NRS 19.0302(1i)	10
Filing a Motion for Summary Judgment/Joinder. Same as District Court judgments – NRS 17.380, NRS 19.0302(1d)	200
GUARDIANSHIP	
Petition for a guardianship, value of the estate is $2,500 or less – NRS 19.013(1)	0
Petition for a guardianship, value of the estate is more than $2,500 – NRS 19.013(1)	5
Petition for Guardian – NRS 19.013(6)	0
Petition for Involuntary Commitment. No charge for indigent petitioners or government entities	0
Objection/Contest/Answer to Guardianship – NRS 19.013	44

MARRIAGE	
Issuing a marriage license – NRS 122.060 ($21); 122.060(2a) ($10); 122.060(3) ($4); 122.060(4) ($25)	60
Certificate of Vow Renewal – NRS 122.290(5): 122.060 ($21); 122.060(2a) ($10); 122.060(3) ($4); 122.060(4) ($25)	60
Affidavit of Correction for Marriage License, both must be present (If information on the license is incorrect and no fault of the clerk) – NRS 122.045	25
For the preparation of an affidavit of correction for a Marriage Certificate – NRS 122.135(1)	25
Affidavit of loss or destroyed and the issuance of a replacement marriage certificate. (If lost or destroyed by the person who solemnized the marriage) – NRS 122.130(2)	15
For the preparation of an affidavit of correction, if the error is the Clerk's – NRS 122.135(2)	0
<u>MARRIAGE OFFICIALS</u>	

Application: licensed, ordained or appointed minister, other church or religious official authorized to solemnize a marriage, active or retired, a notary public or person who desires to be a marriage officiant – NRS 122.062(4)	25
Minister Application, Initial or Renewal – NRS 122.064(1f)	25
Temporary replacement of minister or religious official to solemnize a marriage – NRS 122.062(2)	25
MINORS	
Minor's Compromised: If an un-emancipated minor has a disputed claim for money against a third person – NRS 41.200(7)	0
MISCELLANEOUS	
CERTIFYING	
Certifying, under the seal of the court, plus reproduction costs – NRS 19.013(1)	3
Certifying a paper, record or proceeding prepared by another NRS 19.013(1)	5
Issuing any certificate under seal, not otherwise provided for, plus reproduction costs NRS 19.013(1)	6
COPIES	
Copy of any record, proceeding or paper, for each page – NRS 19.013(1)	.50
FILINGS	
Bonds - Power of Attorney Filing a certified copy of an appointment of bail agent by Power of Attorney – NRS 19.013(1), 680b.010(21)	15
Declaration of Domicile (Declaring Residency) – NRS 41.195	5
Fictitious Firm Name – NRS 19.013(1)	20
Miscellaneous Filings – NRS 19.013(1)	15

MINORS	
Minor's Compromised: If an un-emancipated minor has a disputed claim for money against a third person – NRS 41.200(7)	0
MOTIONS	
Filing a Motion to Certify or Decertify a class-action suit – NRS 19.0302(1h)	349

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Filing a Motion for Summary Judgment/Joinder – NRS 19.0302(1d)	200
NAME CHANGE	
Name Change Commencement – NRS 19.013(1) ($56); 19.020(1) ($3); 19.030 ($32); 19.0302(1a) ($99); 19.031 ($25)	215
NOTARY PUBLIC	
Notary public bond – NRS 19.013(1)	15
PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE	
Peremptory Challenge of Judge (Payable to the Nevada Supreme Court) – SCR 48.1	450
PETITIONS and WRITS	
Petition for Judicial Review– NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Petition for Review regarding Unemployment Compensation - NRS 612.705	0
Petition to Seal Records – NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Petitions for Writ of Mandamus– NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Writ of Quo Warrant– NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Writ of Prohibition or Other Civil Writs– NRS 19.013(1) ($56), 19.020(1) ($3), 19.030 ($32), 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1a) ($99)	215
Writ of Habeas Corpus - NRS 19.013 (5)	0
Writ of Attachment, Garnishment, Execution, or Designed to Enforce any judgment – NRS 19.0302(1i)	10
PROBATE	
Petition Letters of Administration, Value of the state is less than $2,500 – NRS 19.013(1)	0
Petition Letters of Administration, Value of the state is more than $2,500 – NRS 19.013(1) ($69); 19.020 ($3); 19.020(2) ($1.50); 19.030 ($32); 19.031(1) ($25)	130.50

Petition for Letters of Administration, value of the estate is more than $20,000 but less than $200,000 – NRS 19.0302(1c2) ($99); 19.020(2) ($1.50); 19.013 ($69), 19.020 ($3); 19.030 ($32); 19.0301 ($25);	229.50
Petition for Letters of Administration, value of the estate is $200,000 or more – NRS 19.0302(1c1) ($352); 19.020(2) ($1.50); 19.013 ($69), 19.020 ($3); 19.030 ($32); 19.031(1) ($25)	482.50
Petition for Letters Testamentary, Value of the state is less than $2,500 – NRS 19.013(1c3)	0
Petition for Letters Testamentary, Value of the state is more than $2,500 but less than $20,000 – NRS 19.013(1) ($69); 19.020 ($3); 19.020(2) ($1.50); 19.030 ($32); 19.031(1) ($25)	130.50
Petition for Letters of Testamentary, value of the estate is more than $20,000 but less than $200,000 – NRS 19.0302(1c) ($99); 19.020(2) ($1.50); 19.013 ($69), 19.020 ($3); 19.030 ($32); 19.0301 ($25);	229.50
Petition for Letters of Testamentary, value of the estate is $200,000 or more – NRS 19.0302(1c) ($352); 19.020(2) ($1.50); 19.013 (69), 19.020 ($3); 19.030 ($32); 19.031(1) ($25);	482.50
Setting Aside an Estate without Administration, Value of the estate is less than $2,500 – NRS 19.013(1)	0
Setting Aside an Estate without Administration, Value of the estate is more than $2,500 – NRS 19.013(1) ($69); 19.020 ($3); 19.020(2) ($1.50); 19.030 ($32); 19.031(1) ($25), 19.0302(1c2) ($99)	229.50
Petition to contest any will or codicil (an addition or supplement that explains, modifies, or revokes a will or part of one) – NRS 19.013(1) ($44); 19.031(1) ($25)	69
Objection or cross-petition to the appointment of an executor or administrator– NRS 19.013(1) ($44); 19.031(1) ($25)	69
Objection to the settlement of account – NRS 19.013(1) ($44); 19.031(1) ($25)	69
Objection to any Answer in an estate matter – NRS 19.013(1) ($44); 19.031(1) ($25)	69
Third-party complaint – NRS 19.0302(1g)	135
SEARCHES	
Record Searches, per name per year – NRS 19.013(1)	.50
SANITY	
Sanity: Proceedings filed by county for Judicial Declaration of Sanity – NRS 41.330	0

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SUPREME COURT	
Appeal or Transfer of Any action or proceeding FROM District Court to Supreme – NRS 19.013(1) $24; NRAP 7(b) $500 Bond. Bond can be refunded to appellant upon completion of the appeal and by court order.	524
Supreme Court Filing Fee, payable to Supreme Court Clerk – NRAP 3(e)	250
THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT	
Third-party complaint – NRS 19.0302(1g)	135
TRANSCRIPTS	
Transcript of judgment - Issuing a transcript of judgment – NRS 19.013(1)	3
Transcript of judgment - Certifying a transcript of judgment – NRS 19.013(1)	3
TRANSFER	
Transfer of any action or proceeding FROM a district court of ANTOHER COUNTY – NRS 19.0302(1a) ($99), 19.0131(1) ($56), 19.020(3) ($5), 19.031 ($25), 19.030 ($32)	217
Appeal or Transfer FROM a Justice Court – NRS 19.013(1) ($42); 19.020(3) ($5), 19.031 ($25), 19.030 ($32)	104
Appeal or Transfer of Any action or proceeding FROM District Court to Supreme – NRS 19.013(1) $24; NRAP 7(b) $500 Bond. Bond can be refunded to appellant upon completion of the appeal and by court order.	524
Supreme Court Filing Fee – NRAP (e) $250. Made payable to the Nevada Supreme Court and is transferred with appeal packet.	250
VITAL STATISTICS	
Vital Statistics: Establish date and place of birth and parentage, examination of records by State Registrar of Vital Statistics, petition for a Hearing, Court order establishing facts as presented to court, Recording of decree – NRS 41.260	0
WILLS	
Filing of a Will – NRS 19.013(1)	15
Petition to contest any will or codicil (an addition or supplement that explains, modifies, or revokes a will or part of one) – NRS 19.013(1) ($44); 19.031(1) ($25)	69

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Fees for Public Records Requests

Hard copies of records are $0.06 per page.

Please note, if the charge for records is under $10.00 we may waive the fee at the agency's discretion.

Emailed records are free of charge, unless the document file size prohibits email transmission. In that case, we charge $10.00 for a GCB-issued USB Drive. We do not accept USB Drives from outside the Gaming Control Board.

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 $0.40 per page Copy Charge.*			
5000132 Special Investigations			
County Licenses			
Liquor	Per Person/Per License	**$ 350.00**	$ 350.00
Liquor/Gaming Key Employee	Per Key Employee	**$ 350.00**	$ 350.00
Non-Liquor	Per Person/Per License	**$ 300.00**	$ 300.00
City Licenses			
Privileged with Financial	Per Applicant	**$ 150.00**	$ 150.00
	Plus License	**$ 200.00**	$ 200.00
Privileged without Financial	Per Principal	**$ 150.00**	$ 150.00
Regulated	Per Principal	**$ 150.00**	$ 150.00
Investigative Services	Per Hour	**$ 80.00**	$ 80.00
PHQ/FHQ License Investigations (8 hours)			
PHQ License Investigations (6 hours)			
Update License (4 hours)			
Established by City and County Ordinances. Changes, if any, will correspond with actions of the Las Vegas City Council and/or Clark County Commission.			
5000146 SNCTC			
Crime Analysis Research For Public Records Requests and Subpoenas	Per Hour	**$ 75.00**	$ 73.00
5000147 Major Events Planning			
Captain	Per Hour	**$ 177.00**	$ 171.00
Lieutenant (Assignment Differential Pay)	Per Hour	**$ 156.00**	$ 151.00
Lieutenant	Per Hour	**$ 144.00**	$ 140.00
Resident Lieutenant	Per Hour	**$ 173.00**	$ 168.00
Sergeant (Assignment Differential Pay)	Per Hour	**$ 130.00**	$ 126.00
Sergeant	Per Hour	**$ 120.00**	$ 116.00
Resident Sergeant	Per Hour	**$ 144.00**	$ 140.00
Police Officer (Assignment Differential Pay)	Per Hour	**$ 98.00**	$ 94.00
Police Officer	Per Hour	**$ 91.00**	$ 87.00
Resident Officer	Per Hour	**$ 109.00**	$ 104.00
Deputy Sheriff	Per Hour	**$ 82.00**	$ 79.00
Cadet/Patrol Service Rep	Per Hour	**$ 45.00**	$ 44.00
Police Dispatcher Professional	Per Hour	**$ 81.00**	$ 78.00
Special Event Coordinator	Per Hour	**$ 71.00**	$ 69.00
Civilian - Overtime rate (Individual rate multiplied by 1.5 hours)	Per Hour	**Varies**	Varies
Note: Fees may be adjusted in accordance with established contract salaries.			
5000163 Labor Relations			
Copy of Employee Personnel Record*	Per Each	**$ 59.00**	$ 58.00
Copy of Employee Payroll Record*	Per Each	**$ 48.00**	$ 46.00
Copy of Employee Personnel AND Payroll Record*	Per Each	**$ 107.00**	$ 104.00
** May be subject to additional charges for additional personnel costs, as permitted by NRS 239.052(1) and NRS 239.005(1).*			
5000171 Records & Fingerprint			
Employment Name Check	Per Each	**$ 6.00**	$ 6.00
Complete Record Check	Per Each	**$ 13.00**	$ 13.00
Record Search (to include No Record results)	Per Each	**$ 6.00**	$ 6.00
Incident Crime and Traffic Report Reproduction	Per Each (up to 20 pages)**	**$ 13.00**	$ 12.00
Research/Response by Subpoenas	Per Each	**$ 53.00**	$ 51.00
Research Fee (for records/information not readily available)*	Per Hour	**$ 49.00**	$ 47.00
Work Cards	Per Each	**$ 67.00**	$ 65.00
Reissue of Work Card	Per Each	**$ 67.00**	$ 65.00
Fingerprint Processing Gaming/Security Guard	Per Each	**$ 40.00**	$ 39.00
Misc. Fingerprints Only/No Submission Required	Per Each	**$ 20.00**	$ 19.00
Additional Fingerprint Card(s)	Per Each	**$ 2.00**	$ 2.00
Carry Concealed Weapon Permits			
Initial		**$ 60.00**	$ 60.00
Renewal/Additional Weapon/Name Change		**$ 25.00**	$ 25.00
Late Renewal		**$ 40.00**	$ 40.00
Duplicates/Lost/Stolen/Address Change		**$ 15.00**	$ 15.00
Initial, Renewal, and Late Fees Established by NRS. Changes, if any, will correspond with actions of the legislature.			
** Special requests that require research of multiple systems, require reproduction of multiple or bulk documents or require statistical compilation of information will be charged a research fee.*			
*** Printed reproduction requests over 20 pages will be charged the $0.40 per page Copy Charge.*			

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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*
5000173 Communications			
Event Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Search & Reproduction (incl. NO RECORD results)*	Per Each (up to 20 pages)**	**$ 30.00**	$ 29.00
Event Computer aided Dispatch (CAD) Print Redaction*	Per each 5 Minutes	**$ 5.00**	$ 5.00
Communications Record Report Search - Sharepoint or Analytics (incl. NO RECORD results)*	Per Each (up to 20 pages)**	**$ 31.00**	$ 30.00
Radio Audio Traffic and CAD Search & Reproduction (incl. Event Search & Reproduction and NO RECOF	Per Each	**$ 116.00**	$ 113.00
Phone Audio Search & Reproduction (incl. Event Search & Reproduction and NO RECORD results)*	Per Each	**$ 60.00**	$ 58.00
Phone AND Radio Audio Search & Reproduction (incl. Event Search & Reproduction and NO RECORD re	Per Each	**$ 133.00**	$ 129.00
Research Fee (for records/information not readily available)***	Per Hour	**$ 67.00**	$ 65.00
** Subject to additional charges for additional personnel costs, as permitted by NRS 239.052(1) and NRS 239.005(1).*			
*** Printed reproduction requests over 20 pages will be charged the $0.40 per page Copy Charge.*			
**** Requests that require redaction, research of multiple systems, reproduction of multiple or bulk documents or statistical compilation of information will be charged a research fee.*			
5000175 Crime Scene Investigations			
Crime Scene Analysis/Evidence Collection/Research/Response by Subpoenas*			
Crime Scene Analyst Supervisor (N48)	Per Hour/Per Analyst	**$ 84.00**	$ 82.00
Sr. Crime Scene Analyst (N42)	Per Hour/Per Analyst	**$ 73.00**	$ 71.00
Crime Scene Analyst II (N38)	Per Hour/Per Analyst	**$ 67.00**	$ 65.00
Photographic Print, Mug Shots*	Per Print	**$ 5.00**	$ 5.00
Photographic Prints*	Per Print	**$ 1.00**	$ 1.00
Photographic Line Up (6)*	Per Each	**$ 27.00**	$ 26.00
Digital Imaging Distribution*	Per Each	**$ 14.00**	$ 14.00
**Subject to additional charges for additional personnel costs, as permitted by NRS 239.052(1) and NRS 239.005(1).*			
5000176 Forensic Laboratory			
Blood Alcohol (both positive and negative results)	Per Sample	**$ 121.00**	$ 117.00
Toxicology Screening Panel	Per Sample	**$ 139.00**	$ 130.00
Toxicology Screening Drug Confirmation (per each)	Per Sample	**$ 104.00**	$ 101.00
Biology/DNA Analysis	Per Sample	**$ 421.00**	$ 404.00
Biolog/DNA Termination at Quantitation	Per Sample	**$ 294.00**	$ 282.00
Biology Screening Case - Negative Results	Per Case	**$ 153.00**	$ 149.00
Biology/DNA Database Processing	Per Sample	**$ 116.00**	$ 111.00
Administrative Costs for Other Disciplines (added to hourly rates below when billed through A/R)	Per Case	**$ 73.00**	$ 71.00
Other Disciplines/Analysis			
Seized Drug Analysis	Per Hour + Admin Costs When Billed	**$ 86.00**	$ 84.00
Trace Materials Analysis/Fire Debris Analysis	Per Hour + Admin Costs When Billed	**$ 86.00**	$ 84.00
Latent Print Analysis (to include AFIS and Latent Print Processing)	Per Hour + Admin Costs When Billed	**$ 67.00**	$ 65.00
Firearms Analysis	Per Hour + Admin Costs When Billed	**$ 86.00**	$ 84.00
NIBIN firearm swabbing for DNA	Per Hour + Admin Costs When Billed	**$ 67.00**	$ 65.00
Toxicology Alcohol Calculations	Per Hour + Admin Costs When Billed	**$ 86.00**	$ 84.00
Non-Criminal Subpoenas/Research Requests			
Quality Manager (NF)	Per Hour	**$ 106.00**	$ 103.00
Forensic Scientist III (N49)	Per Hour	**$ 86.00**	$ 84.00
Expert Witness Testimony (portal to portal)	Per Hour	**Varies*** **	Varies***
**** Charged at the actual hourly or overtime rate of the employee required to testify.*			
Misc. Charges			
Copy Charge	Per Page	**$ 0.42**	$ 0.40
Mailing Charge	Per Package	**Actual Cost**	Actual Cost
Audio Reproduction of Fiscal Affairs Meeting	Per Each	**$ -**	$ -
Returned Check Fee	Per Each	**$ 25.00**	$ 25.00
Research Fee (for records/information not readily available)	Per Hour	**Varies*** **	Varies***
Redaction Fee (LEST)	Per Hour	**$ 49.00**	$ 47.00
**** Charged at the hourly rate of the position required to conduct the research.*			

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Resolution # 26-07

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE LYON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO FIX, IMPOSE AND COLLECT A LICENSE TAX FOR REVENUE OR FOR REGULATION

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioner of Lyon County is authorized by NRS 244.335 to fix, impose, and collect a license tax for revenue or for regulation, or for both revenue or regulation, on all lawful trades, callings, industries, occupations, professions and businesses conducted within the County outside the limits of incorporated cities and towns;

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Lyon County is authorized by various provisions of Nevada Revised Statutes to fix, impose, and collect service charges for various services primarily benefiting individuals or groups rather than the public at large;

WHEREAS, the Nevada Legislature has fixed and imposed certain fees to be collected by its officers, courts and departments, and has set forth the amount of such fees in the Nevada Revised Statutes;

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Lyon County hereby finds that it is in the best interest of the County to adopt a resolution adjusting license taxes, fees for permits, and service charges to reflect the actual costs of providing the various services.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Lyon County Board of Commissioners that the several license taxes, fees for permits, and service charges collected by and for Lyon County shall be collected according to a schedule of taxes, fees, and charges, as follows:

1. That all fees which the several County Officers and Departments collect pursuant to specific Nevada Revised Statutes shall be the fee expressly imposed by statute.

2. That the Lyon County Clerk/Treasurer shall collect County Business License Taxes as imposed by the Lyon County Code.

3. That specific fees are to be collected pursuant to Exhibits A, B, C & D attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. A schedule of fees so fixed does not apply to the State of Nevada or its political subdivisions.

PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this 18th day of June, 2026, effective July 1, 2026 by the following vote of the Board.

AYES: Hendrix, Cassinelli, Keller, Jacobson, Hockaday

NAYS: None

ABSTENTIONS: None

ABSENT: None

Chairman, Board of Lyon County Commissioners

ATTEST: Staci L

Lyon County Clerk

EXHIBIT A
July 1, 2026

NRS establishs and governs fees for certain departments

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

ALL DEPARTMENTS EXCEPT LIBRARIES

1. Photocopies 8 1/2 X 11 or 8 1/2 x 14 (per page)	0.25, except for Justice Courts (0.50 per NRS 4)
2. Photocopies 11 x 17 or 12 x 18 (per page)	0.50
3. Color Photocopies 8 1/2 X 11	2.00
8 1/2 X 14	3.00
11 X 17	4.50
18 X 24	6.00
24 X 36	10.00
30 X 42	15.00
36 X 48	20.00
cut to size	25.00
set up charge for enlarging / reducing	10.00
4. Computer Print Outs 8½ X 11 (per page)	0.50
5. Recorded Audio Duplication	8.00
6. Returned Check Charge	30.00
7. Fax Fees (Only County Business)	
a. Outgoing (per page)	3.00
b. Incoming	1.50
No personal business on fax machines	
8. Mailing Labels (per label)	0.05
9. Flash Drive or CD Provided by County	10.00
10. Map/Prints	
a. 18 x 24	2.50
b. 24 x 36	3.50
c. 30 x 42	4.50
d. 36 x 48	5.50
d. Cut to Size	10.50
e. Mylar	5.50
f. CD	$20.00 for initial page plus 5 cents each additional page
g. Set up charge for enlarging / reducing	10.00
11. Postage and Handling Charge	
a. Each envelope any size	1.00 plus postage
12. Credit Card payment fee	Charged Directly by Third Party Vendor
13. Search Fee	$40 per Hour

The public is entitled to search records at no charge using the public search engine provided at the recorders office; this fee is being charged only to persons requesting to utilize county staff to conduct the requested search.

ANIMAL SERVICES

1. Impound Fees	
a. 1st Offense	25.00
b. 2nd Offense	50.00
c. 3rd Offense	75.00
d. 4th Offense	150.00
e. 5th Offence and above increase of $100.00 per offense	
(within a one year period all above fees are plus $6.00 per day boarding)	
2. Surrender Fees	
a. Adult dog	40.00
b. Per litter under 12 weeks of age(max. 6 pups)	50.00
c. Per pup, over 6 in litter	10.00
3. Quarantine Fees-In Shelter	50.00
In Home	25.00
4. Animals caught by county with live traps per dog	75.00
5. Dog License-issued for a 1 year period from date	
of purchase with proof of a current rabies shot	
a. Intact dog	25.00
b. Per dog that has been spayed or neutered	5.00
c. Senior Citizes 65+ or Disabled Service Dog	Fee Waived
d. Replacement tag	5.00
Additional Canine Application Fee (all animals must be licensed) One time fee	50.00
A dog must have a current rabies shot and a County License	
within 5 days of release from shelter.	

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EXHIBIT A
July 1, 2026

NRS establishs and governs fees for certain departments

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

6. Impound fees livestock	
a. Impound fee	100.00 or actual costs
b. Transport fee	$50.00 plus mileage or actual costs
c. Boarding fee-per head/per day	10.00
7. Cremation fees	
a. Domestic cat or small animal (e.g. - rabbit)	65.00
b. Small dog (e.g. - Chihuahua, Min-Pin)	75.00
c. Medium dog (e.g. - Cocker Spaniel, Australian Shepherd)	85.00
d. Large dog (e.g. - German Shepherd, Labrador Retriever)	100.00
e. Extra large dog (e.g. - Mastiff, St. Bernard, Rottweiller)	150.00
f. Goat or sheep	150.00
g. Calf under 300 lbs.	200.00
(for domestic pets, $15.00 discount for communal cremation, no cremains will be returned)	
8. Chip Implant Fee	15.00
9. Breeder	
a. Application and Initial Permit Fee	50.00
b. Annual Permit Fee	50.00
10. Restricted Animal	
a. Application and Initial Permit Fee	50.00
b. Annual Permit Fee	50.00
11. Adoption Fee	
a. Female Dogs that needed to be spayed	200.00
b. Male Dogs that needed to be neutered	150.00
c. Dogs that came to shelter already spayed and neutered	50.00
12. Vaccination Fees at Shot Clinics	
a. Bordatella	15.00
b. DHPP	15.00
c. FVRCP	15.00
d. Rabies	15.00

ASSESSOR

1. Black and White -Parcel Book Map (11 x 17) (per page)	0.50
(8 1/2 x 11) (per page)	0.25
2. Color -Parcel Book Map (11 x 17) (per page)	1.00
(8 1/2 x 11) (per page)	0.50
3. Parcel Book Map Ownership (11 x 17) (per page)	0.50
(8 1/2 x 11) (per page)	0.25
4. Sales Data Printout	
a. Each page [8½ x 11]	0.25
[11 x 14]	0.50
b. Query program cost [per hour charge]	75.00
5. Tax Roll and Parcel Information	
1st 500 parcels	40.00
Per parcel over 500	0.01
6. Query Program Cost (per hour) @ 15 minute minimum	75.00
7. Library Data Request	100.00

BUILDING

1. Electrical Service (new service or 6 months or more reconnect less than 400 amps)	80.00
2. Electrical Service (400 amps or more)	Fee based on valuation correlated to Exhibit B
3. Re-inspection Fee	80.00
4. Amending Existing Permit ($50/hr, minimum one hour plan review & process)	
5. Permit Extension Fee (charged if permit is not expired more than 15 days)	80.00
6. Foundation for dwelling	160.00
7.Gas service or conversion	80.00
8. Manufactured Home Set Permit	500.00
9. Mobile Home Conversions to Real Property (N/C if filed with MH set permit)	100.00
10. Sewer or Water Service Lateral Permit	100.00
11. Septic Permit(New and Replacement Systems)	160.00
12. Individual Storage Container Set Permit	80.00

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EXHIBIT A
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NRS establishs and governs fees for certain departments

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

13. Misc. Permit for wood stove, gas fireplace, furnace replacement, etc.	80.00
14. Temporary Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) Request	500.00
15. Solar or Wind Energy Electric Generation System (based on valuation, residential fee max. $400)	
16. Building Permit Fees not listed above are determined from the valuation of the work correlated to the currently approved fee schedule (Exhibit B), per IBC 108. Payment of Plan Review fees will be required at the time of application.	
17. The fee to reactivate an expired permit, under 12 months expired.	1/2 of the building permit fee
18. Replacing a "lost" inspection record card.	25.00
19. Site Development Permit fees are determined from an stamped engineer's estimate of the cost of the work, or a signed contract or bid from a qualified, licensed contractor correlated to the currently approved fee schedule (Exhibit B)	
20. Mass Grading Permit, valuation determined from a stamped engineer's estimate of the cost of the work or a signed contract or bid from a qualified, licensed contractor.	Fee based on valuation correlated to Exhibit B
21. Demolition Permit Fees are determined from the valuation of the work correlated to the currently approved fee schedule (Exhibit B), with a minimum fee of $100.00	
22. Engineering Plan Review of site and improvements plans	Actual Cost
23. Investigation Fee for commencing work before obtaining a necessary permit(s) will be equal to the permit fee(s) and will be charged in addition to building permit and plan review fees	
24. Permit Processing Fee	25.00

CEMETERY FEES

1. Burial Plots (no fee for a military veteran's plot)	1,000.00
2. Cremation Plots (no fee for a military veteran's plot)	250.00

CLERK / TREASURER

1. Copies of Petitions (per sheet)	1.00
2. List of Registered Voters [per name]	0.01
3. Mailing Labels [per name]	0.05
4. Voter Registration	$8 plus $0.01 per name
5. Business, Liquor, Gaming and Brothel fees	
a. Business Licenses	
Application Fees	37.50
Background investigation fee for pawn shops, second-hand dealers, private investigators, locksmiths, and safe mechanics	80.00
1-3 Employees [Annual]	150.00
4-15 Employees [Annual]	188.00
16-50 Employees [Annual]	338.00
51 + Employees [Annual]	900.00
b. Real Estate Brokers/Agents	
Application fee	37.50
(Each individual agent also make application with one time application fee)	
Thereafter : Each broker is responsible for Annual Fee according to below schedule :	
1 - 3 Agents, Employees, Brokers [Annual]	150.00
4 - 15 Agents, Employees, Brokers [Annual]	188.00
16- 50 Agents, Employees, Brokers [Annual]	338.00
51 + Agents, Employees, Brokers [Annual]	900.00
c. Liquor License Fees	
1. Investigation fee [First Applicant]	80.00
[Each Additional]	80.00
2. Saloons or bar rooms/ on-off Sale [Quarterly]	337.50
3. Retail/Packaged Goods [Quarterly]	300.00
4. Restaurant/Beer & Wine [Quarterly]	225.00
5. Caterers of Liquor [Quarterly, additional]	30.00
6. One time start up fee New Ownership[Liquor]	1,500.00
[Beer and Wine]	750.00
7. Temporary Liquor License - For Profit Entities	225.00
d. Gaming Fees, per NRS 463.390	
1. Slots, per machine [Quarterly]	30.00
2. Card Games, each [Quarterly]	75.00
3. Other Table Games, each [Quarterly]	150.00

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SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

e. Brothel License Fees	
1. Investigation Fees	6,000.00
2. Quarterly Privilege Fees	
1-20 Rooms [Quarterly]	19,800.00
21-40 Rooms [Quarterly]	23,100.00
41-or more Rooms [Quarterly]	26,400.00
f. Auto-pawn Shops [Annual]	750.00
Bonds [per County Code]	
g. Adult Movie Theaters & Topless Bars [Annual]	9,000.00
h. Telephone Companies [per County Code]	
i. Utility License Fee [per County Code]	
6. Tax Sale Labor/online sales only	252.00
7. Tax Sale Map Packages	15.00
8. Incoming Wire Transfer Fee	3.00

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSE FEES

1. Personnel costs	Actual Costs based on Actual Hours Worked
2. Equipment costs	Exhibit C rates based on actual hours

FACILITIES DIVISION

1. Building Fees	
Category A events	No Charge
Category B and C events	
Rent Small Room	30.00/per hour
Medium Room	35.00/per hour
Large Room	45.00/per hour
Full Facility w/Kitchen	70.00/per hour
Kitchen ONLY fee	30.00/per hour
Cleaning & Damage Deposits	
0-100 persons	450.00
101-200 persons	650.00
201-300 persons	1,000.00
Key Deposit	40.00
Senior Center Commercial Kitchen Rental	
Staff Attendance During Rental	75.00/per hour
Cleaning Chemicals	25.00 per event
Insurance Requirements	
Category A Events - minimum of $500,000 liability	
Category B Events - minimum of $1,000,000 liability	
Category C Events - minimum of $1,500,000 liability	
Category D Events - amount determined by Comptroller's Office depending on event	
2. Fairgrounds Fees	
Entire Facility	
Ticketed Events (Gate admissions less than 1,000 persons)	1500.00 first day plus $1000.00 each additional day
Ticketed Events with Gate Admissions of 1,000 persons or greater per day	10% of gross receipts for day
Arena	
Rental	200.00/day
Buildings	
Main Barn (Includes up to 500 chairs and 60 tables)	500.00
Voshall Building (Includes up to 200 chairs and 20 tables)	300.00
Main Concession Stand	100.00
BBQ Rental	50.00 per day
Portable Stage	50.00
Stalls	
Outdoor	$20.00 a head first day $15.00 after
Monthly Rental	100.00 per stall
Indoor	$25.00 a head first day $20.00 after
Use of Tractor or Water Truck (Operator Supplied by Lyon County)	
Tractor	150.00/day
Water Truck	150.00/day
Camping	15.00/night, per camp
Deposits	

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Entire Facility	1,000.00
Arena	500.00
Main Barn	300.00
Voshall Building	200.00
Main Concession Stand	100.00
Rental of tables and chairs for offsite use	$1 per chair and $5 per table, $30 minimum charge
3. Dayton Valley Events Center	
Arena	$200.00/6 hours + $60/hr additional hours
Concession Stand	$50.00/day

GIS

1. Maps	
w/o Aerials 8.5 X 11	5.00
11 X 17	10.00
22 X 36	15.00
36 X 48	20.00
with Aerials 8.5 X 11	7.00
11 X 17	15.00
22 X 36	25.00
36 X 48	50.00
pdf file	15.00
2. Digital Datasets (formats: .shp or .dxf)	50.00 CD Set up Fee
a. Aerial Photography	50.00/Tile or 5,000.00 Whole Set
b. DEM-10 Meter of Entire County	100.00
c. Parcels-Entire County, includes all Assessor Info.	3,500.00
d. Custom Defined Areas	.10 a parcel + 100.00 Fee
e. Centerlines-Entire County, including Right of Ways & street names	100.00
f. Flood Plain-Entire County with FIRM Information	350.00
g. Zoning-per geographical area, including primary zoning only (does not include split zones)	100.00
h. Master Plan-Whole County	100.00
i. Voting Precincts	100.00
j. Geographical Areas (communities)	15.00
k. Township and Range	10.00
l. Sections	10.00
m. Subdivision Boundaries	10.00
n. Hydrology-Rivers, Streams, Ditches & Waterbodies	25.00
o. Faults	10.00
p. School Districts	10.00
q. Other Digital Data possibilities	10.00
r. Tax Districts	30.00
s. Fire Districts	30.00
t. Address Points	100.00
3. Planning Noticing Information	
a. Vicinity Map	20.00
b. Noticing Map	30.00
c. Address List and Labels	
Up to 300 labels	25.00
Each label in excess of 300	0.05
4. Custom Mapping and Analysis Services	$135 per hour, minimum of $30
5. NDEP Septic System Radius Map	45.00

HUMAN SERVICES

1. Indigent burials, if approved by the Lyon County Human Services, will not be charged.

LIBRARY

Lyon County Library System Board of Trustees sets fines for late lost or damaged library materials and other fees for Libraries as required.

PLANNING

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SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

1. Abandonment (PUE, Road, Right-of-Way, etc.)	1,750.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
2. Administrative Design Review Permit	1,750.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
3. Amended Map	
Amended Map of Div. of Land into Large Parcels	750.00
Amended Parcel Map	2,000.00
Amended Subdivision map	$3200 + $40/dwelling unit over 50
	over 50
Engineering Map Review	Actual Cost
4. Appeal (Planning Commission or Planning Director Decision)	
a. Planning Director Decision	750.00
b. Planning Commission	1,500.00
5. Approval Condition Amendment	2,000.00
6. Boundary Line Adjustment	1,100.00
7. Continuation of Planning Application	50% of actual filing fee
8. Certificate of Amendment	500.00
9. Conditional Use Permit	
a. Conditional Use Permit, or	2,500.00
b. Hardship Exception Permit	850.00
c. Legal Review	Actual Cost
10. Copies and Printing	
Master Plan Maps	
a. Master Plan Text	1.00/pg.
b. Master Plan Maps	4.50 per sheet
11. Development Agreement	4,000.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
12. Development Agreement Revision	2,000.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
13. Division of Land Into Large Parcels	
a. Tentative Map filing fee	750.00
b. Final Map filing fee	550.00
c. Engineering Map Review	Actual Cost
14. Extension of Time Request	750.00
15. Floodplain Development Permit	325.00 + Actual Costs
16. Master Plan	
a. Master Plan Map Amendment	4,250.00
b. Master Plan Text Amendment	4,250.00
c. Legal Review	Actual Cost
17. Noticing (Mailed)	82.00 + 2.00 per property owner over 40
18. Parcel Map	
a. Tentative Parcel Map	2,500.00
b. Final Parcel Map	1,250.00
c. Parcel Map Waiver	1,250.00
d. Engineering Map Review	Actual Cost
e. Legal Review	Actual Cost
19. Planned Unit Development	
a. Planned Unit Development Application Fee	4,250.00
Additional Fee for each dwelling unit over 50	40.00/dwelling unit
b. PUD Final Map	3,500.00
c. Engineering Map Review	Actual Cost
d. Legal Review	Actual Cost
20. Planning Commission Determination	500.00
21. Pre-Application	
Pre-Application Conference	750.00
Pre-Application Roundtable Discussion	100.00
22. Reimbursement Agreement	3,250.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
23. Reversion to Acreage	1,500.00
Engineering Map Review	Actual Cost
24. Site Improvement Plans	
a. Improvement Plan Filing Fee	1,000.00
b. Improvement Plan Engineering Review	Actual Cost

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SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

25. Specific Plan	3,750.00
	($2750 if filed concurrent with PUD)
a. Additional Fee for each dwelling unit over 50	40.00/dwelling unit
b. Legal Review	Actual Cost
26. Street Name Change	500.00
27. Subdivision Map	
a. Subdivision Map, Tentative	5750+40/DU over 50
b. Subdivision Map, Final	1,750.00
c. Engineering Map Review	Actual Cost
d. Legal Review	Actual Cost
28. Temporary Use Permit	
a. General	500.00
b. Food Truck	100.00
29. Variance	
Variance, Major	2,000.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
Variance, Administrative (Minor)	1,000.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
30. Wireless Communication Facility	
a. New Application & Relocation	1,500.00
b. Modification	1,250.00
c. Legal Review	Actual Cost
31. Zoning	
Zoning Certificate	100.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
Zoning Map Amendment	$2800(+$500 ea adj. parcel)
	$1750.00 + $250 ea. adj. parcel if filed w/MPA
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
Zoning Text Change	2,750.00
a. Legal Review	Actual Cost
Zoning Determination of Unlisted Use	100.00
32. Improvement Inspection Fees	
a. Permit Fee	750.00
b. Inspection and Testing Fees:	Actual Cost
c. Costs incurred over the base inspection fee	Actual Cost

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

l. All fees by State regulations	

RECORDERS

1. All fees by State statutes		
2. Division into large parcel maps	1st page	68.00
	Add. page	10.00
3. Parcel Maps and Records of Survey	1st page	35.00
	Add. page	10.00
4. Flash drive		10.00/each
5. Alpha Index and document images on flash drive		.07/each image
6. Bulk document images on flash drive		.07/each image
7. Document copies by email/mail		1.00/page
8. Recording Fee per document		43.00

ROAD DEPARTMENT

1. Encroachments		
Permit Fee:		120.00
Inspection Fees:		
CURB OR CURB AND GUTTER:		
1 to 50 l.f.	(Min. Charge)	75.00
Over 50 l.f.		$75.00 + $0.75/s.f. over 50 s.f.
SIDEWALK:		
1 to 100 s.f.	(Min. Charge)	75.00
Over 100 s.f.		$75.00 + $0.25/s.f. over 100 s.f.
PIPELINE AND TRENCHING:		
1 to 100 l.f.	(Min. Charge)	120.00

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SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

Over 100 l.f. $120.00 + .25/l.f. over 100 l.f.	
DRIVEWAY APPROACHES:	
Rural road driveway (Aggregate base w/swale)	75.00
Rural road driveway (Aggregate base w/culvert)	75.00
Residential curb cut (24 feet or less)	125.00
Lt. Commercial curb cut (24 feet to 34 feet)	175.00
Heavy Commercial & Industrial curb cut (34 feet to 54 feet)	225.00
ROAD/STREET CUTS:	
1 to 100 s.f. (Min. Charge)	125.00
Over 100 s.f. $125.00 + .50/s.f. over 100 s.f.	
VALLEY GUTTER:	220.00
ROAD/STREET CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION: Fee Table	
(Based on improvement costs)	
2. Street Signs, Traffic Control Signs	Actual Cost
3. Working Without Permit-	Triple Fees
Anyone performing an encroachment within a County right of way or performing County utility underground improvements within a State right of way without first obtaining a permit from Lyon County shall be charged TRIPLE Permit and TRIPLE Inspection Fees in addition to a $50.00 Administration Fee.	
4. Non profit utilities shall be required to obtain a permit but are exempt from the required permit and inspection fees and are still required to have work tested and inspected at their cost.	
5. For profit utilities shall be required to obtain a permit but are exempt from the bonding requirement contained in Section 9.01.07(A) of the Lyon County Code and shall further be exempt from paying a square foot charge for excavations on unimproved road/street sections.	
6. Blanket permits for PUC regulated Utilities [Yr]	3,200.00
Due and payable by June 30th of each year.	
7. Permit Renewal Fee (prior to expiration date)	20.00
8. Permit Renewal Fee (after expiration date)	120.00

SHERIFF

1. Fingerprinting Fee	$10.00 per card
2. Fingerprint based criminal history checks	80.00
3. Brothel work permit	80.00
4. Case reports	5.00
5. Booking report	1.00
6. Concealed weapon permit	
a. Initial	99.00
b. Renewal	64.00
c. Duplicate/change	15.00
7. Locksmith/safe mechanic work card - duplicate	15.00
8. Adult caberet work permit	80.00
9. Contracted deputy services	55.00 per hour
10. False Alarms - Users	
a. Alarm Civil Penalty(ies) Late Fee	25.00
b. Reinstatement Fee	100.00
c. Intrusion Burgler False Alarm Within Calendar Year	
1st Offence	100.00
2nd Offence	125.00
3rd Offence	150.00
4th Offence	175.00
5th Offence or more	200.00
d. Robbery/Hold Up False Alarm	200.00
e. Panic False Alarm	200.00
f. Suspension	After 6
g. Appeal Fee - Per Request	25.00
11. False Alarms - Alarm Company	
a. False Alarm Caused by Alarm Company	200.00
b. Failure to Use Enhanced Call Verification Procedures	200.00
c. All Late Charges	25.00
d. Call on Suspended Site	200.00

EXHIBIT A
July 1, 2026

NRS establishs and governs fees for certain departments

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

e. Appeal Fee - Per Request	25.00
12. Body Camera Video Request	$45 per hour of staff time, plus standard fee for CD
13. Dispatch Tape Request	$45 per hour of staff time, plus standard fee for CD
14. Records Request	$45 per hour of staff time, plus standard fee for CD

UTILITIES DIVISION

All Fees	see Exhibit D

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EXHIBIT B
July 1, 2026

LYON COUNTY BUILDING DEPARTMENT
PERMIT FEE SCHEDULE

$ VALUE*	BLDG. FEE	PLAN CHK.	TOTAL
1 - 1,500	$ 42.00	$ 27.30	$ 69.30
1,501 - 1,999	$ 54.00	$ 35.10	$ 89.10
2,000 - 2,999	$ 64.80	$ 42.12	$ 106.92
3,000 - 3,999	$ 75.60	$ 49.14	$ 124.74
4,000 - 4,999	$ 86.40	$ 56.16	$ 142.56
5,000 - 5,999	$ 97.20	$ 63.18	$ 160.38
6,000 - 6,999	$ 108.00	$ 70.20	$ 178.20
7,000 - 7,999	$ 118.80	$ 77.22	$ 196.02
8,000 - 8,999	$ 129.60	$ 84.24	$ 213.84
9,000 - 9,999	$ 140.40	$ 91.26	$ 231.66
10,000 - 10,999	$ 151.20	$ 98.28	$ 249.48
11,000 - 11,999	$ 163.20	$ 106.08	$ 269.28
12,000 - 12,999	$ 172.80	$ 112.32	$ 285.12
13,000 - 13,999	$ 183.60	$ 119.34	$ 302.94
14,000 - 14,999	$ 194.40	$ 126.36	$ 320.76
15,000 - 15,999	$ 205.20	$ 133.38	$ 338.58
16,000 - 16,999	$ 216.00	$ 140.40	$ 356.40
17,000 - 17,999	$ 226.80	$ 147.42	$ 374.22
18,000 - 18,999	$ 237.60	$ 154.44	$ 392.04
19,000 - 19,999	$ 248.40	$ 161.46	$ 409.86
20,000 - 20,999	$ 259.20	$ 168.48	$ 427.68
21,000 - 21,999	$ 270.00	$ 175.50	$ 445.50
22,000 - 22,999	$ 280.80	$ 182.52	$ 463.32
23,000 - 23,999	$ 291.60	$ 189.54	$ 481.14
24,000 - 24,999	$ 302.40	$ 196.56	$ 498.96

25,000 - 50,000	$302.40 for first $25,000 plus $7.80 for each additional $1,000 or fraction up to $50,000. Plus additional 65% Plan Check Fee.
50,000 - 100,000	$497.40 for first $50,000 plus $5.40 for each additional $1,000 or fraction up to $100,000. Plus additional 65% Plan Check Fee.
100,000 - 500,000	$767.40 for first $100,000 plus $4.20 for each additional $1,000 or fraction up to $500,000. Plus additional 65% Plan Check Fee.
500,000 - 1,000,000.00	$2,447.40 for first $500,000 plus $3.60 for each additional $1,000 or fraction up to $1,000,000. Plus additional 65% Plan Check Fee.
1,000,000 and up	$4,247.40 for first $1,000,000 plus $2.40 for each additional $1,000 or fraction. Plus additional 65% Plan Check Fee.

*Value is determined by the International Code Council Building Valuation Data from the most current adopted ICC Code.

EXHIBIT C
July 1, 2026

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSE FEES FOR EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Specification	Capacity/Size	HP	Notes	Unit	Rate
Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Height	37 Ft	to 15	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor.	hour	$9.15
Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Height	60 Ft	to 30	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor.	hour	$33.24
Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Height	70 Ft	to 50	Articulated, Telescoping, Scissor.	hour	$26.58
Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Height	125 Ft	to 85	Articulated and Telescoping.	hour	$57.49
Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled	Max. Platform Height	150 Ft	to 130	Articulated and Telescoping.	hour	$74.93
Aerial Lift, Truck Mntd	Max. Platform Height	25 Ft		Articulated and Telescoping.	hour	Delete
Aerial Lift, Truck Mntd	Max. Platform Height	40 Ft		Articulated and Telescoping.	hour	$12.05
Aerial Lift, Truck Mntd	Max. Platform Height	80 Ft		Articulated and Telescoping.	hour	$38.85
Aerial Lift, Truck Mntd	Max. Platform Height	80 - 100 Ft		Articulated and Telescoping.	hour	$39.10
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	41 CFM	to 10	Hoses included.	hour	$1.31
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	103 CFM	to 30	Hoses included.	hour	$9.67
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	130 CFM	to 50	Hoses included.	hour	$11.50
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	175 CFM	to 90	Hoses included.	hour	$18.65
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	400 CFM	to 145	Hoses included.	hour	$36.88
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	575 CFM	to 230	Hoses included.	hour	$56.30
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	1100 CFM	to 355	Hoses included.	hour	$100.54
Air Compressor	Air Delivery	1600 CFM	to 500	Hoses included.	hour	$103.33
Air Curtain Burner			to 50	In ground burner.	hour	$6.60
Air Curtain Burner			to 75	In ground burner.	hour	$7.60
Air Curtain Burner			to 100	In ground burner.	hour	$8.75
Air Curtain Burner			to 50	Above ground burner.	hour	$9.05
Air Curtain Burner			to 75	Above ground burner.	hour	$11.60
Air Curtain Burner			to 100	Above ground burner.	hour	$15.30
Ambulance			to 150		hour	$28.48
Ambulance			to 210		hour	$41.76
Auger, Portable	Hole Diameter	16 In	to 6		hour	$1.95
Auger, Portable	Hole Diameter	18 In	to 13		hour	$4.34
Auger, Tractor Mntd	Max. Auger Diameter	36 In	to 13	Includes digger, boom and mounting hardware.	hour	$3.29
Auger, Truck Mntd	Max. Auger Size	24 In	to 100	Guardrail post driver.	hour	$35.68
Automobile			to 130	Transporting people.	mile	$0.56
Automobile			to 130	Transporting cargo.	hour	$12.60
Automobile, Police			to 250	Patrolling.	mile	$0.56
Automobile, Police			to 250	Stationary with engine running.	hour	$16.27
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 110cc, 4-Wheel; 10" tyre		6.5-7.5		hour	$8.35
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 125cc, 4-Wheel; 21" tyre		7.6-8.6		hour	$8.79
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 150cc, 4-Wheel; 22" tyre		9.0-10		hour	$8.80
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 200cc, 4-Wheel; 24" tyre		12-14.0		hour	$9.36
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 250cc, 4-Wheel; 24" tyre		15-17		hour	$9.95
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 300cc, 4-Wheel; 24" tyre		18-20		hour	$10.81
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 400cc, 4-Wheel; 25" tyre		26-28		hour	$12.37
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 450cc, 4-Wheel; 25" tyre		26-28		hour	$13.25
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 650cc, 4-Wheel; 25" tyre		38-40		hour	$14.05

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All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Engine 750cc, 4-Wheel; 25" tyre		44-46		hour	$15.00
Board, Arrow			to 8	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$5.65
Board, Message			to 5	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$8.55
Boat, Push	Size	45'x21'x6'	to 435	Flat hull.	hour	$227.27
Boat, Push	Size	54'x21'x6'	to 525	Flat hull.	hour	$282.11
Boat, Push	Size	58'x24'x7.5'	to 705	Flat hull.	hour	$340.76
Boat, Push	Size	64'x25'x8'	to 870	Flat hull.	hour	$375.08
Boat, Row				Heavy duty.	hour	$1.49
Boat, Runabout	Size	13'x5'	to 50	Outboard.	hour	$12.73
Boat, Tender	Size	14'x7'	to 100	Inboard with 360 degree drive.	hour	$15.53
Breaker, Pavement Hand-Held	Weight	25~90 Lbs			hour	$1.17
Breaker, Pavement			to 70		hour	$59.37
Breaker, Pavement			to 105		hour	$39.50
Breaker, Pavement			to 137		hour	$52.00
Broom, Pavement	Broom Length	72 In	to 20		hour	$24.08
Broom, Pavement	Broom Length	96 In	to 100		hour	$31.17
Broom, Pavement, Mntd	Broom Length	72 In	to 18		hour	$5.76
Broom, Pavement, Pull	Broom Length	84 In	to 20		hour	$15.32
Bucket, Clamshell	Capacity	1.0 CY		Includes teeth.	hour	$4.74
Bucket, Clamshell	Capacity	2.5 CY		Includes teeth.	hour	$9.12
Bucket, Clamshell	Capacity	5.0 CY		Includes teeth.	hour	$13.62
Bucket, Clamshell	Capacity	7.5 CY		Includes teeth.	hour	$26.52
Bucket, Dragline	Capacity	2.0 CY			hour	$4.06
Bucket, Dragline	Capacity	5.0 CY			hour	$10.14
Bucket, Dragline	Capacity	10 CY			hour	$14.62
Bucket, Dragline	Capacity	14 CY			hour	$19.02
Bus			to 150		hour	$21.90
Bus			to 210		hour	$26.18
Bus			to 300		hour	$40.21
Chain Saw	Bar Length	16 In			hour	$2.00
Chain Saw	Bar Length	25 In			hour	$4.54
Chain Saw, Pole	Bar Size	18 In			hour	$2.13
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	6 In	to 35	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$9.10
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	9 In	to 65	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$17.30
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	12 In	to 100	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$32.26
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	15 In	to 125	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$34.17
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 In	to 125	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$35.00
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	18 In	to 200	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$51.12
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	19 In	to 300	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$59.00
Chipper, Brush	Chipping Capacity	19 In	to 450	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$86.00
Chipper, Brush			to 650	Trailer Mounted.	hour	$130.00
Clamshell & Dragline			to 100	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	$71.00
Clamshell & Dragline			to 155	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	$95.00
Clamshell & Dragline			to 235	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	$131.38
Clamshell & Dragline			to 350	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	$178.00
Clamshell & Dragline			to 530	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	$174.33
Clamshell & Dragline			to 800	Bucket not included in rate.	hour	$343.00
Cleaner, Sewer/Catch Basin	Hopper Capacity	5 CY		Truck Mounted.	hour	$25.81
Cleaner, Sewer/Catch Basin	Hopper Capacity	14 CY		Truck Mounted.	hour	$31.96
Compactor			to 10		hour	$15.32
Compactor			to 45		hour	$35.01
Compactor			to 75		hour	$35.34
Compactor			to 100		hour	$52.15
Compactor			to 300		hour	$97.46
Compactor			to 535		hour	$308.62
Compactor, towed			to 15		hour	$18.71
Compactor, towed			to 50		hour	$39.00
Compactor, towed			to 100		hour	$65.00
Crane	Max. Lift Capacity	8 MT	to 80		hour	$31.25

Crane	Max. Lift Capacity	15 MT	to 150		hour	$59.49
Crane	Max. Lift Capacity	27 MT	to 200		hour	$98.07
Crane	Max. Lift Capacity	45 MT	to 300		hour	$141.89
Crane	Max. Lift Capacity	70 MT	to 350		hour	$232.88
Crane	Max. Lift Capacity	110 MT	to 450		hour	$222.25
Crane, Truck Mntd	Max. Lift Capacity	24000 Lbs			hour	$20.80
Crane, Truck Mntd	Max. Lift Capacity	36000 Lbs			hour	$29.28
Crane, Truck Mntd	Max. Lift Capacity	60000 Lbs			hour	$45.07
Crane, Truck Mntd	Max. Lift Capacity	120000 Lbs			hour	$98.00
Cutter, Brush	Cutter Size	8 ft	to 150			$124.22
Cutter, Brush	Cutter Size	8 ft	to 190			$137.38
Cutter, Brush	Cutter Size	10 ft	to 245			$144.78
Derrick, Hydraulic Digger	Max. Boom Length	60 Ft		Includes hydraulic pole alignment attachment.	hour	$36.15
Derrick, Hydraulic Digger	Max. Boom Length	75 Ft		Includes hydraulic pole alignment attachment.	hour	$36.15
Derrick, Hydraulic Digger	Max. Boom Length	90 Ft		Includes hydraulic pole alignment attachment.	hour	$56.38
Distributor, Asphalt	Tank Capacity	550 Gal		Truck Mounted. Includes burners, insulated tank, and circulating spray bar.	hour	$18.40
Distributor, Asphalt	Tank Capacity	1000 Gal		Truck Mounted. Includes burners, insulated tank, and circulating spray bar.	hour	$27.35
Distributor, Asphalt	Tank Capacity	4000 Gal		Truck Mounted. Includes burners, insulated tank, and circulating spray bar.	hour	$39.34
Dozer, Crawler			to 65		hour	
Dozer, Crawler			to 105		hour	$73.31
Dozer, Crawler			to 160		hour	$95.45
Dozer, Crawler			to 250		hour	$152.20
Dozer, Crawler			to 360		hour	$223.35
Dozer, Crawler			to 574		hour	$348.96
Dozer, Crawler			to 850		hour	$363.50
Dozer, Wheel			to 300		hour	$106.42
Dozer, Wheel			to 335		hour	Delete
Dozer, Wheel			to 400		hour	$102.64
Dozer, Wheel			to 625		hour	$242.66
Excavator, Hydraulic	Bucket Capacity	0.5 CY	to 45	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	hour	$20.46
Excavator, Hydraulic	Bucket Capacity	1.0 CY	to 90	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	hour	$57.67
Excavator, Hydraulic	Bucket Capacity	1.5 CY	to 160	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	hour	$82.48
Excavator, Hydraulic	Bucket Capacity	2.5 CY	to 265	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	hour	$137.11
Excavator, Hydraulic	Bucket Capacity	4.5 CY	to 420	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	hour	$272.66
Excavator, Hydraulic	Bucket Capacity	7.5 CY	to 650	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	hour	$309.18
Excavator, Hydraulic	Bucket Capacity	12 CY	to 1000	Crawler, Truck & Wheel. Includes bucket.	hour	$472.94
Feeder, Grizzly			to 35		hour	$27.43
Feeder, Grizzly			to 55		hour	$34.74
Feeder, Grizzly			to 75		hour	$65.75
Fork Lift	Capacity	6000 Lbs	to 60		hour	$13.63
Fork Lift	Capacity	12000 Lbs	to 90		hour	$18.66
Fork Lift	Capacity	18000 Lbs	to 140		hour	$26.03
Fork Lift	Capacity	50000 Lbs	to 215		hour	$57.41
Generator	Prime Output	5.5 KW	to 10		hour	$4.95
Generator	Prime Output	16 KW	to 25		hour	$7.92
Generator	Prime Output	40 KW	to 65		hour	$23.48
Generator	Prime Output	100 KW	to 125		hour	$40.01
Generator	Prime Output	150 KW	to 200		hour	$55.67
Generator	Prime Output	210 KW	to 300		hour	$77.67
Generator	Prime Output	280 KW	to 400		hour	$88.84
Generator	Prime Output	350 KW	to 500		hour	$99.73
Generator	Prime Output	530 KW	to 750		hour	$159.09

Generator	Prime Output	710 KW	to 1000		hour	$204.67
Generator	Prime Output	1100 KW	to 1500		hour	$362.20
Generator	Prime Output	1500 KW	to 2000		hour	$544.93
Generator	Prime Output	1900 KW	to 2500		hour	$457.00
Generator	Prime Output	2500 KW	to 3000		hour	$561.53
Golf Cart	Capacity	2 person			hour	$3.85
Graders	Moldboard Size	8 Ft	to 50	Includes Rigid and Articulate equipment.	hour	$23.90
Graders	Moldboard Size	10 Ft	to 100	Includes Rigid and Articulate equipment.	hour	$44.60
Graders	Moldboard Size	12 Ft	to 150	Includes Rigid and Articulate equipment.	hour	$65.12
Graders	Moldboard Size	14 Ft	to 225	Includes Rigid and Articulate equipment.	hour	$100.61
Hose, Discharge	Diameter	3 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$0.16
Hose, Discharge	Diameter	4 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$0.24
Hose, Discharge	Diameter	6 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$0.61
Hose, Discharge	Diameter	8 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$0.63
Hose, Discharge	Diameter	12 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$0.93
Hose, Discharge	Diameter	16 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$1.73
Hose, Suction	Diameter	3 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$0.29
Hose, Suction	Diameter	4 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$0.34
Hose, Suction	Diameter	6 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$1.13
Hose, Suction	Diameter	8 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$1.13
Hose, Suction	Diameter	12 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$1.75
Hose, Suction	Diameter	16 In		Per 25 foot length. Includes couplings.	hour	$3.34
Jackhammer (Dry)	Weight Class	25-45 Lbs			hour	$1.71
Jackhammer (Wet)	Weight Class	30-55 Lbs			hour	$1.90
Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	0.5 CY	to 32	Includes bucket.	hour	$20.66
Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	1 CY	to 60	Includes bucket.	hour	$35.85
Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	2 CY	to 118	Includes bucket.	hour	$69.98
Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	3 CY	to 178	Includes bucket.	hour	$126.60
Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	4 CY	to 238	Includes bucket.	hour	$120.21
Loader, Crawler	Bucket Capacity	5 CY	to 300	Includes bucket.	hour	$135.00
Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	976-1250 Lbs	to 35		hour	$26.04
Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	1751-2200 Lbs	to 65		hour	$31.16
Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	2901-3300 Lbs	to 85		hour	$36.76
Loader, Skid-Steer	Operating Capacity	4000 Lbs	to 94		hour	Delete
Loader, Tractor, Wheel			to 80		hour	$37.76
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	0.5 CY	to 38		hour	$21.01
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	1 CY	to 60		hour	$41.05
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	2 CY	to 105		hour	$39.35
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	3 CY	to 152		hour	$46.45
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	4 CY	to 200		hour	$78.13
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	5 CY	to 250		hour	$80.80
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	6 CY	to 305		hour	$113.83
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	7 CY	to 360		hour	$139.70
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	8 CY	to 415		hour	$190.00
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	9 CY	to 470		hour	Delete
Loader, Wheel	Bucket Capacity	10 CY	to 530		hour	Delete
Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Capacity	0.5 CY	to 40	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	hour	$22.97
Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Capacity	1 CY	to 70	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	hour	$30.36
Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Capacity	1.5 CY	to 95	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	hour	$43.91
Loader-Backhoe, Wheel	Loader Bucket Capacity	1.75 CY	to 115	Loader and Backhoe Buckets included.	hour	$52.69

Mixer, Concrete Portable	Batching Capacity	10 Cft			hour	$3.17
Mixer, Concrete Portable	Batching Capacity	12 Cft			hour	$5.48
Mixer, Concrete, Trailer Mntd	Batching Capacity	11 Cft	to 10		hour	$14.59
Mixer, Concrete, Trailer Mntd	Batching Capacity	16 Cft	to 25		hour	$19.70
Motorcycle, Police					mile	$0.52
Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	7 TPH	to 35		hour	$15.17
Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	10 TPH	to 55		hour	$22.34
Mulcher, Trailer Mntd	Working Capacity	20 TPH	to 120		hour	$31.50
Paver, Asphalt			to 50	Includes wheel and crawler equipment.	hour	$66.94
Paver, Asphalt			to 75	Includes wheel and crawler equipment.	hour	$66.94
Paver, Asphalt			to 125	Includes wheel and crawler equipment.	hour	$92.45
Paver, Asphalt			to 175	Includes wheel and crawler equipment.	hour	$252.13
Paver, Asphalt			to 250	Includes wheel and crawler equipment.	hour	$246.91
Pick-up, Asphalt			to 110		hour	$112.03
Pick-up, Asphalt			to 140		hour	$146.98
Pick-up, Asphalt			to 200		hour	$196.08
Pick-up, Asphalt			to 275		hour	$282.37
Plow, Cable	Plow Depth	18 in	to 30		hour	$11.85
Plow, Cable	Plow Depth	36 in	to 65		hour	$31.50
Plow, Cable	Plow Depth	48 in	to 110		hour	$36.50
Plow, Grader Mntd	Width	to 10 Ft			hour	$28.51
Plow, Grader Mntd	Width	to 14 Ft			hour	$33.00
Plow, Truck Mntd	Width	to 15 Ft			hour	$23.80
Plow, Truck Mntd	Width	to 15 Ft		With leveling wing.	hour	$40.69
Pump			to 3	Hoses not included.	hour	$2.70
Pump			to 6	Hoses not included.	hour	$3.70
Pump			to 10	Hoses not included.	hour	$9.05
Pump			to 15	Hoses not included.	hour	$12.25
Pump			to 25	Hoses not included.	hour	$13.96
Pump			to 40	Hoses not included.	hour	$17.22
Pump			to 60	Hoses not included.	hour	$26.88
Pump			to 95	Hoses not included.	hour	$34.78
Pump			to 140	Hoses not included.	hour	$41.19
Pump			to 200	Hoses not included.	hour	$51.50
Pump Extender	Length	20 Ft			hour	$1.25
Pump, W/O Power	Pump Size	6 In			hour	$2.30
Pump, W/O Power	Pump Size	12 In			hour	$3.00
Pump, W/O Power	Pump Size	24 In			hour	$7.15
Sandbagger Machine	(Spider) Automatic		4.5		hour	$50.11
Saw, Concrete	Blade Diameter	14 In	to 14		hour	$7.29
Saw, Concrete	Blade Diameter	26 In	to 35		hour	$11.63
Saw, Concrete	Blade Diameter	48 In	to 65		hour	$24.18
Saw, Rock			to 65		hour	Delete
Saw, Rock			to 90		hour	Delete
Saw, Rock			to 100		hour	$41.98
Scraper	Scraper Capacity	11 CY	to 175		hour	$83.00
Scraper	Scraper Capacity	15 CY	to 250		hour	$131.34
Scraper	Scraper Capacity	22 CY	to 365		hour	$213.55
Scraper	Scraper Capacity	34 CY	to 475		hour	$275.45
Scraper	Scraper Capacity	44 CY	to 600		hour	$327.93
Snow Blower	Capacity	2,000 Tph	to 400		hour	$232.52
Snow Blower	Capacity	2,500 Tph	to 500		hour	$251.98
Snow Blower	Capacity	3,500 Tph	to 600		hour	Delete
Snow Blower, Truck Mntd	Capacity	600 Tph	to 75		hour	$33.74
Snow Blower, Truck Mntd	Capacity	1100 Tph	to 150		hour	Delete
Snow Blower, Truck Mntd	Capacity	1400 Tph	to 250		hour	$90.01
Snow Blower, Truck Mntd	Capacity	2500 Tph	to 400		hour	$147.02
Snow Thrower, Walk Behind	Cutting Width	25 in	to 5		hour	$3.01
Snow Thrower, Walk Behind	Cutting Width	60 in	to 15		hour	$14.67
Sprayer, Seed	Working Capacity	750 Gal	to 30	Trailer & truck mounted.	hour	$14.61
Sprayer, Seed	Working Capacity	1250 Gal	to 50	Trailer & truck mounted.	hour	$20.21

Sprayer, Seed	Working Capacity	3500 Gal	to 115	Trailer & truck mounted.	hour	$30.20
Spreader, Chemical	Capacity	5 CY	to 4	Trailer & truck mounted.	hour	$6.49
Spreader, Chip	Spread Hopper Width	12.5 Ft	to 152		hour	$88.36
Spreader, Chip	Spread Hopper Width	16.5 Ft	to 215		hour	$121.45
Spreader, Chip, Mntd	Hopper Size	8 Ft	to 8	Trailer & truck mounted.	hour	$4.65
Spreader, Sand	Mounting	Tailgate, Chassis			hour	$8.02
Spreader, Sand	Mounting	Dump Body			hour	$10.88
Spreader, Sand	Mounting	Truck (10yd)			hour	$13.62
Striper	Paint Capacity	40 Gal	to 22		hour	$16.76
Striper	Paint Capacity	90 Gal	to 60		hour	$23.17
Striper	Paint Capacity	120 Gal	to 122		hour	$42.65
Striper, Truck Mntd	Paint Capacity	120 Gal	to 460		hour	$76.28
Striper, Walk-behind	Paint Capacity	12 Gal			hour	$3.96
Sweeper, Pavement			to 110		hour	$85.20
Sweeper, Pavement			to 150		hour	Delete
Sweeper, Pavement			to 230		hour	$100.11
Trailer, Dump	Capacity	20 CY		Does not include Prime Mover.	hour	$12.81
Trailer, Dump	Capacity	30 CY		Does not include Prime Mover.	hour	$13.56
Trailer, Dump	Capacity	40 CY		Does not include Prime Mover.	hour	
Trailer, Equipment	Capacity	30 Tons			hour	$16.99
Trailer, Equipment	Capacity	40 Tons			hour	$18.74
Trailer, Equipment	Capacity	60 Tons			hour	$23.01
Trailer, Equipment	Capacity	120 Tons				$34.36
Trailer, Office	Trailer Size	8' x 24'			hour	$2.31
Trailer, Office	Trailer Size	8' x 32'			hour	$2.74
Trailer, Office	Trailer Size	10' x 32'			hour	$3.62
Trailer, Water	Tank Capacity	4000 Gal		Includes a centrifugal pump with sump and a rear spraybar.	hour	$15.84
Trailer, Water	Tank Capacity	6000 Gal		Includes a centrifugal pump with sump and a rear spraybar.	hour	$19.44
Trailer, Water	Tank Capacity	10000 Gal		Includes a centrifugal pump with sump and a rear spraybar.	hour	$22.61
Trailer, Water	Tank Capacity	14000 Gal		Includes a centrifugal pump with sump and a rear spraybar.	hour	$28.09
Trencher			to 40	Walk-behind, Crawler & Wheel Mounted. Chain and Wheel.	hour	$17.24
Trencher			to 85	Walk-behind, Crawler & Wheel Mounted. Chain and Wheel.	hour	$29.85
Trencher			to 115	Walk-behind, Crawler & Wheel Mounted. Chain and Wheel.	hour	$41.50
Trencher			to 175	Walk-behind, Crawler & Wheel Mounted. Chain and Wheel.	hour	Delete
Trowel, Concrete	Diameter	90 In	to 25		hour	$11.70
Trowel, Concrete	Diameter	100 In	to 38		hour	$17.90
Truck, Bucket				Add Flatbed Truck to Truck Mounted Aerial Lift.		
Truck, Cleaning				Add Flatbed Truck to Sewer Cleaner.		
Truck, Concrete Mixer	Mixer Capacity	10 CY	to 255		hour	$70.00
Truck, Concrete Mixer	Mixer Capacity	13 CY	to 300		hour	$85.90
Truck, Dump	Struck Capacity	8 CY	to 220		hour	$52.96
Truck, Dump	Struck Capacity	10 CY	to 320		hour	$65.75
Truck, Dump	Struck Capacity	12 CY	to 255		hour	$73.31
Truck, Dump	Struck Capacity	14 CY	to 330		hour	$78.59

Truck, Dump	Struck Capacity	28 CY	to 400		hour	$139.82
Truck, Dump	Struck Capacity	40 CY	to 460		hour	Delete
Truck, Dump	Struck Capacity	50 CY	to 620		hour	Delete
Truck, Fire	Pump Capacity	1000 GPM			hour	$71.31
Truck, Fire	Pump Capacity	1250 GPM			hour	$75.61
Truck, Fire	Pump Capacity	1500 GPM			hour	$82.24
Truck, Fire	Pump Capacity	2000 GPM			hour	$85.22
Truck, Flatbed	Maximum Gvw	15000 Lbs	to 150		hour	$22.24
Truck, Flatbed	Maximum Gvw	25000 Lbs	to 180		hour	$33.72
Truck, Flatbed	Maximum Gvw	30000 Lbs	to 215		hour	$29.31
Truck, Flatbed	Maximum Gvw	45000 Lbs	to 250		hour	$48.23
Truck, Flatbed	Maximum Gvw	50000 Lbs	to 300		hour	Delete
Truck, Flatbed			to 375		hour	Delete
Truck, Flatbed			to 450		hour	Delete
Truck, Garbage	Capacity	25 CY	to 255		hour	$50.49
Truck, Garbage	Capacity	32 CY	to 325		hour	$57.89
Truck, Knuckle Boom				Add Flatbed Truck to Truck Mounted Crane.		
Truck, Ladder				Add Flatbed Truck to Truck Mounted Aerial Lift.		
Truck, Line				Add Flatbed Truck to Hydraulic Digger Derrick.		
Truck, Pickup			to 130	When transporting people.	mile	Mileage Rate
Truck, Pickup			to 130		hour	$9.75
Truck, Pickup		1/2 ton	to 191		hour	$11.75
Truck, Pickup		3/4 ton	to 250		hour	$19.87
Truck, Pickup		1 ton	to 340		hour	$20.57
Truck, Tractor			to 210		hour	$40.49
Truck, Tractor			to 265		hour	$53.75
Truck, Tractor			to 330		hour	$49.93
Truck, Tractor			to 360		hour	$57.25
Truck, Vacuum	FEMA cost code 8717	60,000 GVW	400		hour	$77.79
Truck, Water	Tank Capacity	2500 Gal	to 175	Include pump and rear spray system.	hour	$28.95
Truck, Water	Tank Capacity	4000 Gal	to 250	Include pump and rear spray system.	hour	$52.59
Tub Grinder			to 440		hour	$99.68
Tub Grinder			to 500		hour	Delete
Tub Grinder			to 630		hour	$150.70
Tub Grinder			to 760		hour	$192.21
Tub Grinder			to 800		hour	Delete
Tub Grinder			to 900		hour	Delete
Tub Grinder			to 1000		hour	$337.45
Vactor (Mud Dog)	Industrial Hydro Excavator		450		hour	$86.50
Vehicle, Recreational			to 10		hour	$2.91
Vehicle, Small			to 30		hour	$6.50
Vibrator, Concrete			to 4		hour	$1.51
Vibrator, Concrete			to 8		hour	$2.75
Welder, Portable			to 16	Includes ground cable and lead cable.	hour	$3.89
Welder, Portable			to 34	Includes ground cable and lead cable.	hour	$7.09
Welder, Portable			to 50	Includes ground cable and lead cable.	hour	$11.95
Welder, Portable			to 80	Includes ground cable and lead cable.	hour	$12.22

Exhibit D

July 1, 2026

LYON COUNTY UTILITIES DEPARTMENT
FEE SCHEDULE

MISCELLANEOUS FEES

Fee Description	
NON-SUBDIVISION PERMIT & PLAN REVIEW FEE	$150.00
SUBDIVISION PERMIT & IMPROVEMENT PLAN REVIEW FEE	$500 + ENGINEERING FEES AT TIME OF SUBMITTAL
INSPECTION & TESTING FEES:	
IMPROVEMENT COST:	
$ 0 - $200,000	TIME & MATERIALS
$ 200,000 - $ 300,000	4.25%
$ 300,000 AND UP	4.00%
COSTS OVER BASE INSPECTION FEE	ACTUAL COST
WATER PRESSURE TEST EACH	$75.00
BAC-T TEST EACH - 24 HOUR TURN AROUND	$240 FIRST SAMPLE + $90 EACH ADDITIONAL
BAC-T TEST EACH - NORMAL TURN AROUND	$180 FIRST SAMPLE + $30 EACH ADDITIONAL
CHLORINE TEST EACH	$25.00
SEWER PRESSURE TEST/MANHOLE	$25.00
OVERTIME/HOLIDAY EACH INSPECTION - 2 HOUR MINIMUM	ACTUAL COST
NEW ACCOUNT SET-UP	$25.00
SEASONAL OFF OR ON	$25.00
NON-PAYMENT TURN OFF	$35.00
METER PULL OR REPLACE DAMAGED METER TAG	$55.00
NON-PAY DISCONNECT METER REINSTALLATION	$55.00
WORKING HOURS SERVICE CALL	$25.00 per 1/2 hour
AFTER WORKING HOURS SERVICE CALL	$100.00
METER TEST	$50.00
RETURNED CHECK	$30.00
BACKFLOW TEST EACH	$50.00
BACKFLOW DEVICE REPAIR	ACTUAL COST
FINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTION EACH	
RESIDENTIAL	$35.00
COMMERCIAL	$50.00
MXU DEVICE AND INSTALLATION - DOUBLE METER PIT	ACTUAL COST
MXU DEVICE AND INSTALLATION - SINGLE METER PIT	ACTUAL COST
HYDRANT METER MONTHLY RENTAL	$35.00
HYDRANT METER DEPOSIT	$1,910.00
MISCELLANEOUS/OTHER - AS REQUESTED	TIME & MATERIALS
WATER CONSERVATION WASTE FEES	
- 1ST OFFENSE = VERBAL WARNING AND/OR TAG	
- 2ND OFFENSE = WRITTEN WARNING	
- 3RD OFFENSE	$25.00
- 4TH OFFENSE	$50.00
- 5TH OFFENSE	$100.00
- 6TH OFFENSE	$200.00
- 7TH OFFENSE	$500.00
- 8TH OFFENSE - INSTALL FLOW RESTRICTION DEVICE	TIME & MATERIALS
DELINQUENT ACCOUNT DOOR TAG	$25.00
LIEN PLACED ON PROPERTY	$55.00
LIEN RECORDING FEE	$55.00 PLUS ACTUAL RECORDING COST
REMOVAL OF LIEN ON PROPERTY	$55.00
WATER METER	ACTUAL COST
WATER METER SET FEE	$60.00
WATER RIGHTS LEDGER MAINTENANCE FEE	$250 PER WATER RIGHTS PERMIT
WATER RIGHTS PRESERVATION FEE	
FILING COST	ACTUAL COST
ADMINISTRATIVE COST	$1,000 PER OCCURRENCE
REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT - ADMINISTRATIVE FEE	15% OF REIMBURSEMENT AMOUNT
TRAILER, POTABLE WATER	
3,500 GALLONS	$50 PER HOUR
5,000 GALLON (INCLUDES A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP AND MOTOR)	$75 PER HOUR

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

OLD DOCUMENT PRICE LIST
1862 THRU 6-30-1981

TITLE	PAGE COUNT
DEED BOOK A	799
DEED BOOK B	800
DEED BOOK C	816
DEED BOOK D	920
DEED BOOK E	848
DEED BOOK F	782
DEED BOOK G	800
DEED BOOK H	816
DEED BOOK I	280
DEED BOOK J	798
DEED BOOK K	802
DEED BOOK L	804
DEED BOOK M	800
DEED BOOK N	800
DEED BOOK O	500
DEED BOOK P	500
DEED BOOK Q	500
DEED BOOK R	640
DEED BOOK S	640
DEED BOOK T	650
DEED BOOK U	600
DEED BOOK V	630
DEED BOOK W	601
DEED BOOK X	540
DEED BOOK Y	599
DEED BOOK Z	601
DEED BOOK 27	601
DEED BOOK 28	601
DEED BOOK 29	600
DEED BOOK 30	606
DEED BOOK 31	601
DEED BOOK 32	600
DEED BOOK 33	601
DEED BOOK 34	600
DEED BOOK 35	606
DEED BOOK 36	601
DEED BOOK 37	604
DEED BOOK 38	602
DEED BOOK 39	601
DEED BOOK 40	603
DEED BOOK 41	602
DEED BOOK 42	601
DEED BOOK 43	601
DEED BOOK 44	601
DEED BOOK 45	601
DEED BOOK 46	601
DEED BOOK 47	601
DEED BOOK 48	602
DEED BOOK 49	601
DEED BOOK 50	601
DEED BOOK 51	601
DEED BOOK 52	600
DEED BOOK 53	492
TOTAL:	**33998 x .07 = $2,379.86**

TITLE	PAGE COUNT
DEED INDEX BOOK A	227
DEED INDEX BOOK B	169
DEED INDEX BOOK C	177
DEED INDEX BOOK D	176
DEED INDEX BOOK E	109
DEED INDEX BOOK F	191
DEED INDEX BOOK G	229
DEED INDEX BOOK H	163
DEED INDEX BOOK I	112
DEED INDEX BOOK J	159
DEED INDEX BOOK K	322
DEED INDEX BOOK L	150
TOTAL:	**2184 x .07 = $152.88**

TITLE	PAGE COUNT
MISC BOOK 1	602
MISC BOOK 2	161
MISC BOOK A-E	3763
MISC BOOK F	747
MISC BOOK G	637
MISC BOOK H	500
MISC BOOK I	640
MISC BOOK J	600
MISC BOOK K	598
MISC BOOK L	600
MISC BOOK M	540
MISC BOOK N	600
MISC BOOK O	600
MISC BOOK P	600
MISC BOOK Q	600
MISC BOOK R	600
MISC BOOK S	600
MISC BOOK T	600
MISC BOOK U	601
MISC BOOK V	603
MISC BOOK W	600
MISC BOOK X	600
MISC BOOK Y	600
MISC BOOK Z	601
TOTAL:	**17193 x .07 = $1,203.51**

Misc Book A	475
Misc Book B	912
Misc Book C	799
Misc Book D	816
Misc Book E	761

TITLE	PAGE COUNT
MISC BOOK INDEX A	287
MISC BOOK INDEX B	184
MISC BOOK INDEX C	222
MISC BOOK INDEX D	237
MISC BOOK INDEX E	262
MISC BOOK INDEX F	91
TOTAL:	**1283 x .07 = $89.81**

GRANTOR/GRANTEE INDEX 1970-1984 **2382 x .07 = $166.74**

OFFICIAL RECORDS

JAN 1970 - 6-30-1981 **106,806 x .07 = $7,476.42**
DOC #'S 100-61262

GRANTOR/GRANTEE INDEX 1970-1984	**$166.74**
DEED BOOKS	**$2,379.86**
DEED INDEXES	**$152.88**
MISC BOOKS	**$1,203.51**
MISC INDEXES	**$89.81**
OFFICIAL RECORDS	**$7,476.42**
TOTAL:	**$11,469.22**

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

TITLE	PAGE COUNT	TITLE	PAGE COUNT
MORTGAGE BOOK A	800	MORTGAGE BOOK 27	600
MORTGAGE BOOK B	780	MORTGAGE BOOK 28	603
MORTGAGE BOOK C	795	MORTGAGE BOOK 29	601
MORTGAGE BOOK D	796	MORTGAGE BOOK 30	601
MORTGAGE BOOK E	795	MORTGAGE BOOK 31	580
MORTGAGE BOOK F	639	MORTGAGE BOOK 32	600
MORTGAGE BOOK G	600	MORTGAGE BOOK 33	601
MORTGAGE BOOK H	600	MORTGAGE BOOK 34	600
MORTGAGE BOOK I	603	MORTGAGE BOOK 35	605
MORTGAGE BOOK J	600	MORTGAGE BOOK 36	600
MORTGAGE BOOK K	536	MORTGAGE BOOK 37	601
MORTGAGE BOOK L	540	MORTGAGE BOOK 38	600
MORTGAGE BOOK M	600	MORTGAGE BOOK 39	626
MORTGAGE BOOK N	598	MORTGAGE BOOK 40	629
MORTGAGE BOOK O	500	MORTGAGE BOOK 41	600
MORTGAGE BOOK P	600	MORTGAGE BOOK 42	424
MORTGAGE BOOK Q	602	**TOTAL**	**9472 x .07 = $663.04**
MORTGAGE BOOK R	600		
MORTGAGE BOOK S	603		
MORTGAGE BOOK T	602		
MORTGAGE BOOK U	601		
MORTGAGE BOOK V	661		
MORTGAGE BOOK W	600		
MORTGAGE BOOK X	600		
MORTGAGE BOOK Y	601		
MORTGAGE BOOK Z	601		
TOTAL	**16453**	**X .07 = $1151.71**	

MORTGAGE INDEX A	345	
MORTGAGE INDEX B	154	
MORTGAGE INDEX C	194	
MORTGAGE INDEX D	152	
MORTGAGE INDEX E	180	
MORTGAGE INDEX F	184	
MORTGAGE INDEX G	184	
MORTGAGE INDEX H	145	
MORTGAGE INDEX I	64	
TOTAL	**1602**	**x 07 = $112.14**

TITLE	PAGE COUNT
MINING DEEDS A	639
MINING DEEDS B	800
MINING DEEDS C	0
MINING DEEDS D	816
MINING DEEDS E	911
MINING DEEDS F	920
MINING DEEDS G	640
MINING DEEDS H	800
MINING DEEDS I	798
MINING DEEDS J	500
MINING DEEDS K	500
MINING DEEDS L	498
MINING DEEDS M	600
MINING DEEDS N	602
MINING DEEDS O	252
TOTAL	**9276 X .07 = $649.32**

MINING INDEX 1	211
MINING INDEX 2	204
MINING INDEX 3	102
TOTAL	**517 X .07 = $36.19**

TITLE	PAGE COUNT
MINING INDEX A	163
MINING INDEX B	192
MINING INDEX C	230
MINING INDEX D	336
MINING INDEX E	282
MINING INDEX F	238
MINING INDEX G	298
MINING INDEX H	208
MINING INDEX I	212
MINING INDEX J	222
MINING INDEX K	147
MINING INDEX L	167
MINING INDEX M	171
MINING INDEX N	96
MINING INDEX O	142
MINING INDEX P	152
MINING INDEX Q	298
MINING INDEX R	226
MINING INDEX S	276
MINING INDEX T	208
MINING INDEX U	176
MINING INDEX V	258
MINING INDEX W	138
MINING INDEX X	105
MINING INDEX Y	294
MINING INDEX Z	297
TOTAL	**5532 X .07 = $387.24**

STATE OF NEVADA
COMMISSION ON ETHICS

704 West Nye Lane, Suite 204
Carson City, Nevada 89703
Phone (775) 687-5469 • Fax (775) 687-1279
http://ethics.nv.gov

NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS
POLICY ON ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS

A. PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

To provide members of the public with reasonable uniform procedures to access, inspect and copy public books and records of the Nevada Commission on Ethics ("Commission") as permitted by law in compliance with the Nevada Public Records Act found in NRS Chapter 239 and interpretive regulations located in NAC Chapter 239 ("collectively referred to as the "Act").

Any amendments to the Act or the Ethics Law shall control and supersede conflicting provisions of this policy. Additionally, the Commission adopts, as general guidelines for processing public record requests, the applicable provisions of the *Nevada Public Records Act: A Manual for State Agencies, latest edition*, as duly issued and approved. The Manual is available at nsla.nv.gov.

B. POLICY STATEMENT:

The Commission endeavors to provide transparency to the public through its public website at www.ethics.nv.gov, which allows significant access to the public records of the Commission. Further, the Commission is committed to providing access to public records in accordance with the Act. In furtherance of the Act, other provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes, and NRS Chapter 281A and NAC Chapter 281A (collectively referred to as the "Ethics Law"), contain statutory authority and interpretive regulations declaring certain proceedings and records of the Commission to be confidential.

There is no Nevada statute that defines what constitutes a public record. Generally, the records of the Commission, unless deemed confidential pursuant to the Act, Ethics Law, or other provision of State Law, are presumed to be public. See NRS

239.010(1). Further, if a record does not already exist, there is generally no duty to create a record in response to a public records request. *See Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada v. Reno Newspapers, Inc*., 313 P.3d 221, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 88 (Nov. 14, 2013).

C. ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS:

1. **Public Records located on Official Website.** Copies of the Ethics Law, agendas, public meeting materials, minutes, published opinions issued by the Commission, acknowledgement forms filed by public officers, and proposed regulations are provided to the public without charge on its official website located at www.ethics.nv.gov, or by request to NCOE@ethics.nv.gov.

2. Public Records Request Form. A Public Records Request form (Exhibit "A") is provided on the Commission's website. When completing the Public Records Request Form, be specific and provide concise and legible information. Names, dates, and any other identifying information will assist with processing the request. Public Records Requests may be sought via the Commission's official website at ethics.nv.gov or sent to the attention of the Commission's Executive Director, as the designated Records Official for the Commission:

E-Mail: ncoe@ethics.nv.gov

Mailing and Physical Address:

State of Nevada Commission on Ethics
704 West Nye Lane, Suite 204
Carson City, NV 89703
Phone: (775) 687-5469 / Fax: (775) 687-1279

3. **Assistance and Compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA").** In accordance with the ADA, reasonable accommodations are made available to the public for the inspection and copying of public records including providing the opportunity to request public records in an alternative format. The public should direct requests for reasonable accommodations to the Commission's designated Records Official.

NOTICE: For assistance with ADA compliance or any other questions, please contact the Commission during regular business hours Monday through Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., excluding holidays and other official business closures.

D. PUBLIC RECORDS PROCESSING GUIDELINES:

1. Processing Public Records Requests. Pursuant to NRS 239.0107, the Commission will make reasonable efforts to assist the requester to focus the request in such a manner as to maximize the likelihood the requester will be able to inspect or receive a copy of the public book or record. The Records Official, within five (5) business days after receiving a request for a public record, will:

- Allow the requestor to inspect or copy the public book or record, or provide a copy of the public book or record to the requester, as was requested; or
- Notify the requestor that the Commission does not have legal custody or control of the public book or records, and provide the name and address of the entity that does, if known; or
- If the Commission is unable to make the public book or record available within five (5) business days, notify the requestor the earliest date and time after which the Commission reasonably believes the public book or record will be available to inspect or copy; or
- If the Commission must deny the request because the public book or records, or a part thereof, is confidential, notify the requestor that the information is confidential and cite the statute or other legal authority to deny the request.

2. Review Request to Determine Whether it Seeks Confidential or Restricted Records. Each public records request received by the Commission will be reviewed to determine whether the records requested are confidential or restricted as follows:

a) Confidential by Law: A number of proceedings and records of the Commission are declared to be confidential under Nevada law. In addition to records or information designated as confidential pursuant to the Act and Ethics Law, the Commission acknowledges all other laws declaring the information and records of the Commission to be confidential or restricted, including interpretive regulations, cases, and other legal precedent.

b) Confidential Third Party: Confidential records of federal, state, and local governments shared with the Commission must not be disclosed without prior written authorization from the affected government agency. Further, the Commission's possession of records or information received from other

agencies may not mean that the Commission has legal custody or control over these records.

c) Confidential Information Within Records: Confidential information and records may not be public records and any public records that contain confidential or restricted information may be redacted. NRS 239.010. Further, telephone numbers and/or email addresses maintained in a database by the Commission for the purpose of and/or in the course of the person's communications with the Commission are confidential and are not deemed a public book or records. *See* NRS 239.014(e).

d) Copyright Restrictions: Copyright restrictions may apply to copyrighted materials not permitted to be duplicated under federal law. See 17 U.S.C.A. Sec. 107.

3. Fee Schedule for Public Records. Pursuant to NRS 239.052, a governmental entity may charge a fee for providing a copy of a public record. Standard Fees represent the actual costs authorized pursuant to NRS 239.052, including costs to reproduce, postage, and transcription fees allowed per NRS 239.053. The Commission's Fee Schedule for Public Records is attached hereto as Exhibit "B"

An estimate of Standard Fees and Transcription Fees ("Fee Estimate") for producing requested records will be provided to the requestor and the records will not be produced until after remittance of a deposit in the amount of the Fee Estimate. If the actual fees are less than the Fee Estimate, the requestor will be refunded the difference. If the actual fees exceed the Fee Estimate, requestor will be invoiced and shall remit payment to the Commission within thirty (30) days.

E. EFFECTIVE DATE:

This policy was adopted by a majority vote of the Commission on January 19, 2022 and continues in force until it is amended or revoked.

EXHIBIT "A"
TO
NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM

NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS

Public Records Request

Requester Information

Date:	
Requester Contact Information	
Name:	
Organization:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
E-mail:	

Record(s) Requested

Records Requested:
Check one: ☐ Electronic copies ☐ Paper Copies ☐ Inspection (in person)
Describe the record(s) you are requesting. Please be as specific as possible and include enough detail to assist the Nevada Commission on Ethics staff in locating the records(s). Include relevant dates or date ranges. You may attach additional pages, if necessary.

Receiving Records

Please specify the preferred method of receiving the requested record(s):			
☐ E-mail or drop box (no charge)	☐ I will pick up	☐ Please send USPS	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*

Statement
By signing below, I certify that the information above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that copying and other associated fees may apply and that records will not be released until the estimated fee deposit is received.
_____ _____ **Requester Signature** **Date**

Retain Request form for 90 days following completion of request. RDA 2009047

You may submit your request for public records using the Commission's
online form submission at ethics.nv.gov (Preferred); or
You may submit this form bearing your signature to the Executive Director at: Nevada Commission on Ethics, 704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204, Carson City,
Nevada, 89703; email NCOE@ethics.nv.gov; or fax (775) 687-1279.

Updated 01/19/22

EXHIBIT "B"
TO
NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS
POLICY ON ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS

FEES FOR COPIES OF PUBLIC RECORDS

The Commission does not charge for copies of records that are provided by email or other electronic means that incur no specific costs to the Commission. Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239.052, a government entity is permitted to charge a fee for the actual cost incurred in providing a public record. This includes, without limitation, cost of ink, toner, paper, media, and postage. The Commission chooses to waive these fees, but for the following exceptions:

a) Black and white copies - Hard copy requests of fifty (50) or more pages, up to 8.5" x 11". Thereafter, five cents ($.05) per page will be charged for single sided copies and seven cents ($.07) per page for double sided copies on standard letter or legal sized paper.

b) Color Copies - Hard copy requests of fifty (50) or more pages, up to 8.5" x 11". Thereafter, copies of documents or photographs in color shall be charged fifty cents ($.50) per side.

c) Compact discs/DVDs - Copies shall be charged at five dollars ($5.00) per disc or DVD.

d) Other Media - Copies of records provided via other media not specified herein shall be charged at actual cost.

e) Certification of copies - Available upon request at two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per document. An acknowledgment that the response provided contains the true and correct copies of all documents responsive to the public records request will be provided at no additional cost.

f) Postage - The requester is responsible for actual postage costs.

g) Court Reporting - In addition to the actual costs of the medium in which the copy of the transcript is provided, the fee charged for a copy of each page of a court reporter transcript is the per/page fee set forth in the contract utilized by the Commission for court reporter services pursuant to NRS 239.053.

You will be provided an estimate of costs, which must be paid before your request is filled. Any costs in excess of the estimate will be invoiced and provided either before or with the responsive documents. Any balance must be paid within thirty (30) days of the requester's receipt of the invoice.

NRS 239.052 Fees: Limitations; waiver; posting of sign or notice.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a governmental entity may charge a fee for providing a copy of a public record. Such a fee must not exceed the actual cost to the governmental entity to provide the copy of the public record unless a specific statute or regulation sets a fee that the governmental entity must charge for the copy. A governmental entity shall not charge a fee for providing a copy of a public record if a specific statute or regulation requires the governmental entity to provide the copy without charge.

2. A governmental entity may waive all or a portion of a charge or fee for a copy of a public record if the governmental entity:

(a) Adopts a written policy to waive all or a portion of a charge or fee for a copy of a public record; and

(b) Posts, in a conspicuous place at each office in which the governmental entity provides copies of public records, a legible sign or notice that states the terms of the policy.

3. A governmental entity shall prepare and maintain a list of the fees that it charges at each office in which the governmental entity provides copies of public records. A governmental entity shall post, in a conspicuous place at each office in which the governmental entity provides copies of public records, a legible sign or notice which states:

(a) The fee that the governmental entity charges to provide a copy of a public record; or

(b) The location at which a list of each fee that the governmental entity charges to provide a copy of a public record may be obtained.

4. The fee for providing a copy of a public book or record in the custody of a law library operated by a governmental entity must not exceed 50 cents per page.

NRS 239.053 Additional fee for transcript of administrative proceedings; money remitted to court reporter; posting of sign or notice.

1. If a person requests a copy of a transcript of an administrative proceeding that has been transcribed by a certified court reporter, a governmental entity shall charge, in addition to the actual cost of the medium in which the copy of the transcript is provided, a fee for each page provided which is equal in amount to the fee per page charged by the court reporter for the copy of the transcript, as set forth in the contract between the governmental entity and the court reporter. For each page provided, the governmental entity shall remit to the court reporter who transcribed the proceeding an amount equal to the fee per page set forth in the contract between the governmental entity and the court reporter.

2. The governmental entity shall post, in a conspicuous place at each office in which the governmental entity provides copies of public records, a legible sign or notice which states that, in addition to the actual cost of the medium in which the copy of the transcript is provided, the fee charged for a copy of each page of the transcript is the fee per page set forth in the contract between the governmental entity and the court reporter.

NDOT Public Records Request

Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) Public Records Request Fee Schedule
The following fee schedule will be applied to a public records request when the request reaches a cost of $25 or more. A requestor may request a fee waiver by contacting publicrecordsreq@dot.nv.gov or by calling 775-888-7437. Please have your request tracking number handy when contacting the Records Management Office.

Reproductions

8 ½ x 11…….…….…….. $0.01 per page
8 ½ x 14 ……..…….…… $0.01 per page
11 x 17 …….…… $0.01 per page
Oversized ……..…… estimate provided based on print dimensions
Example: A 24 x 36 print = $ 0.24

Media

Thumb Drive ……...……..…… $15.00

Staff Time

NDOT has a dedicated team to respond to public records requests. The average public records request takes NDOT an average cumulative time of one (1) hour to process throughout the course of a request. A request that is estimated to take more than a cumulative one (1) hour will be charged the following fee:

Staff Time …….……..…… $19.00 per hour

As a requestor, please note:

- A requestor will be notified in writing of the estimated fees related to their public records request before the records review process begins. The requestor is required to acknowledge the estimated fees and approve moving forward in the request process, request a fee waiver, or inform the Records Management Section of their desire to discontinue with their request.
- A requestor will be sent an invoice once the request process is complete. The requestor must provide payment prior to the release of responsive records.
- Requestors that routinely submit public records requests that require a fee will need to register with the State of Nevada customer services.

Fee Waiver Request

Once a requestor has received an estimated cost for a public records request, they may request the fee be partially or completely waived. The following information must be provided to the Records Management Section in writing for the consideration of a fee waiver:

- Request Tracking Number
- Name
- Company (if applicable)
- If you have submitted a public records request on a previous occasion, when
- Brief explanation for the need to waive the request fee

NORTHERN NEVADA
Public Health
Serving Reno, Sparks & Washoe County

NORTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC HEALTH
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST POLICY ADDENDUM

Effective: August 26, 2021

1. **Purpose**
   The purpose of this addendum is to add clarity to the Washoe County Public Records Request policy adopted by the District Board of Health on July 22, 2021.

2. **Fees**
   This section clarifies Section 5 of the Washoe County Public Records Request policy. A fee may be charged for providing a copy of a public record. However, the fee is limited as described herein and must not exceed the actual cost to the agency to provide the copy of the public record unless a specific statute or regulation sets a fee that the governmental entity must charge for the copy.
   Actual cost to fulfill the public records requests shall be charged to the requestor of public records:

   a. PAPER COPIES shall be provided at $0.05 per page. Any records that require redaction shall be provided by paper copy.

   b. ELECTRONIC STORAGE (thumb drives, CDs) shall be provided at the actual cost of the device.

   c. POSTAGE shall be charged to the requester at actual cost.

   d. PERSONNEL COSTS shall be charged at the rate of $30.42 per hour ($0.51 per minute), which represents the costs incurred by NNPH per hour for the lowest paid full-time staff position. This office shall waive personnel costs for requests that can be filled in 2 hours or less.

   e. Any other actual costs that may be incurred in the filling of the request.

   f. A list of fees that may be charged shall be posted at each office in which the copies of public records are provided. The list of fees shall be posted, in a conspicuous place at each office in which the governmental entity provides copies of public records, a legible sign or notice which states:

      i. The fee that the governmental entity charges to provide a copy of a public record; or

ii. The location at which a list of each fee that the governmental entity charges to provide a copy of a public record may be obtained.

3. Payment of Actual Costs Required

This section clarifies Section 5 of the Washoe County Public Records Request policy.

a. The Records Official shall notify the requestor of the estimated cost to fulfill the records request. Payment of at least half of the estimated amount must be paid prior to work beginning on the request.

b. Payment must be provided by money order and made payable to "Northern Nevada Public Health."

c. The remainder of the amount shall be due prior to the release of records.

d. Upon request, all or a portion of the costs of fulfilling a public records request may be waived.

4. Related Request

Related requests may be aggregated for purposes of determining the number of hours spent fulfilling them. Related requests may include requests from the same person on the same or similar subject matter and/or request made close in time to one another.

5. General Policies for Processing Public Records Requests

This section clarifies and replaces Section 7.i of the Washoe County Public Records Request policy. Electronic databases that contain the electronic mail addresses or telephone numbers of individuals that have provided the addresses or numbers for the purpose of or in the course of communicating with the agency are confidential and may not be disclosed in its entirety as a single unit unless in response to an order issued by a court. Individual telephone numbers or electronic mail addresses of a person may be confidential and may not be disclosed.

**Note: This document was updated in 2025 to reflect the name change from Washoe County Health District to Northern Nevada Public Health.*

STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

Photocopy Fees

It is the policy of the Nevada State Board of Cosmetology that photocopies of Board meeting minutes or other Board meeting documents requested by patrons will be handled by Board staff. Copies are $0.10 per page, starting at page 1.

Certified court transcripts will come at an additional cost.

NRS 239.053 Additional fee for transcript of administrative proceedings; money remitted to court reporter; posting of sign or notice.

1. If a person requests a copy of a transcript of an administrative proceeding that has been transcribed by a certified court reporter, a governmental entity shall charge, in addition to the actual cost of the medium in which the copy of the transcript is provided, a fee for each page provided which is equal in amount to the fee per page charged by the court reporter for the copy of the transcript, as set forth in the contract between the governmental entity and the court reporter. For each page provided, the governmental entity shall remit to the court reporter who transcribed the proceeding an amount equal to the fee per page set forth in the contract between the governmental entity and the court reporter.

2. The governmental entity shall post, in a conspicuous place at each office in which the governmental entity provides copies of public records, a legible sign or notice which states that, in addition to the actual cost of the medium in which the copy of the transcript is provided, the fee charged for a copy of each page of the transcript is the fee per page set forth in the contract between the governmental entity and the court reporter.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 2385)

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

How can I help you today?

accordance with NRS 239. All public records, the contents of which are not otherwise declared by law to be confidential, shall be open for inspection or to obtain copies.

Following are links to information regarding fees for copies of public records and how to make a public records request.

Public Records Request and Schedule

The Nevada State Contractors Board is committed to providing access to public records in accordance with NRS 239. All public records, the contents of which are not otherwise declared by law to be confidential, shall be open for inspection or to obtain copies. Public records requests may be written or verbal. However, request involving an extraordinary use of personnel time, must be submitted in writing. To ensure you receive the desired record(s), it is preferable that request are made using the Public Records Request Form. Requests may be directed to either office of the Nevada State Contractors Board or submitted via email to:

publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us

General licensee information and contractor listings are available on the Board's website at no charge.

If the costs for producing records are estimated to be more than $10.00, records will not be produced until payment is received. When estimated costs exceed $10.00, the requester will be notified and required to remit full payment or a deposit.

General Fees:

- Black and white copies, up to 8.5" x 14" .....$.05/per page (Fees for black and white copies will not be assessed for the first 50 pages)
- Color copies, up to 8.5" x 14" .....$.50/per page
- Certified true copies .....$.50/per page

Postage: All shipping will be sent by USPS standard mail unless alternative methods are requested. The requester is responsible for postage fe

How can I help you today?

Court Reporter Transcripts: Requests for transcripts will be referred directly to the Court Reporter.

nevada state contractors board

The Nevada State Contractors Board is funded from fees collected from licensees.

The Nevada State Contractors Board does not receive funds from the State General Fund.

*Links are provided for the convenience of our visitors and in no way signifies an endorsement of, or an affiliation with the organizations found on this page. The Nevada State Contractors Board is not responsible for the content of any other website.

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How can I help you today?

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

From: Julie Wootton-Greener
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: Supplemental materials for Public Records Taskforce survey
Date: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 8:41:57 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Good morning,

Below are supplemental materials from the Nevada Department of Education in response to the Public Records Taskforce survey. Please let me know if additional information or clarification is needed.

Thank you.

Fee Schedule for Public Records Requests:
No fees will be assessed until total costs reach $10. If the cost of producing the records is estimated to be more than $10, the records will not be produced until payment is received, unless a decision to waive fees has been made.

Copying fees:

- Black & white, 8 %" x 11" $0.03 per page
- Black & White, 8 %" x 14" $0.06 per page
- Color up to 8 %" x 14" $0.10 per page
- Electronic scanning to CD $5 per disc
- Certified true copies: $5 per page

Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome

- **12/1/25**

Dear Public Records Officer,
Under Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239, I request copies of the following records (2019–2025) in the possession of Superintendent Jhone Ebert or the Nevada Department of Education:
1. All annual lists of “resources that reflect nationally accepted best practices for addressing the rights and needs of persons with diverse gender identities or expressions” distributed pursuant to NAC 388.880(5), including dates of distribution and any approval signatures.
2. All emails, memos, or correspondence to/from Jhone Ebert containing the terms: “NAC 388.880,” “best practices,” “gender identity,” “GLSEN,” “HRC Welcoming Schools,” “transgender student,” “parental notification,” or “confidentiality” in connection with NRS 388.133 or student gender policies.

3. Any meeting agendas, minutes, or briefing materials presented by or to Superintendent Ebert regarding gender identity guidance, confidentiality, or NAC 388.880 compliance.
4. All training materials or guidance documents approved or distributed by Superintendent Ebert related to supporting transgender or gender-diverse students.
I request these records in electronic format (PDF or searchable text) and ask that fees be waived as the disclosure is in the public interest. If fees exceed $25, please notify me first. Thank you.

- **One constituent filed 13 separate public records requests in April 2026 and an additional 12 separate requests in August 2026. All of the requests were for electronic summaries of purchase orders.**

- **5/17/26**

Pursuant to Nevada public records law, I respectfully request copies of records related to the creation, development, branding, procurement, implementation, and operation of the “Nevada COMPASS” program, platform, mobile application, and/or related initiatives. This request includes, but is not limited to:
1. Creation and Development
* Records regarding the origin, conception, naming, branding, or development of Nevada COMPASS * Internal communications discussing the name “Nevada COMPASS” * Planning documents, proposals, concept papers, meeting notes, or presentations
2. Procurement and Contracts
* Requests for proposals (RFPs), requests for information (RFIs), scopes of work, bids, contracts, amendments, purchase orders, invoices, and vendor agreements related to Nevada COMPASS * Records identifying any contractors, subcontractors, developers, consultants, nonprofits, or partner organizations involved
3. Funding Sources
* Records identifying funding sources, including federal grants, state appropriations, McKinney-Vento funding, ESSER funding, or other grant programs used for development or implementation
4. Data Sharing and Privacy
* Data-sharing agreements, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), privacy policies, FERPA-related reviews, cybersecurity assessments, or legal analyses related to the platform * Records identifying what user data is collected, stored, shared, or accessible through the platform
5. Communications
* Communications between NDE employees, contractors, vendors, nonprofits, advocacy organizations, school districts, or partner agencies regarding Nevada COMPASS * Communications referencing branding concerns, naming discussions, trademark considerations, or confusion with similarly named Nevada organizations or initiatives
6. Public Rollout and Implementation
* Rollout plans, onboarding materials, training materials, pilot program documentation, implementation timelines, and statewide deployment records *

Records identifying participating agencies, districts, schools, or providers
7. Domains and Technology
* Records regarding website/domain registration, hosting, software platforms, app development infrastructure, or ownership/administration of associated domains or applications
Please provide records in electronic format where possible. If any portion of this request is denied, please cite the specific legal exemption relied upon and provide all segregable non-exempt portions. Thank you for your time and attention to this request.

Julie Wootton-Greener
Public Information Officer
Nevada Department of Education
julie.woottongreener@doe.nv.gov
Desk: (702) 486-6602



Schedule of Fees

General Recording

See our General Recording Requirements or NRS 247.110(3) for standard formatting requirements.

Type	Price
General Document Recording Fee	$43.00 per document
Notice of Default Document Recording Fee	$293.00 per document (NRS 107.080)

Map Recording

Type	Price
Subdivision/Tract Map	$68.00
Parcel Map	$35.00
Survey Map	$35.00
Land Map	$68.00
Each additional page on all maps	$10.00

Mining Recording

For more information, please visit Nevada Division of Minerals.

Type	Price
Certificate of Location, including Amended or Relocated	$28.00 per document, plus $10.00 per claim for D.O.M.
Affidavit-Notice of Intent to Hold, Proof of Labor, or Amended Proof of Labor	$18.00 per document, plus $2.00 per claim, plus $10.00 per claim for D.O.M.
Placer Map, including Amended or Relocated	$18.00 per document, plus $1.00 per acre
Lode, Millsite, or Tunnel Map including Amended or Relocated	$18.00 per document, plus $15.00 per claim

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Recording

Accepted on forms prescribed and made available by the Nevada Secretary of State.

Type	Price
UCC, containing up to two pages	$60.00
UCC, containing three to twenty pages ($2.00 for each page attached over 20 pages)	$90.00
UCC, pertaining to public finance transaction (plus $2.00 for each additional debtor listed on all UCC's)	$90.00

Recording Taxes

Transfer tax is collected, per NRS 375, when an interest in real property is conveyed.

Type	Price
Real Property Transfer Tax	$2.05 per $500 of value

Marriage Certificate Copies

A certified copy of the *application* for marriage license is available in the Washoe County Clerk's Office. Contact them via phone at 775-784-7287.

Type	Price
Certified Copy of Marriage Record (proof of marriage)	$15.00 each
Plain Copy of Marriage Record	$1.00 each

Document Copies

Type	Price
Document Copy	$1.00 per page
Map Copy	$1.00 per page
UCC Copy	$2.00 per page
Fee to certify any document copy	$4.00 per certification

Bulk Electronic Copies (starting 1/1/2026)

Type	Price	NRS reference

Type	Price	NRS reference
Index Data	$75.00 per week	NRS 239.052
Images	$100.00 per week	NRS 239.052
Index Data and Images	$125.00 per week	NRS 239.052

Additional Information

For any additional information, or clarification, please contact us:

Information	Phone Number
Marriages and copy requests	775-328-3660
Real Estate, and all other questions	775-328-3661

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Fees for Public Records Requests

1. FEES MAY BE CHARGED FOR PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS:

As provided in Section 5 of Washoe County's Public Records Request Policy, fees may be charged for providing responses to a public record request. The fee is limited to the actual cost to the agency to provide the copy of the public record, unless a specific statute or regulation sets a fee that the governmental entity must change for the copy. For example, many fees charged by the County Recorder are set by a specific statute. There is no such statute for records requested from Washoe County as a whole. This policy applies to County departments not headed by an elected official.

2. FEES CHARGED TO FILL PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS:

The actual cost to fulfill the public records requests received by Washoe County shall be charged to the requester of public records as follows:

a. PAPER COPIES shall be provided at $0.05 per page. Any records that require redaction shall be provided by paper copy.

b. ELECTRONIC STORAGE (thumb drives, CDs) shall be provided at the actual cost of the device.

c. POSTAGE shall be charged to the requester at actual cost.

d. PERSONNEL COSTS shall be charged at the minimum hourly rate of an Office Assistant I for staff time that exceeds 10 hours.

i. The current hourly rate for an Office Assistant is $25.45 per hour. The Washoe County Salary Schedule is currently available at https://www.washoecounty.gov/humanresources/Careers/jobspecs.php

ii. Washoe County will not charge any fees for the first 10 hours of personnel time necessary to fill a public records request.

e. Any other actual costs that may be incurred in the filling of the request.

3. PAYMENT:

Payment must be made by cash, check, or money order payable to "Washoe County" and must include the Washoe311 ID number for the request being paid for. Payment may be made at the Washoe County department that responds to the requester with requested records or information or the office of the Comptroller located at 1001 E. 9th Street (corner of 9th Street and Wells Avenue) Building D, 2nd Floor, or other department that accepts payment. Payment of half the estimated amount must be made prior to fulfillment of the request. Any remaining amount is due upon completion of fulfillment of the request. The records will not be released until all outstanding amounts have been paid. If payment is required, the requester will be provided with an anticipated completion date, estimated from the date that the initial payment is made.

This list of fees may be obtained at the Washoe311 Public Records Request webpage: https://www.washoecounty.gov/311/prr-request-form.php. Effective July 1, 2022.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Washoe County
Job Classification Salaries
Effective July 1, 2026

Job Cls #	Title	PS Area	PS Group	Level	Min hourly	Max hourly	Min Annual	Max Annual
60018782	MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM MANAGER	Y	18	--	$ 56.08	$ 72.91	$ 116,646.40	$ 151,652.80
60000179	MEDIA PRODUCTION SPECIALIST	W	12	--	$ 31.07	$ 40.40	$ 64,625.60	$ 84,032.00
60018551	MEDICAL BILLING SPECIALIST	W	12	--	$ 31.07	$ 40.40	$ 64,625.60	$ 84,032.00
60018781	MEDICAL EXAMINER'S OPERATIONS MANAGER	Y	19	--	$ 62.37	$ 87.32	$ 129,729.60	$ 181,625.60
60018429	MEDICOLEGAL DATA SPECIALIST	W	13	--	$ 33.55	$ 43.61	$ 69,784.00	$ 90,708.80
60016052	MEDICOLEGAL DEATH INVESTIGATOR SUPERVSR	Y	17	--	$ 49.22	$ 64.00	$ 102,377.60	$ 133,120.00
60019505	MEDICOLEGAL DEATH INVESTIGATOR/TECH LEAD	W	16	--	$ 43.43	$ 56.47	$ 90,334.40	$ 117,457.60
60002254	MEDICOLEGAL DEATH INVESTIGATOR/TECH.	W	15	--	$ 39.28	$ 51.08	$ 81,702.40	$ 106,246.40
60008242	MEDIUM EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	W	11	--	$ 28.77	$ 37.40	$ 59,841.60	$ 77,792.00
60006152	MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR I	W	15	--	$ 39.28	$ 51.08	$ 81,702.40	$ 106,246.40
60019300	MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR I	P	15	--	$ 39.28	$ 51.08	$ 81,702.40	$ 106,246.40
60006153	MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR II	W	16	--	$ 43.43	$ 56.47	$ 90,334.40	$ 117,457.60
60015776	MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR II	P	16	--	$ 43.43	$ 56.47	$ 90,334.40	$ 117,457.60
60006154	MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR SUPERVISOR	Y	17	--	$ 49.22	$ 64.00	$ 102,377.60	$ 133,120.00
60018932	MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR SUPERVISOR	P	17	--	$ 49.22	$ 64.00	$ 102,377.60	$ 133,120.00
60006145	MITIGATION SPECIALIST	W	15	--	$ 39.28	$ 51.08	$ 81,702.40	$ 106,246.40
60019330	MUSEUM AIDE	W	08	--	$ 21.61	$ 28.09	$ 44,948.80	$ 58,427.20
60019251	MUSEUM PROGRAM COORDINATOR	W	12	--	$ 31.07	$ 40.40	$ 64,625.60	$ 84,032.00
60019506	NATURAL RESOURCE FIELD TECHNICIAN	W	11	--	$ 28.77	$ 37.40	$ 59,841.60	$ 77,792.00
60015350	NATURAL RESOURCE PLANNER COORDINATOR	Y	17	--	$ 49.22	$ 64.00	$ 102,377.60	$ 133,120.00
60017101	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGER	Y	18	--	$ 56.08	$ 72.91	$ 116,646.40	$ 151,652.80
60016750	NATURAL RESOURCES PLANNER	W	16	--	$ 43.43	$ 56.47	$ 90,334.40	$ 117,457.60
60019079	NURSE PRACTITIONER SUPERVISOR	C	19	--	$ 62.37	$ 87.32	$ 129,729.60	$ 181,625.60
60000015	OFFICE ASSISTANT	W	10	--	$ 26.34	$ 34.25	$ 54,787.20	$ 71,240.00
60013015	OFFICE ASSISTANT	P	10	--	$ 26.34	$ 34.25	$ 54,787.20	$ 71,240.00
60019863	OFFICE ASSISTANT	C	10	--	$ 26.34	$ 34.25	$ 54,787.20	$ 71,240.00
60000017	OFFICE SPECIALIST	W	11	--	$ 28.77	$ 37.40	$ 59,841.60	$ 77,792.00
60007017	OFFICE SPECIALIST	C	11	--	$ 28.77	$ 37.40	$ 59,841.60	$ 77,792.00
60000024	OFFICE SUPERVISOR	Y	13	--	$ 33.55	$ 43.61	$ 69,784.00	$ 90,708.80
60018150	OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT - CSD/FACILITY	C	18	--	$ 56.08	$ 72.91	$ 116,646.40	$ 151,652.80
60004029	OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT - CSD/PARKS	C	18	--	$ 56.08	$ 72.91	$ 116,646.40	$ 151,652.80
60016877	OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT - CSD/ROADS	C	18	--	$ 56.08	$ 72.91	$ 116,646.40	$ 151,652.80
60013742	OUTREACH SPECIALIST I	P	13	--	$ 33.55	$ 43.61	$ 69,784.00	$ 90,708.80
60013726	OUTREACH SPECIALIST II	P	14	--	$ 36.15	$ 47.00	$ 75,192.00	$ 97,760.00

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RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH LIST OF FEES TO BE CHARGED TO COVER THE ACTUAL COSTS OF PROVIDING COPIES OF PUBLIC RECORDS

WHEREAS, NRS Chapter 239 allows a governmental entity to charge actual costs incurred by a governmental entity in the provision of a public record;

WHEREAS, Washoe County adopted a Public Records Request Policy on July 21, 2020, allowing its agencies to charge a fee to cover the actual costs of providing a copy of a public record; and

WHEREAS, Washoe County seeks to establish a list of fees that can be charged to cover the actual costs of providing copies of public records.

WHEREAS, actual costs are defined in NRS 293.005 to mean the direct cost incurred by a governmental entity in the provision of a public record, including, without limitation, the cost of ink, toner, paper, media and postage. The term does not include a cost that a governmental entity incurs regardless of whether or not a person requests a copy of a particular public record.

WHEREAS, actual costs therefore include costs that a governmental entity incurs because of a public records request, as opposed to regardless of the request.

WHEREAS, long before the Nevada legislature adopted the actual costs framework for charging fees in connection with public records requests, Washoe County adopted a policy differentiating between usual and unusual amounts of staff time necessary to compile information in response to requests from individual county commissioners. *See* Article 5 §5.6, *Washoe County Board of Commissioners Rules of Procedure Handbook* (adopted Dec. 18, 2018).

WHEREAS, the county's policy requires an individual county commissioner to seek special approval from a majority of the board of county commissioners at a duly agendized meeting of any request of that commissioner that requires more than 2 hours of staff time to complete.

WHEREAS, the county therefore has already determined that 2 hours is the appropriate cutoff between usual and unusual staff time necessary to compile information in response to a request.

WHEREAS, it stands to reason that public records requests, which also involve the compilation of information by county staff in response to requests, should be treated in a similar manner.

WHEREAS, 2 hours is therefore the cutoff beyond which staff time to fill a public records request represents a cost to the county incurred because of a public records request, as opposed to regardless of the request.

WHEREAS, the actual costs for which the county could charge a fee for filling a public records request include, but are not limited to, personnel time expended to fill a request that exceeds 2 hours in time.

WHEREAS, to maintain consistency throughout the State of Nevada and promote general access to public records, it is appropriate to waive on a standing basis all fees for staff time where requests require less than 10 hours.

WHEREAS, to maintain consistency throughout the State of Nevada and promote general access to public records will only charge for staff time in excess of 10 hours.

WHEREAS, to maintain consistency throughout the county departments, it is appropriate to charge staff time at the rate of an Office Assistant I and to waive actual costs for all staff hourly rates that exceed that of an Office Assistant I.

WHEREAS, in circumstances of public records requests requiring more than 10 hours of staff time to fulfill, it may be appropriate for personnel costs to be waived even if they exceed 10 hours in time.

WHEREAS, it is therefore necessary for staff to be given limited discretion to waive fees in appropriate cases.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, as follows:

1. **Fees**

   As provided in Section 5 of the Washoe County Public Records Request policy, a fee may be charged for providing a copy of a public record. However, the fee is limited as described herein and must not exceed the actual cost to the agency to provide the copy of the public record unless a specific statute or regulation sets a fee that the governmental entity must charge for the copy.

   Actual cost to fulfill the public records requests shall be charged to the requestor of public records as follows:

   a. PAPER COPIES shall be provided at $0.05 per page. Any records that require redaction shall be provided by paper copy.

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b. ELECTRONIC STORAGE (thumb drives, CDs) shall be provided at the actual cost of the device.

c. POSTAGE shall be charged to the requester at actual cost.

d. PERSONNEL COSTS shall be charged at the minimum hourly rate of an Office Assistant I for staff time that exceeds 10 hours.

i. The current hourly rate for an Office Assistant I (OAI) is $19.65 per hour. The Washoe County Salary Schedule is currently available at the following website.

i. All County departments shall not charge any fees for the first 10 hours of personnel time necessary to fill a public records request.

ii. The County hereby grants a standing waiver of actual costs for up to 10 hours of staff time and hourly rates in excess of an Office Assistant I hourly rate.

e. Any other actual costs that may be incurred in the filling of the request.

In each office in which the county provides copies of public records, a legible sign or notice shall be posted which states:

i. The fee that the county charges to provide a copy of a public record; or

ii. The location at which a list of each fee that the county charges to provide a copy of a public record may be obtained.

2. Payment of Actual Costs Required

In conjunction with Section 5 of the Washoe County Public Records Request policy:

a. The Records Official shall notify the requestor of the estimated cost to fulfill the records request. Unless otherwise required by the circumstances, time to review documents is estimated on the basis of 30 seconds per page or email. Payment of at least half of the estimated amount must be paid prior to work beginning on the request. Payment of the remaining amount must be made before the records are released. The requester is responsible for any costs incurred that exceed the original estimation. If the request ends up being filled in less time than originally estimated such that a refund is due for the amount that was paid prior to work beginning on the request, then the refund shall be made at the time the records are released.

b. Payment must be provided by money order and made payable to “Washoe County.”

c. The remainder of the amount shall be due prior to the release of records.

d. Upon request, all or a portion of the costs of fulfilling a public records request may be waived upon the approval of the applicable Department Director. Waiver is never required.

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3. Related Request

Related requests may be aggregated for purposes of determining the number of hours spent fulfilling them. Related requests may include, but are not limited to, requests from the same person on the same or similar subject matter and/or requests made close in time to one another.

4. Applicability

The list of fees set forth above applies to all public records requests unless otherwise set forth in the Public Records Request Policy, Washoe County Code, or the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Approved by Board of Commissioners on 12/14/2021

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Fee Schedule

Main Phone: (775) 328-3023

Service Charges may be paid in cash, personal check, money order, cashier's checks and credit card (credit card fees apply). Personal checks must be made payable to: Washoe County Sheriff's Office (WCSO).
There may be an additional fee associated with the cost of any request that requires overtime. The overtime charge will be determined based on the rate of pay for the qualified personnel.

For video redaction requests see the Washoe County Fees for Public Records Requests. Please click the link below.

Washoe County Fees for Public Records Request

Effective 11/26/2019	
SERVICE	**CHARGE**
COPY OF A CASE	
Paper Copies	No Charge
CDs	Cost per CD
Flash Drive	$10.00 per flash drive
BOOKING PHOTO	No Charge
BAIL AGENT REGISTRATION and I.D. Card **BAIL ENFORCEMENT AGENT I.D. CARD**	$35.00
CONCEALED WEAPON PERMIT	

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Original Application (includes $39.00 fingerprinting State fee)	$99.00
Renewal Application (includes $39.00 fingerprinting State fee)	$64.00
Late fee (within 120-days after expiration)	$15.00
Replacement for lost, stolen, destroyed CCW	$15.00
Change of address/name fee	$15.00
LEOSA	
New Application	No Charge
Renewal Application each year thereafter	No Charge
CRIMINAL HISTORY LETTER	$10.00
EMBASSY LETTER	$10.00
FINGERPRINT CARDS	$10.00 per card
MARIJUANA REGISTRATION CARD	$35.00
WORK PERMIT (All Types per Washoe County Code)	
New/Renewal Application (includes $39.00 fingerprinting State fee)	$74.00
Replacement Card - Lost, Stolen, Destroyed, Name/Address	$15.00
BUSINESS LICENSE	
(includes $39.00 fingerprinting State fee per Washoe County Business License Division)	$74.00
PEDDLER AND SOLICITOR (includes $39.00 fingerprinting State fee)	$74.00
SUBPOENA PROCESSING	$25.00
COURT ORDERED FIREARM SURRENDER	$40 per firearm

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Nevada Taxicab Authority
State of Nevada - Business and Industry

2090 E. Flamingo Road Suite 200
Las Vegas Nevada 89119
Telephone (702) 668-4000 • Fax (702) 668-4001
www.taxi.nv.gov

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FEE SCHEDULE

No fee will be charged for copies unless the total copying cost exceeds $10.00. Similarly, no cost will be assessed for staff time to retrieve or otherwise process the records request unless staff time exceeds one (1) hour. Extraordinary requests will be processed as discussed below.

Payment Methods:
Payment may only be made by cash (exact change), credit card, company check, cashier's check or money order payable to the "*Nevada Taxicab Authority*." Payment is due upon receipt of records.

Copying fees:

➢ Black and white copies, up to 8.5" x 14"	.05/per page
➢ Color, up to 8.5" x 14"	.20/per page
➢ Compact Disc or Flash Drive	$5/per disc/flash drive

Postage:
The requestor is responsible for payment of the estimated postage.

Appeals:
The fee charged for a certified copy of trial transcripts is a non-refundable fee per page set forth by the contract between the State of Nevada Purchasing Division and the transcription service provider. This means that the cost for certified transcripts will vary depending upon the length of the underlying hearing. The Taxicab Authority Administration will forward the estimated invoice to the Appellant for payment. The transcript fee must be submitted to the Taxicab Authority Office within thirty (30) calendar days following the Hearing Officer's decision. The transcriptionist will generate a certified transcript only upon receiving full payment. Appellants may pay the transcript fee total at the Taxicab Authority Office located at 2090 East Flamingo Road, Suite 200, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 during regular business hours (7:30AM to 4:30PM).

Extraordinary Requests:
The Taxicab Authority will charge for extraordinary use of its personnel and/or technological resources when satisfying extraordinary public records requests. Requesters ***must*** submit extraordinary requests in writing, and the agency ***must*** provide the requester a written estimate of the fee before preparing the requested information.

If estimated staff time exceeds one (1) hour, the requester is responsible for the staff time incurred. Fees for staff time are in addition to fees for copying. Estimates of costs will be provided in advance to the requester if projected costs exceed $25.00. The Taxicab Authority will only proceed with extraordinary requests upon the requester's authorization and full payment of the estimated cost. The Taxicab Authority may also charge an extraordinary fee not to exceed 50 cents per page in addition to any other fee authorized pursuant to NRS chapter 239.

STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

APPENDIX E-4

Examples Provided by Nevada Government Entities of Public Records Requests Deemed Overboard or Unduly Burdensome

R. Clay Hendrix
[redacted]

Date: August 22, 2025

Churchill County Manager's Office
155 North Taylor Street, Suite 153
Fallon, NV 89406

RE: Public Records Request – August 19, 2025, Email from Joseph Sanford to R. Clay Hendrix, P.C., June 30, 2025, Letter, Bates-Labeled Documents, and Production Records

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I respectfully request access to and copies of all records, documents, and electronically stored information in the custody or control of Churchill County that relate to or arise from the August 19, 2025 email from Deputy District Attorney Joseph Sanford to R. Clay Hendrix, P.C., including but not limited to:

1. The June 30, 2025, letter referenced therein;
2. Any and all Bates-stamped documents attached or appended to that letter;
3. All associated transmittal records, cover emails, and correspondence.

This request specifically includes, but is not limited to:

- All metadata for each responsive document (including creation date, modification date, authorship, custodian, storage location, and transmission logs);
- Metadata relating to Bates numbering, including when the documents were Bates labeled, who applied the labeling, and through what system or process;
- Metadata and document properties for the June 30, 2025 letter, including draft dates, revisions, and authorship history;
- Server transmission records, including any return receipts, delivery confirmations, bounce-backs, rejection notices, or failure-to-send notifications related to the August 19, 2025 email or the June 30, 2025 letter;
- Any and all documents or electronic files indicating when responsive records were actually received by Churchill County for production pursuant to this or any related public records request;
- Any and all records, whether electronic or physical, that establish or prove that the June 30, 2025 letter was transmitted to R. Clay Hendrix on or about that date, with the associated Bates-stamped documents attached;
- Any and all electronic tracking data, metadata, transfer forms, and notices of receipt for every Bates-labeled document produced in this public records request exchange, from the beginning of the exchange to the present date;
- All metadata and production/transfer information for the Bates-stamped documents in the range Bates 0001 through Bates 0843;
- All metadata, tracking information, and production/transfer records for the Segura DUI file documents.

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If any records are withheld in full or in part, please provide a written explanation identifying the legal basis for such withholding, as required by NRS 239.0107(1)(d). If redactions are necessary, I request that the remainder of each record be produced.

I respectfully request a response within five business days, as required by NRS 239.0107(1).

Please contact me at the information above if you have any questions or require clarification.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

R. Clay Hendrix

R. Clay Hendrix
[redacted]
July 02, 2025

Churchill County Office
155 N. Taylor Street, Suite 153
Fallon, NV 89406

RE: Churchill County Public Records - Text Messages Between County Officials
To the Custodian of Records:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I respectfully request the inspection and/or production of the following public records:
All text messages, including SMS, iMessages, or encrypted messaging platform messages (e.g., WhatsApp, Signal, Microsoft Teams Chat, or similar), whether sent from personal or government-issued devices, exchanged between or among any of the following individuals for the past 3 years:

County Manager James Barbee
Assistant County Manager Christian Spross
Jesse Segura
Kim Brontsema

This request includes any messages related to any County business sent on personal devices where the content relates to official duties or public matters, consistent with Comstock Residents Ass'n v. Lyon County Board of Commissioners, 134 Nev. 142 (Nev. Ct. App. 2018), and the Nevada Public Records Act Manual (2024 ed.), §2.02.

Please ensure that responsive records from mobile phones or other devices used for county business—whether county-owned or personal—are searched in good faith, and that appropriate steps are taken to preserve metadata and integrity of the original records. If responsive records are withheld or redacted, please identify the specific exemption or privilege claimed under NRS 239.0107 and provide a privilege log as required.
Please respond to this request within the time prescribed by NRS 239.0107(1), and if records are available electronically, I request they be provided in electronic format via email or secure link.

Res_ectfull_
[redacted]
[redacted]

Public Records Act Request Form (02/2021)

1. INFORMATION ABOUT REQUEST
Date of Request: (Format = mm/dd/yyyy): ***Note: It will not accept a date prior to TODAY.***

07/08/2026

2. REQUESTER INFORMATION

First Name

Kenneth

Last Name

Anshewitz

Title

Company Name

Utilyze, Inc.

Street Address

[redacted]

Apt/Suite/Office

City

[redacted]

State

[redacted]

Zip

[redacted]

Phone Number 1 (Enter phone numbers in format = 999-999-9999)

[redacted]

Alternate Phone Number 2

Fax Number

3. Please enter your email address:

[redacted]

4. Please verify your email address:

[redacted]

5. PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTED:
Select a Department first to View/Choose the type of record(s) to be requested. You may request one or more records but only from ONE Department at a time.

Utilities

7. DATE RANGE OF REQUEST:
Format = mm/dd/yyyy

From Date:

01/01/2020

To Date:

01/01/2025

8. More Information about your request:
(Please specify in detail the type of records requested, providing as much detail and information as possible. This assists staff in finding necessary records and reducing the amount of fees incurred when queries are very vague.):

Hello,

I am submitting a public records request under Nevada public records law for de-identified, structured utility and public works datasets maintained by the City of North Las Vegas.

Based on the City's utility functions, this request is focused on water, wastewater, work orders, service requests, GIS/infrastructure records, and related public works records. I am not requesting personally identifiable information, customer names, exact residential addresses, payment records, or billing records tied to individuals.

Please provide responsive records in machine-readable format where available, such as CSV, Excel, shapefile, GeoJSON, geopackage, database export, or similar structured files. PDFs, screenshots, or summary reports are only requested if structured exports are unavailable.

1. Water Meter / Usage Data

For the largest feasible representative sample of water meters or accounts, please provide:

* Anonymized meter or account ID
* Timestamped water consumption
* Interval resolution, such as 5-minute, 15-minute, hourly, daily, or monthly
* Meter type, such as AMI, AMR, or legacy, if available
* Customer class, such as residential, multifamily, commercial, industrial, or municipal
* Service area, pressure zone, billing cycle, or other non-identifying geography
* At least 12 months of data if available

2. Leak, Burst, Continuous Flow, and Water Waste Events

For the same or overlapping anonymized dataset, please provide any available records related to:

* Leak flags or alerts
* Burst pipe events
* Continuous flow alerts
* High-usage anomaly flags
* Water waste reports
* Irrigation-related alerts or classifications
* Event start timestamp
* Event end or resolution timestamp
* Detection source, such as system alert, customer report, field inspection, 311/service request, or work order

If formal event labels are not maintained, please provide proxy records such as customer-reported leak incidents, water waste reports, leak-related work orders, field technician notes, service line break records, main break records, and continuous usage alerts.

3. Water and Wastewater Work Orders

Please provide structured work order records related to water, sewer, wastewater collection, wastewater treatment, water waste, service line repairs, main breaks, sewer backups, and related utility operations, including:

* Anonymized work order ID
* Associated anonymized meter/account ID if available
* Work order category
* Open timestamp
* Close timestamp
* Status
* Resolution category
* Non-sensitive notes or coded notes if available
* Department or crew category
* Privacy-preserving location, such as block, nearest cross streets, pressure zone, service area, census tract, grid cell, or rounded coordinates

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4. Wastewater / Sewer / Collection System Records

Please provide structured wastewater and sewer records where available, including:

* Sewer backup reports
* Sewer overflow records
* Collection system blockage records
* Manhole overflow records
* Lift station alarms or incident records
* Wastewater work orders
* Industrial wastewater pretreatment inspection records, where releasable
* Event timestamp
* Resolution timestamp
* Cause category
* Privacy-preserving location
* Asset type involved

5. GIS and Infrastructure Data

Please provide GIS layers or structured infrastructure records for releasable utility and public works assets, including:

* Water service area boundaries
* Wastewater service area boundaries
* Water mains
* Sewer mains
* Main sizes
* Pipe material
* Pipe installation year or age, if available
* Pressure zones
* Valves, hydrants, pumps, lift stations, reservoirs, and treatment facilities, if releasable
* Maintenance districts
* Capital improvement project layers
* Public works asset layers
* Road centerlines
* Parcels or public facility layers, if already maintained for public release
* Data dictionaries, metadata, and coordinate reference system information

If exact infrastructure layers are restricted for security reasons, please provide generalized, aggregated, redacted, or zone-level alternatives.

6. 311 / Service Request / Customer Request Data

Please provide structured city service request or customer request records related to:

* Water leaks
* Water waste
* Sewer backups
* Stormwater flooding
* Utility cuts
* Pavement cuts
* Sinkholes
* Streetlight outages
* Downed wire reports received by the City, if any
* Infrastructure damage
* Utility-related complaints
* Public works maintenance requests

Requested fields include:

* Request ID
* Category
* Subcategory
* Open timestamp
* Close timestamp
* Status
* Department assigned
* Resolution category

* Work order linkage if available
* Privacy-preserving location

7. City Fleet / EV Charging / Facility Energy Records

If maintained by the City, please provide structured records related to City-owned fleet electrification, EV chargers, and facility infrastructure, including:

* City fleet inventory by vehicle type, fuel type, department, age, and replacement schedule
* Existing City-owned EV charger locations
* Charger type, power level, port count, installation date, and utilization if available
* Planned charging sites
* Facility upgrade plans related to fleet electrification
* Publicly releasable sustainability, energy, or fleet electrification planning records

8. Data Structure Requirements

Please include:

* Data dictionary or schema documentation
* Field descriptions
* Units of measurement
* Time zone used for timestamps
* Coordinate reference system for GIS data
* Consistent anonymized IDs across tables where possible
* The largest feasible date range, preferably 3 to 5 years for events, work orders, service requests, and infrastructure incident records

Privacy and Redaction

This request does not seek names, exact residential addresses, personally identifiable information, payment records, or billing records tied to individuals.

If exact addresses cannot be shared, I am comfortable with block-level locations, nearest cross streets, rounded coordinates, census tract, service area, pressure zone, grid cell, or other privacy-preserving geography.

If account-level records cannot be shared, I am comfortable with aggregated, anonymized, sampled, binned, or zone-level data.

If notes fields cannot be shared, please provide coded categories, resolution codes, or redacted summaries.

If any portion of this request cannot be fulfilled, please provide the closest available alternative, including existing exports, public datasets, data dictionaries, schemas, reports, dashboards, aggregated monthly counts, GIS layers, or the correct department contact for the records.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I am happy to clarify or narrow the request if needed to facilitate fulfillment.

Best regards,

Kenneth Anshewitz

9. FORMAT OF REQUESTED RECORDS:
Please note: Payment upon receipt of records or a deposit in advance of receipt of records may be required.
Select one format.

Other Format (Specify) (May require payment of fees)::

10. How do you intend to submit your PRA request?

Will submit online

Michael Fetter
[redacted]

NLVPD RECORDS
AUG 3 2026 16:12

July 27, 2026

Records & Information Management
Clark County Nevada
Regional Justice Center
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

AND

City of North Las Vegas Records Department
2200 Las Vegas Boulevard North
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: Public Records Request Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes § 239.010

I am submitting this formal request for public records pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, N.R.S. § 239.010, et seq. I request the following documents relating to Code Enforcement operations for the period of the past five (5) years, or such longer period as may be available:

1. All complaint logs and complaint records filed against Code Enforcement Officers, including the date filed, nature of complaint, complainant information, and resolution or disposition;
2. All incident reports created by, filed against, or involving Code Enforcement Officers, including but not limited to reports of alleged misconduct, improper enforcement, or violations of established procedures;
3. All disciplinary records, warning letters, reprimands, suspensions, terminations, or other disciplinary actions taken against Code Enforcement Officers;
4. All training records, certifications, and continuing education documentation for Code Enforcement Officers, including attendance records and subject matter of training;

5. All communications (email, memoranda, text messages, and written correspondence) between Code Enforcement Officers and between Code Enforcement Officers and supervisory personnel related to enforcement activities, procedures, or allegations of misconduct;

6. All policies, procedures, and protocols governing Code Enforcement operations, officer conduct, and complaint procedures;

7. All performance evaluations for Code Enforcement Officers.

As these records are public records under Nevada law, I request that they be provided in their entirety. To the extent that any documents contain information that may be exempt from disclosure under N.R.S. § 239.010, I request that you provide redacted copies with specific explanation of the exemption claimed for each redacted portion.

I request that these records be provided within ten (10) business days, as required by Nevada law. If you anticipate that compliance will require additional time, please notify me in writing of the specific reasons for the delay and provide an estimated date of completion.

Please provide the requested records in electronic format (PDF) if available, or in paper format if electronic copies are not available. If there are costs associated with copying or producing these records, please advise me of the estimated cost before proceeding.

You may contact me at the address, email address, or phone number listed above. I look forward to your prompt response.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Michael Fetter

Public Records Act Request Form (02/2021)

1. INFORMATION ABOUT REQUEST

Date of Request: (Format = mm/dd/yyyy): ***Note: It will not accept a date prior to TODAY.***

09/21/2026

2. REQUESTER INFORMATION

First Name

Calvin

Last Name

Thrall

Title

Company Name

Street Address

[redacted]

Apt/Suite/Office

[redacted]

City

[redacted]

State

[redacted]

Zip

[redacted]

Phone Number 1 (Enter phone numbers in format = 999-999-9999)

Alternate Phone Number 2

Fax Number

3. Please enter your email address:

[redacted]

4. Please verify your email address:

[redacted]

5. PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTED:

Select a Department first to View/Choose the type of record(s) to be requested. You may request one or more records but only from ONE Department at a time.

Other (Please provide as many details as possible in the next field.)

6. For OTHER REQUESTS that were not listed above:
(Please specify in detail the type of records requested, providing as much detail and information as possible. This assists staff in finding necessary records and reducing the amount of fees incurred when queries are very vague.):

I would like to request all available records on private meetings that have occurred between city officials - including mayors and vice mayors, city councillors, and any other administrative officers including planning/zoning officials - and external individuals or organizations including for-profit firms, nonprofit organizations, and natural persons. For each meeting, I are interested in the following information/metadata:

1. The date on which the meeting occurred;
2. The name of the external individual/organization involved in the meeting;
3. If the meeting was conducted by a lobbyist on behalf of another organization, the names of both the lobbyist and the client they were representing;
4. The government office(s) involved in the meeting, including officials' names if available;
5. The general topic of the meeting;
6. Any other available information on the external individual/organization's motivation for holding the meeting (e.g. expediting a permit application, commenting on a proposed ordinance, etc).

Even if one or more pieces of metadata is not available for a given meeting, I would still like to receive whatever information does exist about it. I would like to request this information for the entire time span in which it is available or can be feasibly assembled. I would prefer to receive this information in tabular format, ideally in a .csv or .xlsx file, in which each meeting is one row and each piece of metadata is one column. However, if the information is only available in .pdf or similar format, I would also accept this as responsive to my request.

If it is likely that fulfilling this request will require the payment of a fee, I would like to be provided an estimate of this fee for confirmation before any work has been completed.

7. DATE RANGE OF REQUEST:
Format = mm/dd/yyyy

From Date:

01/01/1990

To Date:

09/21/2026

8. FORMAT OF REQUESTED RECORDS:

Please note: Payment upon receipt of records or a deposit in advance of receipt of records may be required.
Select one format.

PDF copies

9. How do you intend to submit your PRA request?

Will submit online

Open Records Request (#W093996-111425)

Open Records Request Details

Type of Records Requested:	Other

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Describe the record(s) you are requesting:	Please provide any and all City of Las Vegas records, including emails, internal messages, forwarded correspondence, routing slips, calendar entries, notes, summaries, complaint logs, phone notes, call-center tickets, or internal memoranda, that were sent to, received by, copied to, forwarded to, or otherwise viewed by ANY City employee, department, or contractor in relation to: A. My correspondence Any correspondence originating from me under the following names/emails/phone numbers: Nathan Edouard Dr. Nathan Edouard SRXV INC / LVSCRIPTS / LVS [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] B. Topics covered by my correspondence Include all communications involving: Toys for Tickets program failure to credit donated toys citations, late fees, or collections escalation ADA written communication requests safety complaints at 901 Fremont St electrical hazards / gas leaks / water intrusion attempted break-ins / shootings near property Whistleblower activity Code Enforcement complaints retaliation concerns misrouted notices or address corrections any complaint made by me to ANY City office C. All parties who received, viewed, or forwarded my complaints Search all records from any employee who was: a direct recipient cc'd bcc'd forwarded the email forwarded TO another department consulted internally mentioned in internal routing

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assigned through internal ticketing

MANDATORY SEARCHED DEPARTMENTS (list explicitly so they cannot omit):

Mayor's Office

Mayor Pro Tem / Deputy

City Council Offices

City Manager's Office

Parking Enforcement

Municipal Court / Collections

Code Enforcement

Building & Safety

Fire & Rescue

Department of Public Safety

City Attorney – Civil

City Attorney – Criminal

Human Resources

Risk Management

Real Estate Services

Development Services

Any third-party contractors handling citations, tickets, or safety complaints

Date Range: January 1, 2024 – Present.

All responses, notices, and communications must be sent to:

[redacted]

My portal email cannot be updated at this time — please treat this as my formal directive for NPRA communications.

🔒 Legal Basis

This request is submitted under the Nevada Public Records Act (NPRA), with ADA Title II communication accommodations, and whistleblower-retaliation protections.

Confidential:	No	Check this box if the request contains confidential information.
Certified Copies:	No	($2 surcharge per certification)
Preferred Method to Receive Records:	Electronic via Records Center	

Internal Use Only

Response Letter/Email for Forwarding a Request

Response Letter/Email for Requesting Clarification

Response Letter/Email for Delay

Open Records Request (#W098131-030226)

Open Records Request Details

Type of Records Requested:	Other	
Describe the record(s) you are requesting:	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS 239.010 et seq., I hereby request copies of the following public records: All emails, correspondence, and written communications sent or received by any employee, official, or representative of the Office of the Mayor and the Las Vegas Department of Public Safety between October 1, 2025 and February 1, 2026, that contain any of the following terms: Flock Safety, Flock Group, Flock cameras, Flock system, Flock contract, license plate reader, LPR, ALPR, automated license plate recognition, vehicle surveillance, fixed surveillance cameras, public safety camera network, camera installation, surveillance infrastructure, or camera deployment. This request is not limited to communications between the Office of the Mayor and the Department of Public Safety. I am requesting all responsive communications regardless of the recipient or sender, including but not limited to communications with Flock Safety or Flock Group representatives, vendors, contractors, consultants, other city departments, county agencies, law enforcement agencies, elected officials, legal counsel, lobbyists, third-party technology providers, and any private individuals or organizations. I am specifically seeking records related to: Any discussions, negotiations, or approvals regarding the acquisition, installation, or expansion of Flock Safety surveillance camera systems within the City of Las Vegas Any contracts, proposals, bids, or invoices from Flock Safety or Flock Group Any communications with Flock Safety or Flock Group company representatives Any internal discussions regarding the use, operation, or data retention policies of the camera systems Any communications with LVMPD, other law enforcement agencies, or third parties regarding the Flock camera network Any discussions of privacy concerns, legal review, or public oversight related to the cameras Any communications regarding funding sources, budget approvals, or grant funding related to camera acquisition or installation Fee Waiver Request I request a full waiver of all fees associated with this request. Disclosure of these records serves the public interest, as I am an investigative journalist researching the use of surveillance technology by local government. The information will be used to inform the public and will not be used for commercial purposes. Pursuant to NRS 239.052, fee waivers are appropriate when disclosure primarily benefits the general public. Format Please provide all responsive records in electronic format (PDF or native email format) via email. If any records are withheld in whole or in part, please provide a written explanation citing the specific statutory exemption and a privilege log identifying each withheld document. I request a response within five business days pursuant to NRS 239.0107. If any delay is anticipated, please notify me immediately with an explanation and estimated completion date. Thank you for your attention to this matter.	
Confidential:	No	Check this box if the request contains confidential information.
Certified Copies:	No	($2 surcharge per certification)
Preferred Method to Receive Records:	Electronic via Records Center	

Internal Use Only

Response Letter/Email for Forwarding a Request

Response Letter/Email for Requesting Clarification

Response Letter/Email for Delay

Response Letter/Email for Denial

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Open Records Request (#W098340-030526)

Open Records Request Details

Type of Records Requested:	Correspondence
Describe the record(s) you are requesting:	Correspondence Requests: All “Correspondence” from or to Jorge Cervantes regarding the Royal Links Golf Club, SGGOAKS Royal Links, LLC, Shelby Futch, Gordon Petrie or James Gomes for the years 2018 through 2024. All Correspondence from or to Scott Adams regarding the Royal Links Golf Club, SGGOAKS Royal Links, LLC, Shelby Futch, Gordon Petrie or James Gomes for the years 2005 through 2019. All Correspondence from or to Mike Janssen regarding the Royal Links Golf Club, SGGOAKS Royal Links, LLC, Shelby Futch, Gordon Petrie or James Gomes. for the years 2018 through 2025. All “Correspondence” from or to employees of the City of Las Vegas regarding the Royal Links Golf Club, SGGOAKS Royal Links, LLC, Shelby Futch, Gordon Petrie or James Gomes for the years 2018 through 2025. All “Correspondence” from or to Mike Janssen regarding the Royal Links Golf Club, SGGOAKS Royal Links, LLC, Shelby Futch, Gordon Petrie, James Gomes, or any other person or entity associated with the property and/or the buffer zones located at 5995 East Vegas Drive or Clark County Assessor’s Parcel Number 161-10-202-001 for the years 2018 through 2025. All “Correspondence” from or to employees of the City of Las Vegas any other person or entity associated with the property located at 5995 East Vegas Drive or Clark County Assessor’s Parcel Number 161-10-202-001 for the years 2018 through 2025. “Correspondence” shall mean any written or electronic communication (including but not limited to, letters, emails, memos, texts, internal communication systems or other communication methods utilized by the City of Las Vegas employees). City Council Document Requests: All documents and Correspondences in connection with the January 25, 1999 City of Las Vegas City Council meeting in regard to the sale of real property located at 5995 East Vegas Drive or Clark County Assessor’s Parcel Number 161-10-202-001 to The Walters Group, including but not limited to, the agenda, agenda documentation (including all summaries provided by City personnel and consultants), minutes, and transcripts. All documents and Correspondences in connection with the subsequent cancellation of the sale of real property located at 5995 East Vegas Drive or Clark County Assessor’s Parcel Number 161-10-202-001 to The Walters Group, including but not limited to, the agenda, agenda documentation (including all summaries provided by City personnel and consultants), minutes, and transcripts of any City Council meeting for the years of 2005 through 2009. All documents and Correspondences in connection with the March 20, 2019 City of Las Vegas City Council meeting in regard to the real property located at 5995 East Vegas Drive or Clark County Assessor’s Parcel Number 161-10-202-001, including but not limited to, the agenda, agenda documentation (including all summaries provided by City personnel and consultants), minutes, and transcripts. All documents and Correspondences in connection with the December 18, 2021 City of Las Vegas City Council meeting in regard to the real property located at 5995 East Vegas Drive or Clark County Assessor’s Parcel Number 161-10-202-001, including but not limited to, the agenda, minutes, and transcripts. Reports: All reports, summaries, analysis or investigations in connection with the real property located at 5995 East Vegas Drive or Clark County Assessor’s Parcel Number 161-10-202-001 regarding the sale of such property to the Walter Group, the termination of the sale to the Walters Group or the removal/modification of the deed restriction with SGGOaks Royal Links, LLC.
Confidential:	No Check this box if the request contains confidential information.
Certified Copies:	No ($2 surcharge per certification)
Preferred Method to Receive Records:	Electronic via Records Center

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

From: Lisa Logsdon
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: Examples of Overbroad or Unduly Burdensome
Date: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 6:45:12 PM
Attachments: image001.png
Fee Schedule rev 07-01-24.docx

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Attached is the Assessor's fee schedule. I will try and gather other Department's fee schedules, but most County departments do not charge unless statutorily authorized, for example Elections 293.440 allows the County to charge one cent per name for copies of voter registration rolls.

Examples of overbroad request:

I would like to request all correspondence and electronic data including but not limited to external correspondence between all Juvenile Justice Service employees and contractors and any emails their sent from their Clark County issued email address to an email domain ending in @msn.com, @hotmail.com, @yahoo.com, @gmail.com, @outlook.com, @aol.com, @att.net, @comcast.net, @verizon.net, @icloud.com while they were employed by Clark County from 08/08/2017 to 01/01/2026. This request for public records is intended to include all incoming and outgoing writings, letters, stored data and photos sent from his Clark County email address to any of email domains noted above. The requester refused to narrow the request.

All emails with or about Jennifer Erbes from the entire month of April 2026 and May 1 to 8 2026. All emails with or about Denise Parker from the entire month of April 2026 and May 1 to 8 2026. While this request is short in time frame and we were able to get the requester to narrow it to one County department. That department has over a 1,000 employees so there is substantial communication.

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I am writing to request an inspection and copies of the following public records maintained by Clark County, the Board of County Commissioners, and/or the Moapa Valley Fire District. Please provide existing records, including electronic communications, emails, text messages, calendars, and performance documents, corresponding to the specific items detailed below. 1. Electronic Communications (Emails) Item 1A: All emails sent, received, or copied between Joseph Davis (Moapa Valley Fire District Advisory Board Member) and Commissioner Marilyn Kirkpatrick from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. Item 1B: All emails sent, received, or copied by Jessica Colvin, Anna Danchik, John Steinbeck, Billy Samuels, Kevin Lunkwitz, Les Lee Shell, Kevin Scheller, Judy Metz, Tim Baldwin, and

Lisa Logsdon containing the search terms ?"Moapa Valley Fire"?, ?"Moapa Valley Fire District"?, ?"MVFD"?, “Moapa Valley Fire Protection District” “Inter-local” “Neel” or ?"Stephen Neel"? from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. Item 1C: All emails sent, received, or copied from Stephen Neel to Jessica Colvin spanning the four-year period from June 1, 2022, to the date of this request. Item 1D: All emails generated by, sent to, or copied by the Clark County Human Resources Department or the Office of Diversity containing the name or pertaining to the employment of Stephen Neel from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. 2. Mobile Communications (Text Messages) This request explicitly covers official business communications conducted on both county-issued and personal mobile devices pursuant to Nevada public records law standards regarding public business. 2A: All text messages between Commissioner Marilyn Kirkpatrick and Joseph (Joe) Davis pertaining to official county or district business from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. 2B: All text messages between Les Lee Shell and Billy Samuels containing the terms ?"Moapa Valley Fire"?, ?"MVFD"?, ?"Stephen Neel"?, “Neel” or “Chief” from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. 2C: All text messages between Commissioner Marilyn Kirkpatrick and Billy Samuels containing the terms ?"Moapa Valley Fire"?, ?"MVFD"?, “Neel” “Chief”, or ?"Stephen Neel"? from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. 2D: 2C: All text messages between Commissioner Marilyn Kirkpatrick and John Steinbeck containing the terms ?"Moapa Valley Fire"?, ?"MVFD"?, “Neel” “Chief”, or ?"Stephen Neel"? from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. 3. Meeting Logs, Calendars & Attendance Records 3A: All calendar entries, meeting dates, times, and listed attendees/participants regarding or discussing the Moapa Valley Fire District or Stephen Neel from August 1, 2024, to the date of this request. This query applies to the specific schedules and calendars maintained by: Commissioner Marilyn Kirkpatrick Jessica Colvin Les Lee Shell Billy Samuels Tim Baldwin Lisa Logsdon John Steinbeck 4. Personnel & Evaluation Records 4A: The annual performance evaluation performed, authored, or submitted by Joseph Davis regarding Stephen Neel for the past 5 years. 4. Personnel, Internal Movements, and Separation Records 4A: The annual performance evaluation performed, authored, or submitted by Joseph Davis regarding Stephen Neel for the most recent evaluation period. 4B: All personnel transfer logs, internal assignment records, or documentation detailing the reassignment or movement of Chris Due out of the Office of the Board of County Commissioners (specifically Commissioner Kirkpatrick’s office), including any recorded "cause for movement" or documented administrative reasons for the transition to include emails to his supervisor reporting wrong doing. 4C: All final exit interview records, resignation letters, or documentation detailing the separation of employment and stated "cause for leaving" for former Executive Assistant Gina Slaughter and former staff member/party planner Vanessa (last name unknown, formerly assigned to the Office of Commissioner Kirkpatrick). 5. HR and Office of Diversity Complaints 5A: Any

and all formal or informal complaints, intake forms, or investigative files submitted to or maintained by Clark County Human Resources or the Office of Diversity filed by Chris Due. 5B: Any and all formal or informal complaints, grievance filings, or Office of Diversity reports in which Commissioner Marilyn Kirkpatrick is specifically named as the respondent, accused party, or subject of the complaint. Statutory Response and Fee Guidelines Pursuant to NRS 239.0107, a public book or record must be made available within five (5) business days of receiving this request. If the record cannot be produced within this timeframe, please provide a written explanation detailing the specific legal authority/statute rendering the record confidential, or provide a definitive date and time when the records will be made available for inspection. Per Clark County's established public records fee schedule, I request that all responsive files be provided in an electronic format (such as PDF, .eml, or Excel data sheets) via email or portal upload to avoid reproduction fees. If the county anticipates any extraordinary professional staff hours or costs to compile these records, please notify me of the estimated cost prior to fulfilling the request. If any portion of these documents is deemed legally exempt or confidential under Nevada law, please redact only the specific exempt portions (such as personal phone numbers or SSNs) and produce the remaining, non-exempt parts of the record. Thank you for your time and assistance in processing this request.

Lisa Logsdon

County Counsel
Clark County District Attorney's Office – Civil Division
500 Grand Central Parkway, Suite 5075
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
Telephone: 702.455.4761
Lisa.Logsdon@clarkcountydanv.gov

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This electronic message is intended to be viewed only by the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. It may contain information that is protected by the attorney client privilege, confidential, and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. Any dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited without our prior permission. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, or if you have received this communication in error, please notify me immediately by return e-mail and delete the original message and any copies of it from your computer. Thank you.

From: Nathan K. Orme
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: Public records survey - Department of Human Services
Date: Tuesday, October 6, 2026 9:26:34 AM
Attachments: image003.png

Please see the information below:

1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome
    a. Request that tries to specify the technical parameters of the records, thereby requiring burdensome analysis and communication with requester to clarify: We are reaching out to submit an open records request to the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health for general purchasing records from 1/1/2023 to the current request date of 11/20/2025. Please review the request below in its entirety. If your agency finds this request unduly burdensome under Nevada Public Record guidelines, please contact us. We are willing to reduce/modify this request, if necessary. Request details are as follows: Our request is limited to readily available, fully electronic documents. For the purpose of this request, “fully electronic” refers to dynamic PDF, Excel (csv., xlsx.), TXT or RTF files containing active text. Files containing active text should allow the user to use their mouse/trackpad to highlight, select, copy and paste the text from the file. If you would like report samples from your agency’s financial software, please provide us with the software name in your response. Responsive reports include those containing the following details per purchase: Unique Identifier (i.e. PO #, Invoice #, Check #, Encumbrance #, etc.) o Purchase Date o Line item details o Line item quantity o Line item price o Vendor ID number, name, address, contact person and their email address
    b. Request requiring clarification of specific staff emails to search and still requires extensive staff review because the search will cast a wide net and return many email files: I'm requesting all emails and any other correspondence sent to or from staff at DCFS between Jan. 1, 2019 and Aug. 10, 2022 in which there is any mention of Never Give Up Youth Healing Center in Amargosa Valley.
    c. Request that is a combination of records and questions, requiring extensive staff analysis to parse it out: I am requesting the following information for Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (Rawson Neal and Stein), East Las Vegas Med Clinic, Henderson Med Clinic, Mesquite Behavioral Health Center, West Charleston Med Clinic, Laughlin Behavioral Health Center, Lake's Crossing Center, and Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health

Services (Dini-Townsend). Please provide a detailed list of expenditures for each of the last two years. Please provide additional information for any of the following that apply: Were any supplemental appropriations made available during the past two fiscal years? If so, what were the amounts for each of the past two fiscal years? Were any capital appropriations not included in the budget? If so, what were the amounts for each of the past two fiscal years?

Were state employee healthcare, retirement, or other benefits paid from a different budget source? If so, what were the amounts for each for the past two fiscal years? Were any goods or services provided and paid for by another agency or department sharing the campus, e.g. perimeter security? If so, please describe the services and the cost to provide those services for each of the past two fiscal years? Were any goods or services provided by the hospital to other entities on the campus not related to the hospital's mission, e.g. food or maintenance services? If so, please describe the services and the cost to provide those services for each of the past two fiscal years? Please provide the following information for each type of bed service provided, e.g. adult civil, adult forensic, developmental disability, children/adolescent, other: Annual cost per bed. Average daily census for last fiscal year. Average daily census for current fiscal year to date. Current census. Average length of stay. Total number of funded (operating) beds for the last fiscal year. Total number of funded (operating) beds for the current fiscal year to date. Please provide a list of FTEs by location to include the following: Job title, Number of positions, Salary range by position, Vacancy rate by position, Current vacancies by position. Please provide a list of any services the hospital contracts out costing more than $100,000 and the annual cost for each service. Please provide the following if services are provided to forensic patients: Average number of days to restore competency for those who were incompetent to stand trial, Average length of stay for patients who were found not guilty by reason of insanity. Please provide a basic floor plan or layout of the hospital. Please provide a list of the buildings currently being used on the campus to include: Name of the building, Year constructed, Date of most recent renovation if applicable, Square footage. Is there currently a waiting list for either forensic or civil beds in the state? If yes, please provide the following: Number of people currently on the waiting list (s), Date the use of a waiting list began, Number of people on the list six months ago, Number of people on the list 12 months ago.

2. Link to DHS Public Records Requests web page with fee schedule.

Nathan Orme (he/him/his)
Public Information Officer | Director's Office
Nevada Department of Human Services
1000 Division Street, Suite 201
Carson City, NV 89703
(775) 531-1073 – office/Teams
[redacted]
nkorme@dhs.nv.gov | www.dhs.nv.gov

Nevada Department of Human Services
Helping people. It's who we are and what we do.

NEVADA 988

988 is a confidential, free hotline that connects those experiencing a mental health, substance use, or suicidal crisis with trained crisis counselors 24/7/365. **Call, text, or chat** nevada988.org

Need help with anything else? Nevada **211** can connect you with information and referrals to local health and human services agencies. It is free and confidential. **Call 211, text 898211, or visit** www.nevada211.org.

2·1·1 Nevada

Rachel Provstgaard
[redacted]

Date: August 15, 2026

Nevada Division of Indigent Defense Services (DIDS)
896 West Nye Lane
Carson City, Nevada 89703

Re: Public Records Request — Ethics Acknowledgment and Contractor File for Kelley Blatnik, Esq.

To the Records Custodian:

I am requesting confirmation of whether Kelley Blatnik, appointed defense counsel for Sheril Provstgaard in Nye County matters including Case No. 23CR00098 5K, has an ethics acknowledgment form on file under NRS 281A.500, in the same manner your office (or the Nevada Commission on Ethics) previously confirmed for Judge Robert W. Lane.

I am also requesting any contractor or appointment file maintained by DIDS for Ms. Blatnik reflecting her status, compensation arrangement, and scope of appointment as counsel in Nye County, to the extent such records are subject to disclosure under Nevada law.

This request is made pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239. Please provide copies of the requested records in the format most convenient for your office (electronic copy by email is preferred, if available). If any portion of this request is denied, please state the specific legal basis for the denial in writing, as required by NRS 239.0107.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rachel Provstgaard
Rachel Provstgaard

Rachel Provstgaard
[redacted]

Date: August 15, 2026

Nevada Division of Indigent Defense Services (DIDS)
896 West Nye Lane
Carson City, Nevada 89703

Re: Public Records Request — Action Taken on Complaint Dated January 9, 2024, Regarding Attorney Kelley Blatnik

To the Records Custodian:

I am requesting all records reflecting the receipt of, and any action taken in response to, a written complaint sent to didscontact@dids.nv.gov on January 9, 2024, by Sheril Willis Provstgaard, subject line 'Bad, threatening, unmeaningful public defender,' regarding appointed counsel Kelley Blatnik of Blatnik Law, LLC.

The complaint raised, among other things: (1) that Ms. Blatnik would not stop contacting Mr. Provstgaard after being asked to; (2) that Ms. Blatnik threatened to have him 'bound, gagged and medicated into competency'; (3) that Ms. Blatnik repeatedly misidentified Deputy Thomas Boni by an incorrect name despite handling the case for over a year; and (4) that the Nye County Sheriff's Office had been unresponsive to a related harassment complaint against Nye County employee Jim Basinger.

Please provide: (1) any acknowledgment of receipt sent to Mr. Provstgaard or on his behalf; (2) any internal log, intake record, or case file opened in response to this complaint; (3) any investigation, review, or inquiry conducted as a result, including any communications with Ms. Blatnik or Blatnik Law, LLC concerning the complaint; (4) any written response, determination, or disposition issued as to this complaint; and (5) any records reflecting whether this complaint was referred to any other agency, board, or office, and if so, to whom and when.

This request is separate from, and in addition to, a prior request submitted regarding Ms. Blatnik's ethics acknowledgment and contractor file on file with your office.

This request is made pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239. Please provide copies of the requested records in the format most convenient for your office (electronic copy by

email is preferred, if available). If any portion of this request is denied, please state the specific legal basis for the denial in writing, as required by NRS 239.0107.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rachel Provstgaard
Rachel Provstgaard

From: DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES
To: Homa Sayyar; Brenda Roberts; Peter P. Handy
Cc: DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES
Subject: Fw: Records Request
Date: Wednesday, July 29, 2026 3:15:10 PM
Attachments: Outlook-Title _A l.png

See below for response from Ms. Hunter regarding the records request.

I will log the response as a complaint and save it to the client file.

Jake Matthews
Administrative Assistant
Nevada Department of Indigent Defense Services
751 Basque Way
Carson City, NV 89706
(775) 687-8490
j.matthews@dids.nv.gov

From: Brittany Hunter <brittany.hunter.415@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2026 3:01 PM
To: DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES <didscontact@dids.nv.gov>
Subject: Re: Records Request

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Subject: RE: Reference Case No. 1368242 - Proof of Complaint Disclosure and Urgent Clarification Request

Dear DIDS Administration,

Thank you for your response and for clarifying that the Department does not retain jurisdiction over civil NRS 432B family law panels. I understand your office is closing this matter.

However, I received text messages from my court-appointed dependency attorney, Trevor Hartzell in reference to this report. On Friday at 11:40 AM, Mr. Hartzell sent me a direct text message stating: *"You are filing reports and bringing more attention to your dishonesty. I am withdrawing as your attorney as soon as practicable."*

Because the only report I filed was the specific online grievance form through the DIDS portal, this text is unarguable physical proof that my complaint text was actively leaked or forwarded directly to him.

If DIDS did not send this packet, I urgently request that you look into your system transmission records to verify how this occurred. Did DIDS auto-forward this to a Washoe County panel administrator, or did an internal tracking notification alert him? This breach of confidentiality has resulted in severe professional retaliation and the immediate abandonment of my legal defense.

Thank you for your time and for helping me identify how this data was transmitted so I can report it to the proper court supervisors.

Sincerely,
Brittany Hunter

On Wed, Jul 29, 2026 at 2:10 PM DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES <didscontact@dids.nv.gov> wrote:

> Hello,
>
> *We received a telephonic request for a copy of the complaint submitted by this e-mail address and are therefore releasing it back to this email address. As indicated at https://dids.nv.gov/Complaints/Complaints_or_Recommendations/ when you submitted your form:*
>
> 1. *Submissions will be used for internal purposes only.*
> 2. *If the submission does not contain a recommendation or complaint concerning indigent defense services, the matter will be closed.*
> 3. *DIDS strives for government transparency by adhering to the requirements of Nevada Public Records Law and the information received may be subject to disclosure pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act. For more information,*

please see NRS Chapter 239.

4. *These submissions will not be forwarded to the State Bar of Nevada, nor will they be filed in court for any purpose including, but not limited to, post-conviction ineffective assistance of counsel/habeas claims.*
5. *Bar complaints must be filed with the State Bar of Nevada Office of Bar Counsel, not the Department of Indigent Defense Services.*
6. *The Department does not provide legal advice.*

432B matters (parental rights termination) are not related to indigent defense services and are civil matters (not criminal).

Department of Indigent Defense Services
751 Basque Way
Carson City, Nevada 89706
dids.nv.gov
775-687-8490
Justice Equity Support.

--
Brittany K. Hunter, BA, PMP
Policy Expert | Public Service & Advocacy
[redacted]
775.203.4591

From: Homa Sayyar
To: [redacted]
Cc: DIDS Records Request
Subject: Re: Public Records Request: Purchase data
Date: Friday, August 14, 2026 2:57:20 PM
Attachments: Re Response to Public Records Request Purchase data.msg
Re Response to Public Records Request Purchase data - Homa Sayyar - Outlook.pdf
Outlook-A logo for.png

Good afternoon,

I have attached our email exchange from March of 2026 where you made this inquiry and I provided detailed information about the agency that does have this information and how you can obtain that information from their website. You had thanked me at the time and I can confirm that the instructions/information I shared with you on March 4, 2026 have not changed since then.

We consider this request resolved and closed.

Regards,

Homa Sayyar

Homa Sayyar (she/her)
Deputy Director
Nevada Department of Indigent Defense Services
751 Basque Way
Carson City, NV 89706
(775) 687-8490
homasayyar@dids.nv.gov

From: Justin Wenig [redacted]
Sent: Friday, August 14, 2026 5:18 AM
To: DIDS Records Request <DIDSrecordsreq@dids.nv.gov>
Subject: Public Records Request: Purchase data

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Public Records Officer,
Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, I am requesting existing electronic records maintained by

Nevada Department of Indigent Defense reflecting payment records for all vendor entities (companies, organizations, contractors, and other non-person payees) from January 1, 2026 to current date, including at minimum:

- Purchase date
- Vendor name
- Line-item description
- Line-item amount

If vendor names are coded, please include the existing vendor list/key.
Examples of responsive records: AP vendor history, check register, procurement report, PO detail report, warrant/claims report, PO history report. These are illustrative only. Any existing report containing the requested fields is responsive. I am not requesting creation of a new record.
This request concerns non-person transactions. If personnel payments (payroll, stipends, reimbursements) appear in the same report, no separation is needed; the report as-is fulfills this request.
I am requesting existing electronic records only (no copying, scanning, or printing).
If misrouted, please forward to the correct contact and reply with that contact's information.
If denied in whole or part, please cite the specific exemption for each denial and provide all segregable non-exempt portions.
Please reach out if any clarification would help expedite this request.
Thank you for your attention and cooperation.
Sincerely,
Justin Wenig

Outlook

Re: Response to Public Records Request "Purchase data"

From Justin [redacted]
Date Wed 3/4/2026 10:17 PM
To Homa Sayyar <homasayyar@dids.nv.gov>
Cc DIDS Records Request <DIDSrecordsreq@dids.nv.gov>

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Homa,

Thank you very much for your detailed and helpful response. I truly appreciate the time you took to explain the structure of Nevada's procurement systems and to provide step-by-step guidance on how to locate the relevant purchase order and expenditure information.

The information regarding NevadaEPro and the Nevada State Controller's open budget resources is very helpful, and I will review those systems using the parameters you described. I also appreciate the clarification regarding vendor definitions under Nevada law and the additional context you provided.

Thank you again for your assistance and for pointing me to the appropriate public resources. Your guidance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Justin

> On March 4, 2026 at 4:15 PM EST homasayyar@dids.nv.gov wrote:
>
> Good afternoon,
>
> Thank you for your recent records request received via e-mail dated February 25, 2026. We are not the custodian of the information you've requested but I've provided responsive information about where that information would be located with State Purchasing and the Office of the Controller. Under NRS 239.0107(1)(b), if the governmental entity to which you have submitted your request does not have legal custody or control of the public record, it is to provide the requesting party:
>
> 1) Notice of the fact it does not have legal custody or control and
> 2) Give the name and address of the governmental entity that has that custody or control, if known.
>
> You requested payment records (including purchase date, vendor name, description of goods/services purchased, quantity, and price/amount). You also narrowed your inquiry to "non-person/vendor entities" but under Nevada law (NRS 0.039, a "person" means "a natural person, any form of business or social organization and any other nongovernmental legal entity including, but not limited to, a corporation, partnership, association, trust or unincorporated organization." I don't believe it was your intent to exclude business entities so my further detail below includes vendor information as a category. Even sole proprietors have business entities they operate under in case that information is helpful.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

As you may be aware, state agencies are often supported by centralized procurement entities. In Nevada, Nevada State Purchasing (purchasing.nv.gov) is our centralized procurement agency. As they receive requests often, they keep their system of record publicly via nevadaepro.com. So the good news is that you may not need another records request. I will walk through how to access that publicly available information in case it is of assistance:

If you search under purchase orders at nevadaepro.com, you can search purchase orders by choosing the "advanced" link to the right of the orange magnifying glass icon. If you just search "indigent" under purchase orders from the drop down, you'd get other agency purchases (including corrections), so the advanced search can narrow your focus.

Under the advanced search, select "purchase orders" from the drop down. The department drop down is where you will select the Department of Indigent Defense Services. For the date, you can select the Sent Date from January 1, 2025 to present day to align with your written request. I just searched and it returned 39 entries. You will see that many are actually under the Nevada State Public Defender because they are grouped under our department in NevadaEPro.

If you click on any listed purchase order, it will take you to a page with more information about the amount, goods, even the contract under which the purchase was made. You can use the contract number to do another search for the information about the given contract. This will cover the date, vendor name, and purchase date components. You will see the item description covers the other information you were asking about. If you click agency attachments you can see quotes and other supporting documentation uploaded into the system. As I mentioned, the system is where the records are kept and the legal custodian is Nevada State Purchasing. I hope that helps you in your search.

For additional information about state contracting and vendors, you may use a system of the Nevada State Controller's Office at openbudget.nv.gov or open.nv.gov. Our department code is 11 and we have two budgets, 1008 (DIDS) and 1499 (the public defender). If you start here: https://openbudget.nv.gov/OpenGov/ViewActualDetail.aep?fiscalYear=2025&type=Exp&view=Department&departmentCode=11 you can then click a budget and then see sub categories. If you click on category 04, operating, you will see further narrowing of purchases, down to the vendor names and fiscal year expenditures.

The information will also get you to identifying vendor information if vendor numbers are used anywhere in the above. Please feel free to share these government funded open resources with your customers and emphasize that if they are interested in working with the state, they should sign up for NevadaEPro.com's notices. Some vendors inadvertently disqualify themselves from opportunities by contacting agencies directly if they have an open RFP. Nevada also utilizes statewide contracts and cooperatives (such as NASPO or Omnia) contracts and those would be available through those non-Nevada entities. You may wish to sign up yourself for NevadaEPro and get ongoing notices of opportunities posted there. The purchase order tool is very helpful and continuously updated.

We now consider this request completed in full ad closed within the statutory period. While we are not the legal custodian of your requested records, I did provide instructions on publicly available information that is responsive.

Homa Sayyar (she/her)
Deputy Director
Nevada Department of Indigent Defense Services
751 Basque Way
Carson City, NV 89706
(775) 687-8490
homasayyar@dids.nv.gov

From: Justin Wenig [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, February 25, 2026 7:27 AM
To: DIDS Records Request <DIDSrecordsreq@dids.nv.gov>
Subject: Public Records Request: Purchase data

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Public Records Officer,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, I am requesting access to and copies of the following public records possessed by Nevada Department of Indigent Defense:

All purchase orders and/or payment records for non-person/vendor entities, such as companies, organizations, or contractors from January 1, 2025 to current date. Records should include, at minimum:

- Purchase date
- Vendor name
- Line item description
- Line item quantity
- Line item Amount

If vendor names are coded in the file, please provide a vendor list with corresponding codes.

Examples of relevant reports/records may include: check registers, procurement reports, standard PO detail reports, warrant/claims reports, and purchase order history reports, among others.

This request excludes any purchase orders or payments issued to staff, employees, or individuals for payroll, reimbursements, stipends, or other personnel-related expenses.

I am requesting existing, already maintained electronic records (without copying, scanning, or printing).

If this request was misrouted, please forward to the correct contact person and reply to this communication with the appropriate contact information.

Should this request be denied wholly or partially, please provide a detailed justification for each decision, citing specific exemptions. Additionally, I request that all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material be provided.

Should you need further information or clarification to expedite this request, do not hesitate to reach out.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation. I look forward to your prompt response within the statutory period.

Sincerely,

Justin Wenig

From: Josh Parker
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: PRTF Survey – State of Nevada DMV
Date: Friday, October 9, 2026 4:41:06 PM
Attachments: ir005.pdf
Outlook-z3pb4uvl.png
Outlook-cion4goz.png
Outlook-bopc4hkm.png
Outlook-ygrmeqpj.png
Outlook-4o2wen3v.png

Good afternoon,

Attached are the Nevada DMV's responses to the Public Records Task Force survey request, including:

1. Up to three examples of public records requests deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome; and
2. The DMV Records Division fee schedule for record inquiries.

Example 1: Broad Email Request

Request: "Provide all emails, text messages, Teams messages, and attachments sent or received by DMV leadership relating to vehicle registration, licensing, enforcement, and customer service from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2025."

Why the request was burdensome:

- Required searches across multiple communication platforms and custodians.
- Generated a very large volume of potentially responsive records.
- Required extensive review to identify privileged, confidential, and non-responsive information.
- Significant staff time was needed to coordinate collection, review, and redaction efforts.

Example 2: Statewide Operational Records Request

Request: "Provide all records concerning wait times, staffing levels, training, customer complaints, and office operations for every DMV office statewide for the past five years."

Why the request was burdensome:

- Information was distributed among numerous offices, systems, and record custodians.
- Some records were maintained in different formats and required manual compilation.
- The request covered a lengthy time period and a broad range of topics.
- Substantial staff resources were required to locate, organize, review, and produce responsive records.

Example 3: Records Related to a Specific Program or Contract

Request: "Produce all records regarding the procurement, implementation, operation, maintenance, communications, meetings, invoices, contracts, amendments, and performance evaluations related to a specific DMV technology project."

Why the request was burdensome:

- The request sought nearly every category of record associated with a multi-year project.
- Responsive records existed in emails, contracts, meeting materials, project files, and vendor communications.
- Extensive review was necessary to separate public information from confidential, proprietary, security-sensitive, or privileged information.
- The volume of records required significant time for collection, review, and redaction.

Please let me know if any additional information or clarification is needed.

JOSH PARKER | Records Administrator | Chief Data Officer
Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles
555 Wright Way, Carson City, NV 89711
Work: (775)684-4676
Email: jwparker@dmv.nv.gov

From: Daniel Rapaport
To: Dept Admin
Cc: AGOMLA
Subject: I need Nevada State protection from Colorado mass murder cannibal sheriffs.
Date: Thursday, September 10, 2026 9:26:19 AM

You don't often get email from danielrapaport3@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

I need Nevada State protection from Colorado mass murder cannibal sheriffs.
This is a mass murder cannibal case and home invasion case and it is in traffic court.

I am Daniel Eric Rapaport – [redacted] and [redacted] Call anytime.

I am a 160-million dollar theft victim. The thieves took the money by way of bank robbery and real estate theft.
I have been head of the writing department for Fox for most of my life whether they admit it or not.

I recently got attacked by some Garfield County Colorado Sheriffs who home invaded me many years ago at:
907 Waters Aspen Colorado and at
414 AABC #E Aspen Colorado.
The home invaders told me that my condo had to be rebuilt due to hydrochloric acid damage which happened when they
were pouring hydrochloric acid all over Aspen High School Students. I did see and smell some of the students that were murdered and my condo that I bought and that was damaged.

These sheriffs did murder civilians in front of me recently.

They charged me with false driving charges and they will probably kill me if I go back to court up there.
I don't think that there is any way that they would let me live in the face of all of this.

I am trying to get the traffic case moved from Colorado to Nevada so that they do not kill me for being a witness and a home invasion victim.

How do I get the traffic case moved to Nevada after they said no?

I don't think that a lawyer is going to be able to save me from them.
I do think that you might be able to help me move the case or get me federal protection and prosecute the thieves and murders.

Thank you
Daniel Rapaport

[redacted]

Garfield County Sheriff's Office
970-625-8095
Summons and Compaint Citation 42-4-1301(1)(a) Drugs
Case 2026-00009969

The following is a correspondence between the DA and myself:

This is the DA Megan Bench <mbench@9daco.org>

From: Daniel Rapaport [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, August 27, 2026 8:00 AM
To: Megan Bench <mbench@9daco.org>
Subject: Case and blood test move to Nevada please from Daniel Rapaport

This Message is from an External Sender

Now that I am in Nevada and now that I am trying not to ever return to Colorado:
Could I please get the entire case and blood test moved to Nevada?
I am not guilty of driving impaired.

Thank you
Daniel Rapaport
[redacted]

Response – No that is not an option.

The full list of houses and bank accounts that I am missing are on:
www.TheftCase.Com

www.TheftCases.com

This has no place in traffic court. It is a mass murder case and they are falsely charging me with traffic violations in order to get me to leave them alone.

If we cannot dismiss the case, could we move the traffic case from Colorado to your traffic court or a Nevada traffic court where I live?

From: no-reply@efilingmail.tylertech.cloud
To: Dept Admin
Subject: Notification of Service for Case: 26E000151, Sid Jawanda, Landlord(s)vs.Brandon Adams, Tenant(s) for filing Service Only, Envelope Number: 18763809
Date: Wednesday, September 23, 2026 5:31:59 PM

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Notification of Service

Case Number: 26E000151
Case Style: Sid Jawanda, Landlord(s)vs.Brandon Adams, Tenant(s)
Envelope Number: 18763809

This is a notification of service for the filing listed. Please click the link below to retrieve the submitted document.

Filing Details	
Case Number	26E000151
Case Style	Sid Jawanda, Landlord(s)vs.Brandon Adams, Tenant(s)
Date/Time Submitted	9/23/2026 5:30 PM PST
Filing Type	Service Only
Filing Description	Case 6:26-cv-02046-PGB-NWH Clerk Megan Mann 18 U.S. Code 2076 - Clerk of United States District Court Whoever, being a clerk of a district court of the United States, willfully refuses or neglects to make or forward any report, certificate, statement, or document as required by law, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. 18 U.S. Code 2071 - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record,

	proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term office does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States. Documents served USPS 18 USC 241
Filed By	Brandon Adams
Service Contacts	Brandon Adams: Brandon Adams [redacted] Results Realty: Tammy Abbott [redacted] Other Service Contacts not associated with a party on the case: Amari Adams [redacted] Joy Grimmer (deptadmin@admin.nv.gov) Francisco Aguilar (sosmail@sos.nv.gov) Elizabeth Brown (aocmail@nvcourts.nv.gov) Aaron Ford (AGInfo@ag.nv.gov) Denise McKay (denise.mckay@admin.nv.gov) Gary Vause (ncjdinfo@judicial.nv.gov) Elizabeth Bern (jic@jic.alabama.gov) Jasmine Price (RealEstateCompliance@red.nv.gov) Kristyn Travis (nvdocs@drsltd.com) Robert Conrad (conradr@uscourts.gov)

	Robert Conrad (conradr@ao.uscourts.gov)

Document Details	
Served Document	Download Document
This link is active for 548 days. To access this document, you will be required to enter your email address. Click here for more information.	

From: John Red
To: cyber cat; Alex; Ask CRT; Aging and Disability Services Division; Complaint; Cywatch@ic.fbi.gov; Medicaid; George Knapp - KLAS TV CBS 8; Katie Marshall (DHHS); Member Services; ABA Member Service; mayor@utah.gov; mmchelp.dhhs@maine.gov; v-kwhittaker@microsoft.com; Keep Nevada Safe; vaoighotline@va.gov; vet-experince@va.gov; VHAROCPatientExperience@va.gov; vets-experience@va.gov; vulnerability.disclosure.prog@hq.dhs.gov; Vanessa Murphy; Paulina Campbell; John Red; PCII-Assist@mail.cisa.dhs.gov; SEESAY; SOS Customer Service; eapratt@utah.gov; ethics@mspb.gov; ethics@mrsp.gov; westrenRO@cms.hhs.gov; SAF.MR.DRB.workflow@us.af.mil; Angela Anderson (DHHS); Dept Admin; agingservices@utah.gov; ; Renew My Medicaid;
Subject: Ok
Date: Thursday, September 17, 2026 8:35:35 PM

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Public documentation and video material concerning these allegations has been published on my YouTube channel. I request that investigators independently preserve, authenticate, and review the relevant videos and associated technical evidence.

https://www.youtube.com/

PUBLIC / REDACTED AFFIDAVIT OF ALEX EVANS

I, Alex Evans, being duly sworn, hereby state under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief:

1. Personal Information

Name: Alex Evans

Date of Birth: [REDACTED]

Last 4 of SSN: [REDACTED]

Current Location: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Phone: [REDACTED]

Personal identifying and contact information has been redacted from this public version. An unredacted version may be provided directly to authorized investigators, attorneys, agencies, or other appropriate officials.

2. Purpose of Affidavit

This affidavit is submitted to document and request investigation into allegations involving racial discrimination, disability discrimination, retaliation, medical negligence/malpractice, civil rights violations, unsafe discharge, administrative misconduct, and alleged cyber harassment involving the Salt Lake City VA, University of Utah Hospital, and VA VR&E personnel.

I request that this affidavit be accepted as a formal sworn statement for investigative, administrative, and legal review.

3. Unsafe Hospital Discharge – University of Utah Hospital (July 9, 2026)

On July 9, 2026, I was discharged from the University of Utah Hospital under circumstances that I believe were unsafe and inappropriate.

Hospital security personnel transported me in a wheelchair to a public bus/train station despite the following circumstances:

I am unable to independently self-propel a wheelchair;
I did not have what I believe was a safe discharge plan;
I was medically unstable;
I was not provided transportation or adequate assistance; and
I believe appropriate disability-related accommodations were not provided.

I request an investigation into whether the circumstances of this discharge complied with applicable federal and state requirements, including applicable hospital discharge requirements, disability-access requirements, and other protections applicable to my circumstances.

Video evidence: A video documenting relevant events has been provided separately and should be preserved and reviewed as evidence.

4. Medical Placement – Monument Health Stonecreek, Bountiful, Utah

I was placed at Monument Health Stonecreek, a rehabilitation facility, despite my belief that I did not have a rehabilitation-qualifying condition requiring that placement.

I believe the placement was:

medically inappropriate;
outside my proper service area;
made without adequate clinical justification; and
harmful to my health and safety.

I request an independent review of the medical records, placement decision, clinical justification, referral process, and circumstances surrounding this placement.

I further request investigation into whether disability discrimination, administrative negligence, medical negligence, or other violations occurred.

5. VA VR&E Conduct and Retaliation Allegations (2020–2024)

I was accepted into VA Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (VR&E) in October 2020, but my program was delayed until November 2021, which I believe resulted from administrative failures.

I subsequently graduated in February 2023 with a 3.97 GPA.

In August 2023, I was removed from VR&E. I dispute the stated reasons for my removal and believe I was improperly denied continued participation in the program.

My complaints were repeatedly closed with statements that I believe were inaccurate or contradicted by the available records.

Individuals whose conduct I request investigators review include:

Lauren Castillo;
Justin Whipple; and
other VR&E personnel involved in the relevant decisions and complaint responses.

I contend that records concerning my communication with VR&E should be reviewed to determine whether statements that I refused communication or stopped communicating were accurate.

In 2024, I contend that statements made by VR&E personnel to law enforcement contributed to a SWAT response at my apartment.

I further contend that the criminal charges were ultimately dropped at jury selection and that the government acknowledged that it did not know the extent of my disability, despite my contention that VR&E possessed substantial documentation concerning my disabilities.

I request an independent review of the underlying records, communications, referrals, law-enforcement contacts, and decision-making involved in these events.

6. Ongoing Retaliation, Suppression, and Cyber-Harassment Allegations

I continue to report what I believe to be retaliation, suppression, and cyber-related attacks directed toward me.

Public documentation concerning these allegations is available through my public YouTube channel.

I request that investigators review the evidence independently and determine whether any unlawful retaliation, harassment, interference, or other misconduct has occurred.

Individuals whose conduct I request be reviewed include:
Lynn Horwatt;
Lauren Castillo;
Justin Whipple; and
any other personnel determined through investigation to have participated in the alleged conduct.

7. Requested Actions

I respectfully request:

Assignment of a formal case or reference number and initiation of an appropriate investigation.
Investigation of the circumstances surrounding my July 9, 2026 discharge from the University of Utah Hospital.
Review of whether applicable disability-access, discharge, and patient-safety requirements were followed.
Review of my placement at Monument Health Stonecreek, including the medical and administrative justification for that placement.
Investigation into the conduct of VA VR&E personnel and the handling of my VR&E case.
Review of statements allegedly made to law enforcement and their relationship to the 2024 SWAT response.
Review of my disability documentation and whether relevant personnel had access to or knowledge of that documentation.
Investigation of my allegations of retaliation, discrimination, suppression, and cyber harassment.
Preservation and review of relevant medical records, VR&E records, emails, messages, complaint records, security records, transportation records, video surveillance, and other evidence.
Protection against further retaliation or discrimination for reporting these matters.

8. Evidence and Documentation

I have identified and/or possess documentation that I believe may be relevant to these allegations, including:

medical records;
hospital discharge documentation;
VR&E records;
correspondence and emails;
complaint records;
law-enforcement-related records;
video evidence;
electronic communications; and
other supporting documentation.

I request that relevant agencies and institutions preserve potentially responsive records, including electronic records and video surveillance, to prevent loss or destruction of evidence.

9. Declaration Under Penalty of Perjury

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Executed on: _____

Location: _____

Signature: _____

Printed Name: Alex Evans

PUBLIC REDACTION NOTICE

This public version intentionally omits personally identifying and sensitive information, including date of birth, Social Security information, telephone number, email address, and current medical location.

The unredacted affidavit may be provided directly to authorized governmental investigators, attorneys, courts, or other appropriate officials when necessary to verify the identity of the

affiant and investigate the allegations.

Privilege escalations hacking that is highly illegal.

VR&E Misconduct Documentation

VR&E Timeline Summary

• Oct 2020: Accepted into VR&E for DeVry cybersecurity program.
• Nov 2021: Finally allowed to start due to VR&E delays under Lynn Horwatt.
• Feb 25, 2023: Graduated with 3.97 GPA, dean's list.
• Aug 2023: Removed from VR&E despite completing program and despite ongoing communication.
• Aug 2023: You filed daily complaints with White House VA Hotline.
• Lauren Castillo (Reno VREO) repeatedly closed your complaints falsely claiming "We already discussed this."
• Justin Whipple removed you from VR&E claiming you "stopped communication," contradicting Castillo's claim.
• 2024: VR&E allegedly lied to law enforcement → federal charges filed.
• Aug 2024: Your apartment was SWATed.
• Early 2025: Charges dropped at jury selection; they claimed they "didn't know how disabled" you were — despite VR&E having full documentation.

Illegal hacking, please help. https://www.youtube.com/@[redacted]

This is a pattern of administrative abuse, negligence, and retaliation.

https://www.youtube.com/@[redacted]

Please investigate lynn.horwatt@va.gov lauren.castillo@va.gov
Justin.Wipple@va.gov
Jasonn.randolph@va.gov

https://www.youtube.com/@[redacted]

RECEIVED
By John Genard at 2:16 pm, Jun 02, 2026

John Genard

From: Shirley Tanaka [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:33 PM
To: B&I Director's Office; Public Records; Consumer Services; Insurance Commissioner; B&I Public Information Office
Subject: Request for State of Nevada Public Records

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

- Hello Public Records Custodians,
- By the authority of the Nevada public records laws, I request public records maintained by the Department of Business and Industry Director's Office and the Nevada Division of Insurance concerning the employee climate survey distributed to Division of Insurance personnel during calendar year 2025 and the leadership, operational, staffing, and organizational actions, communications, recommendations, and decisions arising from that survey and related employee feedback.

  My Nevada public records requests are:

  1. I am requesting records related to the climate survey itself, including the survey distributed to employees, survey results, summaries, reports, spreadsheets, PowerPoint presentations, draft analyses, talking points, meeting notes, memoranda, calendars or meeting invitations referencing the survey, and communications transmitting, summarizing, presenting, discussing, evaluating, or responding to the survey results.

  2. I am requesting executive summaries, briefing materials, presentations, reports, memoranda, action plans, recommendation documents, implementation plans, and related communications prepared for or provided to Perry Faigin, Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini, Ned Gaines, Nick Stosic, Alexia Emmermann, or the Director's Office concerning actions recommended, considered, approved, or taken in response to the climate survey. This request includes records reflecting final recommendations, approved actions, implementation efforts, or leadership decisions arising from the climate survey.

  3. I am requesting communications distributed to all Division of Insurance employees, or to substantial portions of Division of Insurance employees, by Perry Faigin, Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini, Ned Gaines, Nick Stosic, Alexia Emmermann, or the Director's Office concerning Scott Kipper's departure, interim leadership, the appointment of Ned Gaines, the climate survey, organizational changes, restructuring efforts, staffing changes, employee morale, or operational direction during calendar year 2025. Responsive records include agency-wide emails, division-wide emails, employee announcements, leadership updates, presentations, memoranda, meeting invitations, Teams announcements, and other communications distributed broadly to Division of Insurance personnel.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

4. I am requesting records concerning the individual meetings or listening sessions conducted by Perry Faigin with Division of Insurance employees following Scott Kipper's departure and during the subsequent leadership transition period, including meeting invitations, calendar entries, attendee lists, agendas, notes, summaries, talking points, follow-up communications, records reflecting action items, and records sufficient to identify the dates, participants, purpose, and any documented follow-up actions resulting from those meetings.

For purposes of this request, responsive records include records maintained in email systems, Teams or chat systems, calendars, meeting invitations, shared drives, and other repositories used to conduct agency business. Further, I am not seeking individually identifiable employee responses, employee performance evaluations, disciplinary materials, medical information, or materials directly relating to any specific employee's performance or conduct. To the extent such information appears in responsive records, I request production with appropriate redactions rather than withholding records in full.

If any portion of these requests would benefit from narrowing, please let me know and I am happy to work with you so the requests can be handled efficiently. If no responsive records are located for any request category, please identify the custodians, systems, repositories, and record locations searched for that category. If any portion of this request is denied on the basis of confidentiality, privilege, or exemption, please identify the specific category of records withheld and the specific statutory or legal authority relied upon.

Please provide the records in electronic format and no fees. Please provide your response within the time required by the Nevada public records law.

RECEIVED
By Nick Doyle at 2:20 pm, Aug 17, 2026

Outlook

Important Nevada Public Records Request

From Shirley Tanaka [redacted]
Date Mon 8/17/2026 11:18 AM
To Public Records <publicrecords@doi.nv.gov>; NV Insurance <insinfo@doi.nv.gov>; Consumer Services <cscc@doi.nv.gov>; Legal <legal@doi.nv.gov>

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Under the authority of the Nevada public records law, I request public records maintained from November 2023 through the present concerning instances in which the Department of Business and Industry Director's Office became involved in matters that were otherwise being handled by your division, board, commission, bureau, program, or agency.

Specifically, I am requesting records involving Perry Faigin, Dr. Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini (Johnson) or other Director's Office employees when they reviewed, commented on, participated in, approved, rejected, modified, delayed, directed, recommended, or otherwise became involved in a matter that was originally being handled within your office.

This request includes, but is not limited to, matters involving:

- Enforcement actions;
- Investigations;
- Licensing decisions;
- Administrative complaints;
- Settlement discussions;
- Penalty recommendations or assessments;
- Audits or examinations;
- Regulatory actions;
- Employee misconduct investigations; (including but not limited to timesheet fraud, sexual misconduct, or substance abuse)
- Ethics complaints;
- Conflicts of interest;
- Retaliation complaints;
- Personnel investigations;
- Workplace safety concerns;
- Misuse of state resources; and
- Other matters requiring a significant decision or approval by your agency.

I am interested in understanding the extent to which the Director's Office became involved in decisions that would ordinarily be made by the individual divisions, boards, commissions, bureaus, programs, or agencies within the Department.

This request is not limited to final decisions. It also includes situations where the Director's Office was consulted before a decision was made, asked to provide input, requested updates, attended meetings concerning a matter, requested additional information, or otherwise participated before the matter was resolved.

Please include records such as emails, Microsoft Teams messages, text messages, memoranda, meeting invitations, calendars, briefing materials, presentations, notes, routing communications, recommendations, draft decision documents, approval requests, status updates, attachments, and similar records reflecting the Director's Office's involvement.

If responsive records are maintained by both your office and the Director's Office, please search both locations for responsive records.

To assist in locating responsive records, searches may include communications referencing Perry Faigin, Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini (Johnson), the Director's Office, Director Sanchez, enforcement, settlement, investigation, licensing, penalty, audit, examination, personnel matter, fraud, employee complaint, ethics, retaliation, conflict of interest, management review, or similar terms.

If any records are withheld or redacted, please identify the specific statutory basis for the withholding and produce all reasonably segregable nonconfidential portions as required by the Nevada public records law.

I request production in electronic format.

Parole and Probation (#B026231-011725)

Parole and Probation Details

Is this request COVID-19 related?:	No

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Describe the Record(s) Requested:	Hello, As you are aware, this office represents Travis Low. I have received the records of credits applied to Mr. Low's termination date from the Attorney General's office. I am enclosing a copy of those for your reference. I note a number of credits have not been applied. First, Mr. Low was employed full time by Fisher Sand and Gravel until late October 2023, I am in possession of the termination letter from Fisher should you require it to correct your records. The date of the letter is October 17, 2023. It appears that P&P stopped giving him credit after he was disabled in an industrial injury and required to work light-duty at a charitable organization by his employer. On his report it shows he did not receive work credits for July, August, September or October 2023. Amounting to 40 missing credits. It bears mentioning that Mr. Low is also represented by attorneys in California for a wrongful dismissal claim against Fisher, though that does not really bear on the calculation of credits. Mr. Low was receiving workers compensation until March of 2024, when his workers compensation litigation, which I served as attorney on, was settled, and Mr. Low received a lump sum payment for his disability. He was certified as disabled and unable to perform his construction job by medical professionals through February of 2024. Mr. Low previously provided the medical records to Officer Jacobs, but I also have them should you require them, as I was on the legal team for the worker's comp case. The missing credits for 11/23, 12/23, 1/24, and 2/24 amounts to an additional 40 days of credits. As you may be aware, Federal law requires that disabled individuals be able to earn work credits just as able-bodied parolees. Penalizing disability is a violation of federal law. Finally, Mr. Low was not given his 20 fiscal credits for the month of 11/24. Our offices personally paid his supervision fees on 11/22/24 and confirmed his account was in good standing as of that date. Mr. Low's PEXD is 2/4/25 with the 100 missing credits applied, he should have already expired. months ago. I also note that Mr. Low did not receive FLAT/STAT time beginning in May of 2024. However, the law requires that a parolee conceal their whereabouts from Parole for a period of 60 days before they can be considered to have absconded. Mr. Low visited his parole officers at summerlin command in May of 2024,therefore, the earliest he could be considered to have absconded was after the expiration of 60 days, in August this is another approximately 100 days of flat/stat time that is missing. Please let me know whether you will take care to correct the identified missing credits as soon as possible so that we may avoid the need for court intervention. Thank you for your attention to this matter, your work is appreciated.
Are you a member of the media?:	No

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Preferred Method to Receive Records:	Electronic via Records Center

Payment Information

For Public Archive Use Only

SB 302 Reporting

PII Released?: This field is not visible to customers.

Publish Request to Portal: No

This will publish this request online and make it available to the public.

Notes

Note	Created	Modified
The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation has been advised by the requestor that this is not a Public Records Request and therefore this will be closed immediately.	1/21/2025 2:30:00 PM by Michelle Nader	1/21/2025 2:30:00 PM by Michelle Nader

Message History

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 1/21/2025 2:42:27 PM, Michelle Nader wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B026231-011725
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of January 17, 2025., Reference # B026231-011725.

Dear Allison Schmidt:

On January 17, 2025, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Hello,

As you are aware, this office represents Travis Low.

I have received the records of credits applied to Mr. Low's termination date from the Attorney General's office. I am enclosing a copy of those for your reference.

I note a number of credits have not been applied. First, Mr. Low was employed full time by Fisher Sand and Gravel until late October 2023, I am in possession of the termination letter from Fisher should you require it to correct your records. The date of the letter is October 17, 2023. It appears that P& P stopped giving him credit after he was disabled in an industrial injury and required to work light-duty at a charitable organization by his employer. On his report it shows he did not receive work credits for July, August, September or October 2023. Amounting to 40 missing credits. It bears mentioning that Mr. Low is also represented by attorneys in California for a wrongful dismissal claim against Fisher, though that does not really bear on the calculation of credits.

Mr. Low was receiving workers compensation until March of 2024, when his workers compensation litigation, which I served as attorney on, was settled, and Mr. Low received a lump sum payment for his disability. He was certified as disabled and unable to perform his construction job by medical professionals through February of 2024. Mr. Low previously provided the medical records to Officer Jacobs, but I also have them should you require them, as I was on the legal team for the worker's comp case. The missing credits for 11/23, 12/23, 1/24, and 2/24 amounts to an additional 40 days of credits. As you may be aware, Federal law requires that disabled individuals be able to earn work credits just as able-bodied parolees. Penalizing disability is a violation of federal law.

Finally, Mr. Low was not given his 20 fiscal credits for the month of 11/24. Our offices personally paid his supervision fees on 11/22/24 and confirmed his

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

account was in good standing as of that date.

Mr. Low's PEXD is 2/4/25 with the 100 missing credits applied, he should have already expired. months ago.

I also note that Mr. Low did not receive FLAT/STAT time beginning in May of 2024. However, the law requires that a parolee conceal their whereabouts from Parole for a period of 60 days before they can be considered to have absconded. Mr. Low visited his parole officers at summerlin command in May of 2024, therefore, the earliest he could be considered to have absconded was after the expiration of 60 days, in August this is another approximately 100 days of flat/stat time that is missing.

Please let me know whether you will take care to correct the identified missing credits as soon as possible so that we may avoid the need for court intervention.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, your work is appreciated."

The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation has been advised by the requestor that this is not a Public Records Request and therefore this will be closed immediately.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns. Thank you.
Sincerely,

NPP Records
Parole and Probation
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 1/17/2025 10:07:42 AM, Allison Schmidt wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

TO: "Nevada Department of Public Safety"[nevadadps@govqa.us], "Shannon Serena"[sserena@dps.state.nv.us], "Romnick Joe Jacobs" [rjjacobs@dps.state.nv.us]
Hello, this is not a public records request - this is a demand to correct the credits that he has been given, which, according to NDOC and the Attorney General's office is the responsibility of P&P to correctly report. If the credits are not corrected by COB today I will proceed with a habeas petition and a federal civil action.
Thank you,

On Fri, Jan 17, 2025 at 8:45 AM Nevada Department of Public Safety wrote:

Dear Allison Schmidt:

Thank you for your interest in public records with the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Your request has been received and will be processed in accordance to the Public Information Law. Your request was received in this office on 1/17/2025 and given the reference number B026231-011725 for tracking purposes.
Records Requested: "Hello,

As you are aware, this office represents Travis Low.

I have received the records of credits applied to Mr. Low's termination date from the Attorney General's office. I am enclosing a copy of those for your reference.

I note a number of credits have not been applied. First, Mr. Low was employed full time by Fisher Sand and Gravel until late October 2023, I am in possession of the termination letter from Fisher should you require it to correct your records. The date of the letter is October 17, 2023. It appears that P&P stopped giving him credit after he was disabled in an industrial injury and required to work light-duty at a charitable organization by his employer. On his report it shows he did not receive work credits for July, August, September or October 2023. Amounting to 40 missing credits. It bears mentioning that Mr. Low is also represented by attorneys in California for a wrongful dismissal claim against Fisher, though that does not really bear on the calculation of credits.

Mr. Low was receiving workers compensation until March of 2024, when his workers compensation litigation, which I served as attorney on, was settled, and Mr. Low received a lump sum payment for his disability. He was certified as disabled and unable to perform his construction job by medical professionals through February of 2024. Mr. Low previously provided the medical records to Officer Jacobs, but I also have them should you require them, as I was on the legal team for the worker's comp case. The missing credits for 11/23, 12/23, 1/24, and 2/24 amounts to an additional 40 days of credits. As you may be aware, Federal law requires that disabled individuals be able to earn work credits just as able-bodied parolees. Penalizing disability is a violation of federal law.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Finally, Mr. Low was not given his 20 fiscal credits for the month of 11/24. Our offices personally paid his supervision fees on 11/22/24 and confirmed his account was in good standing as of that date.

Mr. Low's PEXD is 2/4/25 with the 100 missing credits applied, he should have already expired. months ago.

I also note that Mr. Low did not receive FLAT/STAT time beginning in May of 2024. However, the law requires that a parolee conceal their whereabouts from Parole for a period of 60 days before they can be considered to have absconded. Mr. Low visited his parole officers at summerlin command in May of 2024, therefore, the earliest he could be considered to have absconded was after the expiration of 60 days, in August this is another approximately 100 days of flat/stat time that is missing.

Please let me know whether you will take care to correct the identified missing credits as soon as possible so that we may avoid the need for court intervention.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, your work is appreciated."

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department to locate the information you seek. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question.
You can monitor the progress of your request here: My Records Center.
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 1/17/2025 8:44:48 AM, System Generated Message:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: Parole and Probation :: B026231-011725
Body: Dear Allison Schmidt:

Thank you for your interest in public records with the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Your request has been received and will be processed in accordance to the Public Information Law. Your request was received in this office on 1/17/2025 and given the reference number B026231-011725 for tracking purposes.

Records Requested: *"Hello, As you are aware, this office represents Travis Low. I have received the records of credits applied to Mr. Low's termination date from the Attorney General's office. I am enclosing a copy of those for your reference. I note a number of credits have not been applied. First, Mr. Low was employed full time by Fisher Sand and Gravel until late October 2023, I am in possession of the termination letter from Fisher should you require it to correct your records. The date of the letter is October 17, 2023. It appears that P&P stopped giving him credit after he was disabled in an industrial injury and required to work light-duty at a charitable organization by his employer. On his report it shows he did not receive work credits for July, August, September or October 2023. Amounting to 40 missing credits. It bears mentioning that Mr. Low is also represented by attorneys in California for a wrongful dismissal claim against Fisher, though that does not really bear on the calculation of credits. Mr. Low was receiving workers compensation until March of 2024, when his workers compensation litigation, which I served as attorney on, was settled, and Mr. Low received a lump sum payment for his disability. He was certified as disabled and unable to perform his construction job by medical professionals through February of 2024. Mr. Low previously provided the medical records to Officer Jacobs, but I also have them should you require them, as I was on the legal team for the worker's comp case. The missing credits for 11/23, 12/23, 1/24, and 2/24 amounts to an additional 40 days of credits. As you may be aware, Federal law requires that disabled individuals be able to earn work credits just as able-bodied parolees. Penalizing disability is a violation of federal law. Finally, Mr. Low was not given his 20 fiscal credits for the month of 11/24. Our offices personally paid his supervision fees on 11/22/24 and confirmed his account was in good standing as of that date. Mr. Low's PEXD is 2/4/25 with the 100 missing credits applied, he should have already expired. months ago. I also note that Mr. Low did not receive FLAT/STAT time beginning in May of 2024. However, the law requires that a parolee conceal their whereabouts from Parole for a period of 60 days before they can be considered to have absconded. Mr. Low visited his parole officers at summerlin command in May of 2024, therefore, the earliest he could be considered to have absconded was after the expiration of 60 days, in August this is another approximately 100 days of flat/stat time that is missing. Please let me know whether you will take care to correct the identified missing credits as soon as possible so that we may avoid the need for court intervention. Thank you for your attention to this matter, your work is appreciated."*

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department to locate the information you seek. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question.

You can monitor the progress of your request here: My Records Center.

Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Parole and Probation

On 1/17/2025 8:44:47 AM, Michelle Nader wrote:
Request was created by staff

Request Details

Reference No:	B026231-011725
Created By:	Michelle Nader
Create Date:	1/17/2025 8:44 AM
Update Date:	1/21/2025 2:32 PM
Completed/Closed:	Yes
Close Date:	1/21/2025 2:32 PM
Status:	Assigned
Priority:	Medium
Assigned Dept:	DPS - 652 Parole & Probation
Assigned Staff:	Michelle Nader
Customer Name:	Allison Schmidt
Email Address:	[redacted]
Phone:	7029009049
Group:	(Not Specified)

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Source: Email

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Parole and Probation (#B024732-091824)

Parole and Probation Details

Is this request COVID-19 related?:	No
Describe the Record(s) Requested:	Hello, I am an attorney representing Travis Low ([redacted]) with regard to an ABA claim and possible Habeas petition. My email address is allison@nevadaslawyers.com I have requested From Officer Romnick Jacobs and Lieutenant Shannon Serena the following records and reiterate the request under the Nevada's Public Records Act: 1. All written notices of any hearing, meeting or any other proceeding that were provided to Travis Low from 8/21/2024 to present. 2.Any written notice provided to Travis Low regarding the meeting that took place between Low, Jacobs and an unidentified 3rd parole officer at CCDC - North Valley Complex on 9/5/24. 3. The badge number or other identifying information for the officer who accompanied officer Romnick jacobs to the meeting or proceeding with Travis Low at CCEC North Valley Complex on 9/5/24 4. Body worn camera footage for Romnick Jacobs for his on-duty shift on 9/5/24. 5. a Copy of any document presented by Parole and Probation to Low for signing from 8/22/24 to present, and, if applicable, the signed copy. 6. Notices of any scheduled Parole Proceeding relating to Travis Low. 7. Records indicating how Mr. Low's current expiration date has been calculated, including what credits have been applied. 8. The e-mail address of anyone at Parole and Probation who we may send Mr. Low's medical records for his Workers Comp Disability, so that he may be properly credited for work time for the time he was unable to work due to his disability resulting from an industrial injury. I have included a copy of the release from the client. Please feel free to direct any communications regarding this request to my professional e-mail: [redacted] Thank you
Are you a member of the media?:	
Preferred Method to Receive Records:	Electronic via Records Center

Payment Information

For Public Archive Use Only

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

SB 302 Reporting

PII Released?: This field is not visible to customers.

Publish Request to Portal: No

This will publish this request online and make it available to the public.

Message History

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 1/17/2025 11:54:36 AM, Michelle Nader wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B024732-091824
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of September 18, 2024., Reference # B024732-091824.

Dear Allison Schmidt:

On September 18, 2024, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Hello, I am an attorney representing Travis Low ([redacted]) with regard to an ABA claim and possible Habeas petition. My email address is [redacted] I have requested From Officer Romnick Jacobs and Lieutenant Shannon Serena the following records and reiterate the request under the Nevada's Public Records Act:
1. All written notices of any hearing, meeting or any other proceeding that were provided to Travis Low from 8/21/2024 to present.
2.Any written notice provided to Travis Low regarding the meeting that took place between Low, Jacobs and an unidentified 3rd parole officer at CCDC - North Valley Complex on 9/5/24.
3. The badge number or other identifying information for the officer who accompanied officer Romnick jacobs to the meeting or proceeding with Travis Low at CCEC North Valley Complex on 9/5/24
4. Body worn camera footage for Romnick Jacobs for his on-duty shift on 9/5/24.
5. a Copy of any document presented by Parole and Probation to Low for signing from 8/22/24 to present, and, if applicable, the signed copy.
6. Notices of any scheduled Parole Proceeding relating to Travis Low.
7. Records indicating how Mr. Low's current expiration date has been calculated, including what credits have been applied.
8. The e-mail address of anyone at Parole and Probation who we may send Mr. Low's medical records for his Workers Comp Disability, so that he may be properly credited for work time for the time he was unable to work due to his disability resulting from an industrial injury.

I have included a copy of the release from the client. Please feel free to direct any communications regarding this request to my professional e-mail: [redacted]

Thank you"

Nevada Parole and Probation is sending additional responsive information in the attached letter, as it was discovered this request was not fulfilled completely. If you need additional information or have questions, please submit a new request.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns. Thank you.
Sincerely,

NPP Records
Parole and Probation
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 9/18/2024 2:11:25 PM, Michelle Nader wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B024732-091824
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of September 18, 2024., Reference # B024732-091824.

Dear Allison Schmidt:

On September 18, 2024, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Hello, I am an attorney representing Travis Low ([redacted]) with regard to an ABA claim and possible Habeas petition. My email address is [redacted] I have requested From Officer Romnick Jacobs and Lieutenant Shannon Serena the following records and reiterate the request under the Nevada's Public Records Act:
1. All written notices of any hearing, meeting or any other proceeding that were provided to Travis Low from 8/21/2024 to present.
2.Any written notice provided to Travis Low regarding the meeting that took place between Low, Jacobs and an unidentified 3rd parole officer at CCDC - North Valley Complex on 9/5/24.
3. The badge number or other identifying information for the officer who accompanied officer Romnick jacobs to the meeting or proceeding with Travis Low at CCEC North Valley Complex on 9/5/24
4. Body worn camera footage for Romnick Jacobs for his on-duty shift on 9/5/24.
5. a Copy of any document presented by Parole and Probation to Low for signing from 8/22/24 to present, and, if applicable, the signed copy.
6. Notices of any scheduled Parole Proceeding relating to Travis Low.
7. Records indicating how Mr. Low's current expiration date has been calculated, including what credits have been applied.
8. The e-mail address of anyone at Parole and Probation who we may send Mr. Low's medical records for his Workers Comp Disability, so that he may be properly credited for work time for the time he was unable to work due to his disability resulting from an industrial injury.

I have included a copy of the release from the client. Please feel free to direct any communications regarding this request to my professional e-mail: [redacted]

Thank you"

This is a duplicate request to your previous request of B024669-091324. As stated previously we need your request on official Letterhead to proceed fulfilling that request.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Thank you.
Sincerely,

NPP Records

Parole and Probation
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 9/18/2024 1:54:58 PM, System Generated Message:
Subject: Parole and Probation :: B024732-091824
Body: Dear Allison Schmidt:

Thank you for your interest in public records with the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Your request has been received and will be processed in accordance to the Public Information Law. Your request was received in this office on 9/18/2024 and given the reference number B024732-091824 for tracking purposes.

Records Requested: *"Hello, I am an attorney representing Travis Low ([redacted] with regard to an ABA claim and possible Habeas petition. My email address is [redacted] I have requested From Officer Romnick Jacobs and Lieutenant Shannon Serena the following records and reiterate the request under the Nevada's Public Records Act: 1. All written notices of any hearing, meeting or any other proceeding that were provided to Travis Low from 8/21/2024 to present. 2.Any written notice provided to Travis Low regarding the meeting that took place between Low, Jacobs and an unidentified 3rd parole officer at CCDC - North Valley Complex on 9/5/24. 3. The badge number or other identifying information for the officer who accompanied officer Romnick jacobs to the meeting or proceeding with Travis Low at CCEC North Valley Complex on 9/5/24 4. Body worn camera footage for Romnick Jacobs for his on-duty shift on 9/5/24. 5. a Copy of any document presented by Parole and Probation to Low for signing from 8/22/24 to present, and, if applicable, the signed copy. 6. Notices of any scheduled Parole Proceeding relating to Travis Low. 7. Records indicating how Mr. Low's current expiration date has been calculated, including what credits have been applied. 8. The e-mail address of anyone at Parole and Probation who we may send Mr. Low's medical records for his Workers Comp Disability, so that he may be properly credited for work time for the time he was unable to work due to his disability resulting from an industrial injury. I have included a copy of the release from the client. Please feel free to direct any communications regarding this request to my professional e-mail.[redacted] Thank you"*

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department to locate the information you seek. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question.

You can monitor the progress of your request here: My Records Center.

Nevada Department of Public Safety

Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Parole and Probation

On 9/18/2024 1:54:57 PM, Allison Schmidt wrote:
Request Created on Public Portal

Request Details

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Reference No:	B024732-091824
Create Date:	9/18/2024 1:54 PM
Update Date:	1/17/2025 11:44 AM
Completed/Closed:	Yes
Close Date:	9/18/2024 2:09 PM
Status:	Duplicate Request
Priority:	Medium
Assigned Dept:	DPS - 652 Parole & Probation
Assigned Staff:	Michelle Nader
Customer Name:	Allison Schmidt
Email Address:	[redacted]
Phone:	
Group:	(Not Specified)
Source:	Web

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Parole and Probation (#B031808-021026)

Parole and Probation Details

Is this request COVID-19 related?:	No
Describe the Record(s) Requested:	Requesting information the Parole and Probation Division as well as the Office of Professional Responsibility have on Stewart Handte. Requesting any and all information, documented and verified complaints, official reports, incident reports, emails, text messages and phone correspondences. Emails from requestor are attached.
Are you a member of the media?:	No
Preferred Method to Receive Records:	Electronic via Records Center

Payment Information

For Public Archive Use Only

SB 302 Reporting

PII Released?:	No	This field is not visible to customers.
Publish Request to Portal:	No ***This will publish this request online and make it available to the public.***	

Notes

Note	Created	Modified
OPR stated that requested documents are deemed confidential under NAC 284.718. Responded to customer. Request is now closed.	4/1/2026 11:41:00 AM by Melissa Sabatini	4/1/2026 11:41:00 AM by Melissa Sabatini
NPP has fulfilled our portion. Uploaded and release to Mr. Handte. Transferring back to Melissa Sabatini	3/31/2026 11:05:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater	3/31/2026 11:05:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

received ID via Fax 3/31/2026	3/31/2026 8:21:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater	3/31/2026 8:21:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater
Extended to 3/31/2026 per direction of Nicole Lubich- still working on gathering responsive documents	3/17/2026 9:57:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater	3/17/2026 9:57:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater
npp records This request came in by email. Once NPP has satisfied their portion of the request, please re-assign it to the Director's Office, Melissa Sabatini. I will work with OPR on their part. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you!	2/10/2026 2:56:00 PM by Melissa Sabatini	2/10/2026 2:56:00 PM by Melissa Sabatini

Message History

Date

On 4/1/2026 11:49:30 AM, Melissa Sabatini wrote:
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031808-021026

Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 10, 2026., Reference # B031808-021026.

Dear Stewart Handte:

Requested documents held by the Office of Professional Responsibility are deemed confidential pursuant to NAC 284.718. Thank you.

This request is now closed.

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 3/31/2026 11:14:56 AM, Michaela Gillenwater wrote:
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031808-021026
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 10, 2026., Reference # B031808-021026.

Dear Stewart Handte:

On February 10, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Requesting information the Parole and Probation Division as well as the Office of Professional Responsibility have on Stewart Handte. Requesting any and all information, documented and verified complaints, official reports, incident reports, emails, text messages and phone correspondences.
Emails from requestor are attached."

The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation has fulfilled their portion of the request and has located responsive documents. Your responsive documents are available at My Records Center and attached to this email.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 3/26/2026 8:37:36 AM, Michaela Gillenwater wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031808-021026
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 10, 2026., Reference # B031808-021026.

Dear Stewart Handte ,

This communication is in regards to the above mentioned Public Records Request, at this time the Nevada Department of Public Safety requires further clarification for your request.

"Requesting information the Parole and Probation Division as well as the Office of Professional Responsibility have on Stewart Handte. Requesting any and all information, documented and verified complaints, official reports, incident reports, emails, text messages and phone correspondences.
Emails from requestor are attached."

For the Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation to process your request, you must upload a copy of a valid driver' s license or valid government issued identification (ID) in the attachments. Without the copy of the valid ID, we cannot process your request. Please have the requested information available to us by 03/31/2026. If the information is not received by the date enclosed, your request will be closed.
You can provide clarification by responding to this e-mail or:

1. By going to My Records Center
2. Mailing in your response to:
   1445 Old Hot Springs Rd, Suite 104, Carson City, NV 89706
3. In person at the above mentioned address
4. Via fax at (775) 684-8144 ATTN: Public Records Officer

Thank you,

NPP Records
775-684-2600

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Parole and Probation
Nevada Department of Public Safety

On 3/17/2026 10:41:26 AM, Michaela Gillenwater wrote:
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031808-021026
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 10, 2026., Reference # B031808-021026.

On February 10, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Thank you for contacting the Department of Public Safety Nevada Parole and Probation Division (NPP). NPP is conducting a search and review of all records in our legal custody or control to determine if any responsive records exist. NPP is unable to complete this process and provide any responsive records within five business days.[1] NPP anticipates responding to this request by March 31, 2026.
Subsection (1) - [1] NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(1) (any governmental entity unable to make a record available within five business days must provide the requester with written notice and include the " earliest date and time after which the governmental entity reasonably believes the public book or record will be available").

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 2/18/2026 1:28:12 PM, Sarah Entwistle wrote:
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031808-021026
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 10, 2026., Reference # B031808-021026.

On February 10, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Thank you for contacting the Department of Public Safety Nevada Parole and Probation Division (NPP). NPP is conducting a search and review of all records in our legal custody or control to determine if any responsive records exist. NPP is unable to complete this process and provide any responsive records within five business days.[1] NPP anticipates responding to this request by March 18th, 2026.

Subsection (1) - [1] NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(1) (any governmental entity unable to make a record available within five business days must provide the requester with written notice and include the " earliest date and time after which the governmental entity reasonably believes the public book or record will be available").

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 2/10/2026 2:52:20 PM, System Generated Message:
Subject: Parole and Probation :: B031808-021026
Body: Dear Stewart Handte:

Thank you for your interest in public records with the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Your request has been received and will be processed in accordance to the Public Information Law. Your request was received in this office on 2/10/2026 and given the reference number B031808-021026 for tracking purposes.

Records Requested: *"Requesting information the Parole and Probation Division as well as the Office of Professional Responsibility have on Stewart Handte. Requesting any and all information, documented and verified complaints, official reports, incident reports, emails, text messages and phone correspondences. Emails from requestor are attached."*

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department to locate the information you seek. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question.

You can monitor the progress of your request here: My Records Center.

Nevada Department of Public Safety

Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Parole and Probation

On 2/10/2026 2:52:20 PM, Melissa Sabatini wrote:
Request was created by staff

Request Details

Reference No:	B031808-021026
Created By:	Melissa Sabatini
Create Date:	2/10/2026 2:52 PM
Update Date:	4/1/2026 11:41 AM

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Completed/Closed:	Yes
Close Date:	4/1/2026 11:41 AM
Status:	Assigned
Priority:	Medium
Assigned Dept:	DPS - 650 Director's Office
Assigned Staff:	Melissa Sabatini
Customer Name:	Stewart Handte
Email Address:	[redacted]
Phone:	
Group:	(Not Specified)
Source:	Email

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Parole and Probation (#B032647-033026)

Parole and Probation Details

Is this request COVID-19 related?:	No

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Describe the Record(s) Requested:

Subject: Public Records Request – MOU Compliance Documentation (Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe / NDPS Parole & Probation)

Dear Records Custodian,

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of public records sufficient to show how the Nevada Division of Parole & Probation documents and implements compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Division and the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

This request is distinct from prior requests and seeks general administrative records regarding MOU implementation and compliance practices, rather than records tied to any specific investigation or event. It is not limited by case number and does not seek investigative case files.

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding is attached for reference. This request seeks records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with the notification, coordination, and authority limitations set forth in that agreement, including how those requirements are implemented in practice.

1. General MOU Compliance Documentation
Records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with MOU requirements, including but not limited to:

Notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police prior to entry onto tribal land
Identification or designation of officers authorized to conduct supervision activities on tribal land
Required coordination procedures between Division personnel and Tribal authorities

2. Record Systems and Documentation Practices
Records sufficient to identify:

The systems, logs, databases, or other record-keeping methods used to document MOU compliance (including but not limited to emails, call logs, dispatch records, reports, or internal tracking systems)
Any required forms, checklists, templates, or documentation protocols used when operating under the MOU
Any policies, manuals, or guidance documents describing how compliance is recorded or tracked

3. September 2024 Timeframe (Targeted Example of Implementation)
Without requesting investigative case files, records sufficient to show how MOU compliance is documented during Division activity on tribal land in or around September 2024, including but not limited to:

Any notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police
Any communication or coordination with Tribal authorities
Any documentation reflecting the basis for Division presence or supervision activity on tribal land

4. Custody / Detention Coordination Procedures

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Records sufficient to show how the Division documents coordination with Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police when a supervised individual is detained, searched, or arrested on tribal land, including:

Procedures, logs, or communication records reflecting such coordination
Any required documentation or reporting following such events

5. Format and Scope
This request includes records in any format or medium, including electronic records, emails, logs, reports, or other documentation maintained by the Division.

6. Timing / Metadata
Where such records exist, please include associated date/time metadata or transmission records reflecting when notifications, communications, or coordination occurred.

7. Absence of Records
If no responsive records exist for any category above, please provide written confirmation that no such records are maintained.

8. Withholding / Redactions
If any records are withheld or redacted, please cite the specific statutory basis under NRS 239.0107 and produce all reasonably segregable portions of responsive records.

9. Search Description
If records are not located or production is delayed, please identify:

The custodians, divisions, or units tasked with the search
The record systems or databases searched

10. Production Timeline
Pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c), please provide the records at the earliest available time and begin rolling production as records become available.

I request production in electronic format where available.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Veronica Huerta-Lanza

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Are you a member of the media?:

Preferred Method to Receive Records: Electronic via Records Center

Payment Information

For Public Archive Use Only

SB 302 Reporting

PII Released?: This field is not visible to customers.

Publish Request to Portal: No

This will publish this request online and make it available to the public.

Notes

Note	Created	Modified
All responsive records were previously provided. Uploaded letterhead and sent email	4/14/2026 9:47:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater	4/14/2026 9:47:00 AM by Michaela Gillenwater
Extending 45 days per direction of Nicole Lubich. Sent extension email 4/2	4/2/2026 12:05:00 PM by Michaela Gillenwater	4/2/2026 12:11:00 PM by Michaela Gillenwater

Message History

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 4/24/2026 10:50:55 AM, Michaela Gillenwater wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B032647-033026
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of March 30, 2026., Reference # B032647-033026.

Dear Veronica Huerta-Lanza:

On March 30, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Subject: Public Records Request – MOU Compliance Documentation (Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe / NDPS Parole & Probation)

Dear Records Custodian,

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of public records sufficient to show how the Nevada Division of Parole & Probation documents and implements compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Division and the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

This request is distinct from prior requests and seeks general administrative records regarding MOU implementation and compliance practices, rather than records tied to any specific investigation or event. It is not limited by case number and does not seek investigative case files.

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding is attached for reference. This request seeks records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with the notification, coordination, and authority limitations set forth in that agreement, including how those requirements are implemented in practice.

1. General MOU Compliance Documentation
Records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with MOU requirements, including but not limited to:

Notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police prior to entry onto tribal land
Identification or designation of officers authorized to conduct supervision activities on tribal land
Required coordination procedures between Division personnel and Tribal authorities

2. Record Systems and Documentation Practices

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Records sufficient to identify:

The systems, logs, databases, or other record-keeping methods used to document MOU compliance (including but not limited to emails, call logs, dispatch records, reports, or internal tracking systems)
Any required forms, checklists, templates, or documentation protocols used when operating under the MOU
Any policies, manuals, or guidance documents describing how compliance is recorded or tracked

3. September 2024 Timeframe (Targeted Example of Implementation)
Without requesting investigative case files, records sufficient to show how MOU compliance is documented during Division activity on tribal land in or around September 2024, including but not limited to:

Any notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police
Any communication or coordination with Tribal authorities
Any documentation reflecting the basis for Division presence or supervision activity on tribal land

4. Custody / Detention Coordination Procedures
Records sufficient to show how the Division documents coordination with Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police when a supervised individual is detained, searched, or arrested on tribal land, including:

Procedures, logs, or communication records reflecting such coordination
Any required documentation or reporting following such events

5. Format and Scope
This request includes records in any format or medium, including electronic records, emails, logs, reports, or other documentation maintained by the Division.

6. Timing / Metadata
Where such records exist, please include associated date/time metadata or transmission records reflecting when notifications, communications, or coordination occurred.

7. Absence of Records
If no responsive records exist for any category above, please provide written confirmation that no such records are maintained.

8. Withholding / Redactions
If any records are withheld or redacted, please cite the specific statutory basis under NRS 239.0107 and produce all reasonably segregable portions of responsive records.

9. Search Description
If records are not located or production is delayed, please identify:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

The custodians, divisions, or units tasked with the search
The record systems or databases searched

10. Production Timeline
Pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c), please provide the records at the earliest available time and begin rolling production as records become available.

I request production in electronic format where available.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Veronica Huerta-Lanza"

The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation has sent you communication. Your communication is available at My Records Center
Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 4/14/2026 11:00:37 AM, Veronica Huerta-Lanza wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

TO: "Nevada Department of Public Safety"[nevadadps@govqa.us]

Clarification and Complete Response Requested - Public Records Request B032647-033026

Dear Records Custodian,

I write regarding the Division's April 14, 2026 response to Public Records Request B032647-033026.

This request does not seek investigative or case-specific records, but rather records reflecting administrative compliance with the MOU, including how such compliance is documented in practice during Division
activity on tribal land.

The response does not clearly establish whether responsive records exist for each category of the request, nor whether all such records have been produced. The Division's statement that it conducted a "diligent
and reasonable search" and produced "all responsive records" does not resolve whether responsive records exist for each category or whether any such records were not identified or produced.

To ensure clarity and allow meaningful evaluation of the Division's response under NRS Chapter 239, please provide the following:

1. Existence of Records by Category

For each of the following categories, please state whether responsive records exist in the Division's custody or control:
Notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police prior to entry onto tribal landIdentification or designation of officers authorized to conduct supervision activities on tribal landCoordination procedures between Division personnel and Tribal authoritiesSystems, logs, databases, forms, checklists, templates, manuals, guidance, emails, call logs, dispatch records, reports, or internal tracking records
used to document MOU complianceRecords reflecting Division activity on tribal land in or around September 2024Communications or coordination with Tribal authorities concerning such activityDocumentation reflecting the basis for Division presence or supervision activity on tribal landProcedures, logs, or communications reflecting coordination when a supervised individual is detained, searched, or arrested on tribal land

For any category where no responsive records exist, please provide a clear written statement confirming that no such records are maintained.

2. Scope of Search

Your response indicates that searches were conducted in the Records Management System, email correspondence, and SharePoint.

Please identify:
The custodians whose records were searched; The divisions, units, sections, or field offices included in the search; The databases, shared drives, email accounts, archives, or other repositories searched; andWhether any custodians or repositories reasonably likely to contain responsive records were not searched, and if so, why.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

3. Production Confirmation

Please confirm whether the records produced constitute the complete universe of responsive records located.

If any responsive records were identified but not produced, please identify the specific basis for withholding or redaction consistent with NRS 239.0107.

4. Rolling Production

Please confirm that if additional responsive records are later identified, located, or recovered, they will be produced on a rolling basis without requiring a new request.

5. Final Clarification

Please confirm whether:

The Division has located and produced all responsive records for each category identified in the request; or
No responsive records exist for one or more categories.

This clarification is necessary to determine whether the request has been fully satisfied.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Veronica Huerta-Lanza

From:
Nevada Department of Public Safety
Date: Tuesday, April 14, 2026 at 10:04AM
To: Veronica Huerta
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B032647-033026

Attachments:
B032647-033026_response.pdf

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 4/14/2026 10:04:05 AM, Michaela Gillenwater wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B032647-033026
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of March 30, 2026., Reference # B032647-033026.

Dear Veronica Huerta-Lanza:

On March 30, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Subject: Public Records Request – MOU Compliance Documentation (Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe / NDPS Parole & Probation)

Dear Records Custodian,

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of public records sufficient to show how the Nevada Division of Parole & Probation documents and implements compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Division and the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

This request is distinct from prior requests and seeks general administrative records regarding MOU implementation and compliance practices, rather than records tied to any specific investigation or event. It is not limited by case number and does not seek investigative case files.

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding is attached for reference. This request seeks records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with the notification, coordination, and authority limitations set forth in that agreement, including how those requirements are implemented in practice.

1. General MOU Compliance Documentation
Records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with MOU requirements, including but not limited to:

Notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police prior to entry onto tribal land
Identification or designation of officers authorized to conduct supervision activities on tribal land
Required coordination procedures between Division personnel and Tribal authorities

2. Record Systems and Documentation Practices

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Records sufficient to identify:

The systems, logs, databases, or other record-keeping methods used to document MOU compliance (including but not limited to emails, call logs, dispatch records, reports, or internal tracking systems)
Any required forms, checklists, templates, or documentation protocols used when operating under the MOU
Any policies, manuals, or guidance documents describing how compliance is recorded or tracked

3. September 2024 Timeframe (Targeted Example of Implementation)
Without requesting investigative case files, records sufficient to show how MOU compliance is documented during Division activity on tribal land in or around September 2024, including but not limited to:

Any notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police
Any communication or coordination with Tribal authorities
Any documentation reflecting the basis for Division presence or supervision activity on tribal land

4. Custody / Detention Coordination Procedures
Records sufficient to show how the Division documents coordination with Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police when a supervised individual is detained, searched, or arrested on tribal land, including:

Procedures, logs, or communication records reflecting such coordination
Any required documentation or reporting following such events

5. Format and Scope
This request includes records in any format or medium, including electronic records, emails, logs, reports, or other documentation maintained by the Division.

6. Timing / Metadata
Where such records exist, please include associated date/time metadata or transmission records reflecting when notifications, communications, or coordination occurred.

7. Absence of Records
If no responsive records exist for any category above, please provide written confirmation that no such records are maintained.

8. Withholding / Redactions
If any records are withheld or redacted, please cite the specific statutory basis under NRS 239.0107 and produce all reasonably segregable portions of responsive records.

9. Search Description
If records are not located or production is delayed, please identify:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

The custodians, divisions, or units tasked with the search
The record systems or databases searched

10. Production Timeline
Pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c), please provide the records at the earliest available time and begin rolling production as records become available.

I request production in electronic format where available.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Veronica Huerta-Lanza"

The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation has uploaded communication, available at My Records Center

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

On 4/13/2026 9:08:48 PM, Veronica Huerta-Lanza wrote:
Dear Records Custodian, I am writing to follow up on my April 2, 2026 correspondence regarding Public Records Request B032647-033026. As of today, more than five business days have passed without a response. My prior communication requested clarification necessary to evaluate the Department's assertion that June 5, 2026 represents the earliest reasonable date for production under NRS 239.0107(1)(c), including identification of custodians, record systems searched, and whether any records are available for rolling production. The absence of any response prevents meaningful assessment of the stated timeline and raises concerns regarding compliance with statutory response requirements. Please provide the requested information and produce any available responsive records without further delay. If I do not receive a response, I will consider pursuing all available remedies under Nevada law, including relief under NRS 239.011. Sincerely, Veronica Huerta-Lanza

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 4/2/2026 4:57:35 PM, Veronica Huerta-Lanza wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

TO: "Nevada Department of Public Safety"[nevadadps@govqa.us]

Dear Records Custodian,

Thank you for your response regarding Public Records Request No. B032647-033026.

I acknowledge your stated anticipated production date of June 5, 2026. For purposes of clarity and to ensure an accurate understanding of the status of this request, I respectfully request additional information regarding how this timeframe represents the “earliest reasonable” date under NRS 239.0107(1)(c), particularly in light of the scope of records sought.

As stated in the original request, this inquiry is limited to general administrative and compliance-related records, such as policies, procedures, templates, and documentation practices, and expressly excludes investigative case files. It also includes a narrowly tailored request for records sufficient to show how such compliance is documented in practice, including during Division activity on tribal land in or around September 2024.

Given the nature of these records, which are typically maintained in centralized or routinely used systems (including communication logs, notifications, or coordination records), it is not apparent why a multi-month review period would be necessary to identify and produce at least a portion of responsive materials.

To better understand the scope of the search being conducted and the basis for the projected timeline, I request the following:

1. A brief explanation of the factors necessitating the extended timeline;
2. Identification of the custodians, divisions, or units tasked with locating responsive records;
3. Identification of the record systems, databases, or repositories being searched; and
4. Confirmation of whether any categories of responsive records, including policies, templates, or records reflecting implementation during the September 2024 timeframe, have been identified and are capable of being produced on a rolling basis.

To the extent responsive administrative records are maintained in a manner that permits partial production, I respectfully request that such records be produced on a rolling basis rather than withheld in full pending completion of review.

This request is made to ensure clarity regarding the scope of the search, including how compliance-related records are identified and maintained, and to facilitate efficient processing consistent with Nevada Public Records Law.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,
Veronica Huerta-Lanza

From: Nevada Department of Public Safety
Sent: Monday, March 30, 2026 11:37:49 AM

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

To: Veronica Huerta
Subject: Parole and Probation :: B032647-033026

Dear Veronica Huerta-Lanza:

Thank you for your interest in public records with the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Your request has been received and will be processed in accordance to the Public Information Law. Your request was received
in this office on 3/30/2026 and given the reference number B032647-033026 for tracking purposes.
Records Requested: "Subject: Public Records Request – MOU Compliance Documentation (Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe / NDPS Parole & Probation)

Dear Records Custodian,

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of public records sufficient to show how the Nevada Division of Parole & Probation documents and implements compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Division and the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

This request is distinct from prior requests and seeks general administrative records regarding MOU implementation and compliance practices, rather than records tied to any specific investigation or event. It is not limited by case number and does not seek
investigative case files.

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding is attached for reference. This request seeks records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with the notification, coordination, and authority limitations set forth in that agreement, including how
those requirements are implemented in practice.

1. General MOU Compliance Documentation

Records sufficient to show how the Division documents compliance with MOU requirements, including but not limited to:

Notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police prior to entry onto tribal land

Identification or designation of officers authorized to conduct supervision activities on tribal land

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Required coordination procedures between Division personnel and Tribal authorities

2. Record Systems and Documentation Practices

Records sufficient to identify:

The systems, logs, databases, or other record-keeping methods used to document MOU compliance (including but not limited to emails, call logs, dispatch records, reports, or internal tracking systems)

Any required forms, checklists, templates, or documentation protocols used when operating under the MOU

Any policies, manuals, or guidance documents describing how compliance is recorded or tracked

3. September 2024 Timeframe (Targeted Example of Implementation)

Without requesting investigative case files, records sufficient to show how MOU compliance is documented during Division activity on tribal land in or around September 2024, including but not limited to:

Any notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police

Any communication or coordination with Tribal authorities

Any documentation reflecting the basis for Division presence or supervision activity on tribal land

4. Custody / Detention Coordination Procedures

Records sufficient to show how the Division documents coordination with Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police when a supervised individual is detained, searched, or arrested on tribal land, including:

Procedures, logs, or communication records reflecting such coordination

Any required documentation or reporting following such events

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

5. Format and Scope

This request includes records in any format or medium, including electronic records, emails, logs, reports, or other documentation maintained by the Division.

6. Timing / Metadata

Where such records exist, please include associated date/time metadata or transmission records reflecting when notifications, communications, or coordination occurred.

7. Absence of Records

If no responsive records exist for any category above, please provide written confirmation that no such records are maintained.

8. Withholding / Redactions

If any records are withheld or redacted, please cite the specific statutory basis under NRS 239.0107 and produce all reasonably segregable portions of responsive records.

9. Search Description

If records are not located or production is delayed, please identify:

The custodians, divisions, or units tasked with the search

The record systems or databases searched

10. Production Timeline

Pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c), please provide the records at the earliest available time and begin rolling production as records become available.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

I request production in electronic format where available.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Veronica Huerta-Lanza"

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department to locate the information you seek. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question.
You can monitor the progress of your request here: My
Records Center.
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 4/2/2026 12:18:37 PM, Michaela Gillenwater wrote:
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B032647-033026
Body:

Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of March 30, 2026., Reference # B032647-033026.

On March 30, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Thank you for contacting the Department of Public Safety Nevada Parole and Probation Division (NPP). NPP is conducting a search and review of all records in our legal custody or control to determine if any responsive records exist. NPP is unable to complete this process and provide any responsive records within five business days.[1] NPP anticipates responding to this request by June 5th 2026.
Subsection (1) - [1] NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(1) (any governmental entity unable to make a record available within five business days must provide the requester with written notice and include the " earliest date and time after which the governmental entity reasonably believes the public book or record will be available").

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 3/30/2026 11:34:02 AM, System Generated Message:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: Parole and Probation :: B032647-033026
Body: Dear Veronica Huerta-Lanza:

Thank you for your interest in public records with the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Your request has been received and will be processed in accordance to the Public Information Law. Your request was received in this office on 3/30/2026 and given the reference number B032647-033026 for tracking purposes.

Records Requested: *"Subject: Public Records Request – MOU Compliance Documentation (Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe / NDPS Parole & Probation)*

Dear Records Custodian,

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of public records sufficient to show how the Nevada Division of Parole & Probation documents and implements compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Division and the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

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Identification or designation of officers authorized to conduct supervision activities on tribal land
Required coordination procedures between Division personnel and Tribal authorities

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Any policies, manuals, or guidance documents describing how compliance is recorded or tracked

3. September 2024 Timeframe (Targeted Example of Implementation)
Without requesting investigative case files, records sufficient to show how MOU compliance is documented during Division activity on tribal land in or around September 2024, including but not limited to:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Any notification to Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police
Any communication or coordination with Tribal authorities
Any documentation reflecting the basis for Division presence or supervision activity on tribal land

4. Custody / Detention Coordination Procedures
Records sufficient to show how the Division documents coordination with Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Police when a supervised individual is detained, searched, or arrested on tribal land, including:

Procedures, logs, or communication records reflecting such coordination
Any required documentation or reporting following such events

5. Format and Scope
This request includes records in any format or medium, including electronic records, emails, logs, reports, or other documentation maintained by the Division.

6. Timing / Metadata
Where such records exist, please include associated date/time metadata or transmission records reflecting when notifications, communications, or coordination occurred.

7. Absence of Records
If no responsive records exist for any category above, please provide written confirmation that no such records are maintained.

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The custodians, divisions, or units tasked with the search
The record systems or databases searched

10. Production Timeline
Pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c), please provide the records at the earliest available time and begin rolling production as records become available.

I request production in electronic format where available.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Veronica Huerta-Lanza"

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department to locate the information you seek. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question.

You can monitor the progress of your request here: My Records Center.

Nevada Department of Public Safety

Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Parole and Probation

On 3/30/2026 11:33:59 AM, Veronica Huerta-Lanza wrote:
Request Created on Public Portal

Request Details

Reference No:	B032647-033026
Create Date:	3/30/2026 11:33 AM
Update Date:	4/24/2026 10:40 AM
Completed/Closed:	Yes
Close Date:	4/14/2026 9:55 AM
Status:	Full Release
Priority:	Medium
Assigned Dept:	DPS - 652 Parole & Probation
Assigned Staff:	Michaela Gillenwater

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Customer Name: Veronica Huerta-Lanza

Email Address: [redacted]

Phone: [redacted]

Group: (Not Specified)

Source: Web

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Parole and Probation (#B031751-020626)

Parole and Probation Details

Is this request COVID-19 related?:	No

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Describe the Record(s) Requested:

Dear Public Records Request Unit,

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239, I respectfully request copies of public records maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation sufficient to identify the legal authority and procedural basis under which Parole & Probation personnel transferred custody or control of Cameron Tom-Ray Allen's cellular phone(s) to non-Parole law-enforcement personnel during the September 2024 parole contact.

This request is submitted as a new public records request and is related to, but distinct from, prior requests concerning parole supervision activity. This request seeks records reflecting authority, approval, and procedure for the transfer of custody of seized property and does not seek investigative case files or the contents of any device.

Date Range

September 1, 2024 through September 30, 2024.

Records Requested (if they exist)

1. Authority to Transfer Custody

Any written authorization, supervisory approval, policy provision, directive, or delegation permitting Parole & Probation personnel to transfer seized property or digital devices to a task force officer or other criminal investigative unit.

2. Purpose of Transfer

Any documentation identifying the purpose or justification for transferring custody of the cellular phone, including but not limited to parole compliance, evidence safekeeping, forensic analysis, or criminal investigation.

3. Custodial Status After Transfer

Any records reflecting whether Parole & Probation retained custody, entered into joint custody, or fully relinquished custody of the cellular phone following the transfer.

4. Policies and Training

Any policies, protocols, manuals, or training materials governing evidence or property handoff from Parole & Probation to law-enforcement agencies.

This request is limited to records created, received, or maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation. It does not seek investigative reports, charging documents, or the contents of any digital device.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

If any responsive records are withheld or redacted, please provide all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions and identify the specific statutory basis for each withholding or redaction.

If no responsive records exist for any category above, please confirm that fact in writing.

Please also identify the unit(s) or custodian(s) responsible for maintaining the requested records.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Respectfully,
Veronica Huerta-Lanza

Are you a member of the media?:	
Preferred Method to Receive Records:	Electronic via Records Center

Payment Information

For Public Archive Use Only

SB 302 Reporting

PII Released?:	This field is not visible to customers.
Publish Request to Portal:	No

This will publish this request online and make it available to the public.

Notes

Note	Created	Modified
Found requested documents in lexipol and iNET, and IDS. Certified, uploaded to GovQA. Uploaded letterhead to GovQA. Let requestor know request is closed. Closed.	3/5/2026 3:10:00 PM by Joshua Doddridge	3/5/2026 3:10:00 PM by Joshua Doddridge

Message History

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 3/12/2026 8:39:16 AM, Joshua Doddridge wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031751-020626
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 06, 2026., Reference # B031751-020626.

Dear Veronica Huerta-Lanza:

On February 06, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Dear Public Records Request Unit,

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239, I respectfully request copies of public records maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation sufficient to identify the legal authority and procedural basis under which Parole & Probation personnel transferred custody or control of Cameron Tom-Ray Allen' s cellular phone(s) to non-Parole law-enforcement personnel during the September 2024 parole contact.

This request is submitted as a new public records request and is related to, but distinct from, prior requests concerning parole supervision activity. This request seeks records reflecting authority, approval, and procedure for the transfer of custody of seized property and does not seek investigative case files or the contents of any device.

Date Range

September 1, 2024 through September 30, 2024.

Records Requested (if they exist)

1. Authority to Transfer Custody

Any written authorization, supervisory approval, policy provision, directive, or delegation permitting Parole & Probation personnel to transfer seized property or digital devices to a task force officer or other criminal investigative unit.

2. Purpose of Transfer

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Any documentation identifying the purpose or justification for transferring custody of the cellular phone, including but not limited to parole compliance, evidence safekeeping, forensic analysis, or criminal investigation.

3. Custodial Status After Transfer

Any records reflecting whether Parole & Probation retained custody, entered into joint custody, or fully relinquished custody of the cellular phone following the transfer.

4. Policies and Training

Any policies, protocols, manuals, or training materials governing evidence or property handoff from Parole & Probation to law-enforcement agencies.

This request is limited to records created, received, or maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation. It does not seek investigative reports, charging documents, or the contents of any digital device.

If any responsive records are withheld or redacted, please provide all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions and identify the specific statutory basis for each withholding or redaction.

If no responsive records exist for any category above, please confirm that fact in writing.

Please also identify the unit(s) or custodian(s) responsible for maintaining the requested records.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Respectfully,
Veronica Huerta-Lanza"

The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation has uploaded communication, available at My Records Center.
Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 3/12/2026 12:39:53 AM, Veronica Huerta-Lanza wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

TO: "Nevada Department of Public Safety"[nevadadps@govqa.us]

Dear Public Records Request Unit,
Thank you for the documents recently provided in response to Public Records Request I031745-020626. I appreciate the Department's efforts to locate responsive records.
Upon review, the production appears limited to the following three records:NDPS Property Report – Case No. 24I000395 reflecting two cellular devicesNevada Division of Investigation digital forensics chain-of-custody report for a Gray iPhone 15 Pro Max (Lab Case No. DI-2024-00232)Nevada Division of Investigation digital forensics chain-of-custody report for a Black TCL A509DL (Lab Case No. DI-2024-00232)
These records indicate that the devices were entered into the NDI digital forensics laboratory system on December 10, 2024 and later released to the Carson City DPS Evidence Vault on April 21, 2025.
However, the records produced do not appear to include documentation relating to the initial seizure, intake, booking, or transfer of the devices prior to their entry into the NDI laboratory system, which were categories expressly
requested in the February 6, 2026 request.
Because the chain-of-custody records provided begin with the devices being entered into the NDI laboratory system on December 10, 2024, there appears to be a period of custody prior to that date for which no responsive documentation
has been produced. Evidence handling procedures ordinarily require documentation reflecting the seizure, booking, and transfer of property into an evidence management system prior to forensic submission. Accordingly, I am seeking any records documenting those
earlier custody events if such records exist.
To ensure the request has been fully searched and processed, please clarify whether additional responsive records exist relating to:the initial seizure or recovery of the devicesevidence/property booking or intake documentationevidence submission or forensic intake forms associated with Lab Case DI-2024-00232inter-agency transfer or receipt documentation reflecting custody between NCNTF, NDPS, NDI, or other participating unitsthe return or execution documentation associated with the New River Township Justice Court search warrant referenced in the request
If such records exist but have not yet been produced, please advise when they will be made available.
If no such records exist, please confirm that no seizure documentation, evidence intake records, forensic submission forms, or transfer documentation were created or maintained prior to the devices being entered into the NDI laboratory
system on December 10, 2024.
Additionally, to the extent these records are maintained within electronic systems, please produce responsive records in their native electronic format where maintained, including any associated metadata fields reflecting creation
date, entry date, modification date, user account, and system-generated timestamps. This request includes metadata or system entries maintained within the Department's evidence management system (EvidenceOnQ® or similar systems) and digital forensic submission
systems associated with Lab Case DI-2024-00232.
To the extent responsive records are maintained within an evidence management or digital forensic system, please also produce any system-generated audit logs, entry records, or transaction histories reflecting the creation, entry,
modification, transfer, or movement of evidence items DIU-700 and DIU-701 within the Department's evidence management platform.
In addition, please produce any digital forensic extraction activity logs or processing reports associated with Lab Case DI-2024-00232, including system-generated records reflecting when the devices were first connected to forensic
tools, powered on, accessed, or processed during the extraction workflow.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

If responsive records exist in a database or evidence management system but have not been exported as standalone documents, please produce the system record entries, database exports, or system reports reflecting those records.

If any responsive records are being withheld, please identify the specific statutory basis for withholding pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, including the exemption relied upon for each withheld record.
Finally, please identify the records custodians, divisions, systems, or databases searched in response to this request.
Thank you for your continued attention to this matter.
Sincerely,

Veronica Huerta-Lanza

From:
Nevada Department of Public Safety
Date: Thursday, March 5, 2026 at 3:23PM
To: Veronica Huerta
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031751-020626

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 3/6/2026 1:55:26 PM, Veronica Huerta-Lanza wrote:
TO: "Nevada Department of Public Safety"[nevadadps@govqa.us]

Dear Records Unit,
Thank you for your March 5, 2026 response to my public records request (Reference No. B031751-020626). I appreciate the production of the responsive policies, directive materials, the violation report dated
09/12/2024, the parole agreement, and the Memorandum of Understanding referenced in your letter.
For purposes of clarifying the record, I would respectfully request confirmation of the following:
Your response indicates that the Division has produced all responsive records and that
no further responsive records exist.
My request specifically sought records sufficient to identify thelegal authority and procedural basis under which Parole & Probation personnel transferred custody or control of Cameron Tom-Ray Allen's cellular phone(s) to non-Parole law-enforcement personnel during the September
2024 parole contact.
Based on the materials produced, I would appreciate written confirmation as to whether the Division maintains
any of the following records:Any written authorization, supervisory approval, or directive specifically authorizing the transfer of Mr. Allen's cellular phone(s) to another law-enforcement agency or task
force officer.Any property transfer form, evidence handoff documentation, or chain-of-custody record reflecting the transfer of the cellular phone(s).Any documentation identifying the
agency or officer who received custody of the device following the parole contact.Any records reflecting whether Parole & Probation retained custody, shared custody, or relinquished custody of the device following the transfer.
If no records exist for any of the above categories, please confirm that fact in writing so that I may direct any further requests to the appropriate agency.
Thank you again for your time and assistance.
Sincerely,

Veronica Huerta-Lanza

From:
Nevada Department of Public Safety
Date: Thursday, March 5, 2026 at 3:23PM
To: Veronica Huerta
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031751-020626

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 3/5/2026 3:23:07 PM, Joshua Doddridge wrote:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031751-020626
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 06, 2026., Reference # B031751-020626.

Dear Veronica Huerta-Lanza:

On February 06, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Records Requested: "Dear Public Records Request Unit,

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239, I respectfully request copies of public records maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation sufficient to identify the legal authority and procedural basis under which Parole & Probation personnel transferred custody or control of Cameron Tom-Ray Allen' s cellular phone(s) to non-Parole law-enforcement personnel during the September 2024 parole contact.

This request is submitted as a new public records request and is related to, but distinct from, prior requests concerning parole supervision activity. This request seeks records reflecting authority, approval, and procedure for the transfer of custody of seized property and does not seek investigative case files or the contents of any device.

Date Range

September 1, 2024 through September 30, 2024.

Records Requested (if they exist)

1. Authority to Transfer Custody

Any written authorization, supervisory approval, policy provision, directive, or delegation permitting Parole & Probation personnel to transfer seized property or digital devices to a task force officer or other criminal investigative unit.

2. Purpose of Transfer

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Any documentation identifying the purpose or justification for transferring custody of the cellular phone, including but not limited to parole compliance, evidence safekeeping, forensic analysis, or criminal investigation.

3. Custodial Status After Transfer

Any records reflecting whether Parole & Probation retained custody, entered into joint custody, or fully relinquished custody of the cellular phone following the transfer.

4. Policies and Training

Any policies, protocols, manuals, or training materials governing evidence or property handoff from Parole & Probation to law-enforcement agencies.

This request is limited to records created, received, or maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation. It does not seek investigative reports, charging documents, or the contents of any digital device.

If any responsive records are withheld or redacted, please provide all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions and identify the specific statutory basis for each withholding or redaction.

If no responsive records exist for any category above, please confirm that fact in writing.

Please also identify the unit(s) or custodian(s) responsible for maintaining the requested records.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Respectfully,
Veronica Huerta-Lanza"

The Nevada Department of Public Safety has uploaded communication and documents, available at My Records Center. This request is now closed. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 2/12/2026 8:59:50 AM, Joshua Doddridge wrote:
Subject: [Records Center] Parole and Probation :: B031751-020626
Body:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Dedication Pride Service

RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST of February 06, 2026., Reference # B031751-020626.

On February 06, 2026, the Nevada Department of Public Safety received your request for documents pursuant to Nevada' s Public Records Law.

Thank you for contacting the Department of Public Safety Nevada Parole and Probation Division (NPP). NPP is conducting a search and review of all records in our legal custody or control to determine if any responsive records exist. NPP is unable to complete this process and provide any responsive records within five business days.[1] NPP anticipates responding to this request by March 6th, 2026.
Subsection (1) - [1] NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(1) (any governmental entity unable to make a record available within five business days must provide the requester with written notice and include the " earliest date and time after which the governmental entity reasonably believes the public book or record will be available").

Sincerely,

Public Records Request Unit
Nevada Department of Public Safety

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

On 2/6/2026 6:00:09 PM, System Generated Message:

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Subject: Parole and Probation :: B031751-020626
Body: Dear Veronica Huerta-Lanza:

Thank you for your interest in public records with the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Your request has been received and will be processed in accordance to the Public Information Law. Your request was received in this office on 2/6/2026 and given the reference number B031751-020626 for tracking purposes.

Records Requested: *"Dear Public Records Request Unit,*

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239, I respectfully request copies of public records maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation sufficient to identify the legal authority and procedural basis under which Parole & Probation personnel transferred custody or control of Cameron Tom-Ray Allen's cellular phone(s) to non-Parole law-enforcement personnel during the September 2024 parole contact.

This request is submitted as a new public records request and is related to, but distinct from, prior requests concerning parole supervision activity. This request seeks records reflecting authority, approval, and procedure for the transfer of custody of seized property and does not seek investigative case files or the contents of any device.

Date Range

September 1, 2024 through September 30, 2024.

Records Requested (if they exist)

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2. Purpose of Transfer

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3. Custodial Status After Transfer

Any records reflecting whether Parole & Probation retained custody, entered into joint custody, or fully relinquished custody of the cellular phone following the transfer.

4. Policies and Training

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date

Any policies, protocols, manuals, or training materials governing evidence or property handoff from Parole & Probation to law-enforcement agencies.

This request is limited to records created, received, or maintained by Nevada Parole & Probation. It does not seek investigative reports, charging documents, or the contents of any digital device.

If any responsive records are withheld or redacted, please provide all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions and identify the specific statutory basis for each withholding or redaction.

If no responsive records exist for any category above, please confirm that fact in writing.

Please also identify the unit(s) or custodian(s) responsible for maintaining the requested records.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Respectfully,
Veronica Huerta-Lanza"

Your request will be forwarded to the relevant department to locate the information you seek. You will be contacted about the availability and/or provided with copies of the records in question.

You can monitor the progress of your request here: My Records Center.

Nevada Department of Public Safety

Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Parole and Probation

On 2/6/2026 6:00:07 PM, Veronica Huerta-Lanza wrote:
Request Created on Public Portal

Request Details

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Reference No:	B031751-020626
Create Date:	2/6/2026 6:00 PM
Update Date:	3/12/2026 8:17 AM
Completed/Closed:	Yes
Close Date:	3/5/2026 3:11 PM
Status:	Full Release
Priority:	Medium
Assigned Dept:	DPS - 652 Parole & Probation
Assigned Staff:	Joshua Doddridge
Customer Name:	Veronica Huerta-Lanza
Email Address:	[redacted]
Phone:	[redacted]
Group:	(Not Specified)
Source:	Web

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

From: Melissa Sabatini
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: PRTF Survey - DPS Director"s Office
Date: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 9:59:08 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Good morning,

Below is an example of a public records request our division considers overbroad or unduly burdensome:

1. Documents showing total number of Nevada Department of Public Safety ("NDPS") employees currently enrolled in the Public Employer Retirement System ("PERS") employer-employee pay plan versus the employer pay plan.

2. Any existing report, dashboard, summary, or data extract the NDPS or its payroll/HR office already maintains that shows PERS pay-plan enrollment counts or percentages.

3. The same counts broken down by job classification or title, and work location/institution.

4. If no single report exists, results of a query of the NDPS's existing payroll system identifying, for each active employee, the PERS pay-plan code or flag associated with that employee.

5. All current and prior (past four years) written payroll policies, procedures, manuals, or instructions governing how overtime compensation is calculated for NDPS employees, including any that address the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") "regular rate" of pay and/or comparable state requirements.

6. Any policy, procedure, memorandum, or instruction addressing how PERS contributions are treated in computing the overtime regular rate, including any distinction between employer-employee pay plan and employer pay plan employees.

7. Any document describing how the FLSA work-period/§ 207(k) overtime standard for correctional/law enforcement personnel is applied at NDPS, including the length of the work period and the overtime threshold used.

8. Pay-stubs, pay-calculation worksheets, spreadsheets, or system configuration documentation showing the regular-rate and overtime computation for (a) ten representative employer-employee pay plan employees and (b) ten representative employer pay plan employees — for example, redacted sample pay stubs or earnings statements for these comparable employees for the same pay period.

9. Any documentation of how the payroll system codes or handles the salary reduction / "in lieu of" adjustment for employer pay plan employees (the counterbalance required by NRS 286.421), and how that adjusted salary figure feeds into overtime.

10. Any existing document, report, dashboard, summary, or data extract which shows the difference in salary for comparable employees on employer-employee pay plan vs. the employer pay plan — for example, reports showing employees that would be entitled to the same pay if they were on the same

PERS plan, but instead showing the difference in the pay they receive as a result of choosing the employee-employer pay plan versus the employer pay plan.

11. Any audits, internal reviews, corrective actions, complaints, grievances, or legal opinions (past four years) concerning overtime calculation for employees, particularly any addressing differences between the two pay plans or FLSA regular-rate compliance.

12. Any communications with PERS, the Nevada Division of Human Resource Management, or the State Controller's Office concerning how PERS pay-plan election affects overtime pay.

13. All plan election forms used by NDPS (or provided to NDPS employees) for choosing between the employer employee plan and employer pay plan, for each version in use over the past four years.

14. All written materials given to employees explaining the choice between the two plans — including new-hire orientation packets, benefits guides, summary sheets, FAQs, memos, and PERS informational handouts distributed by the NDPS.

15. Any document that describes or discloses the effect of the plan election on take-home pay, salary, or overtime — specifically, any statement telling employees that electing the employer-pay plan involves a salary reduction or foregone salary increase, or that it could affect the regular rate used for overtime.

16. All communications (emails, memos, bulletins, notices) sent to employees or bargaining units regarding the pay plan election and its consequences for compensation or overtime, for the past four years.

17. Documents identifying the specific job categories at NDPS which are overtime eligible vs. overtime exempt.

Please produce all documents, records and/or data in electronic format. Please produce on a rolling basis rather than waiting until the entire request is complete.

Thank you,
Melissa

Melissa Sabatini
ASO I | DPS Contract Manager
Department of Public Safety
Nevada State Police | Director's Office
555 Wright Way, Carson City, NV 89711
T: 775-684-4593 | F: 775-684-4809 | E: msabatini@dps.state.nv.us
Find Careers at www.NevadaStatePolice.com

From: Ashley Kemp
To: Ashley Kemp
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Watts - 07/05/2025 (239)
Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2026 5:14:17 PM

From: Jesse Watts, Sheriff [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, July 5, 2025 11:49:15 AM
To: Kathy Bowling <KBowling@EurekaCountyNV.gov>; Jesse Watts [redacted]
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Watts - 07/05/2025 (239)

CAUTION: This Message originated outside your organization.

Dear Clerk Bowling, Board Clerk;
Misty Rowley, Chief Information Officer, Board of County Commissioners, Chairman McKay

Under NRS 239.010, "all public books and public records of a governmental entity must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person." The requested records are public in nature and must be made available unless a specific statutory exemption applies.

I am demanding an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of public records that **contains the following:**

All emails in the email addressed to or from jjwatts@eurekacountynv.gov from January 7th, 2019 to April 1st, 2025.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to

and from Sheriff Jesse J. Watts from January 7th, 2019 to April 1st, 2025 to All Board Of County Commissioners (Julian "JJ" Goicoechea, Fred Etchegary, Michael Sharkozy, Richard McKay, Marty Plaskett, Michael Schonewald)
Eureka County Clerk (Lisa Hoehne, Kathy Bacon-Bowling)
Staff of Eureka County Clerk's Office from the dates listed.

All written notes, letters, memos, correspondence, Emails to and from Theodore Beutel or his past or current employees to Board of County Commissioners with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from Lisa Hoehne to Board of County Commissioners with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from Kathy Bacon-Bowling, to or from Board of

County Commissioners with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from Kimberly Todd to Board of County Commissioners with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from Past and Current Comptroller staff member with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, emails to and from Heidi Whimple to Board of County Commissioners with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from Tasha Dunlap to Board of County Commissioners with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from BOCC members (listed above) to any Eureka County Employee with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from the elected official, past and current employees of the District Attorneys Office, to any Eureka County Employee with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts from January 7, 2019 to current.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from the elected official, past and current

employees of the District Attorneys Office, to POOL/PACT with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts from January 7, 2019 to current.

All written notes, letters, correspondence, Emails to and from the elected official, past and current employees of the District Attorneys Office, to Spencer Investigations with any mention of Jesse Watts, Sheriff Jesse Watts, Sheriff Watts, The Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Office of the Sheriff, or any resonable reference to the Duly Elected Sheriff, Jesse James Watts from January 7, 2019 to current.

A copy of all previous Public Records Requests submitted by, or about Sheriff Jesse Watts.

All emails on any server owned, leased or accessed or controlled by Eureka County, Nevada a political subdivision of the State of Nevada.

All expenditures, contracts, and back up material for the Eureka County District Attorney's Office for Investigations, contract services and any employee complaint expense from January 1, 2018 to current.

All expenditures, contracts, and back up material for the Eureka County Human Resource Department for Investigations, contract services and any employee complaint expense from January 1, 2018 to current.

All expenditures, contracts, and back up material for the Eureka County Board of County Commissioners for Investigations, contract services and any employee complaint expense from January 1, 2018 to current.

All civil legal action settlements involving Eureka County as a party from January 1, 2018 to current.

All audio media recordings of BOCC Meetings from January 1 2018, to current.

All BOCC meeting agenda requests from January 7, 2019 to current.

All BOCC draft meeting agendas from January 7, 2019 to current.

All approved BOCC meeting agendas from January 7, 2019 to current.

All draft meeting minutes from January 7, 2019 to current

All approved meeting minutes from January 7, 2019 to current.

I request a waiver of all fees in that the disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest, the requests have been previously ignored or deliberately and unlawfully unanswered. These documents will contribute significantly to the public's understanding of the unlawful government actions taken by members of Eureka County Government, Board of County Commissioners, District Attorney, Human Resources against myself, and multiple members of the Eureka County Sheriff's Office.

This information is not being sought for commercial purposes.

If access to the records I am requesting will take longer than a 'reasonable' amount of time, please contact me with information about when I might expect copies or the **ability to inspect** the requested records.

If you believe any portion of these records is exempt, please:

- **Identify each specific exemption under the law,**

- **Provide a written justification for the denial, and**
- **Provide redacted versions of the documents where lawfully appropriate.**

Notice of Non-Compliance

This request follows a previous public records request made by me, which remains unfulfilled. Continued noncompliance with NRS Chapter 239 may result in legal action, including a petition to the district court to compel disclosure, along with a request for attorney's fees and costs under NRS 239.011(2).

Jesse Watts
Sheriff-Coroner
Eureka County, NV
P: 7[redacted]
E: [redacted]

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:

This email from Eureka County, and any files transmitted with it, are for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and contain information that may be confidential and/or legally privileged. If you have received this email in error, please notify the sender by reply email, and delete the message. Any disclosure, copying, distribution or use of this communication by someone other than the intended recipient is prohibited.

Legal disclaimer:
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From: Ashley Kemp
To: Ashley Kemp
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Watts - 07/04/2025
Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2026 5:11:46 PM

From: Jesse Watts, Sheriff [redacted]
Sent: Friday, July 4, 2025 1:21:05 AM
To: Tasha Dunlap <TDunlap@EurekaCountyNV.gov>; Rich McKay <RMcKay@EurekaCountyNV.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Watts - 07/04/2025

CAUTION: This Message originated outside your organization.

Tasha Dunlap, Human Resources Director
Rich McKay, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners
Via email

RE: FORMAL DEMAND TO PRODUCE COMPLETE INVESTIGATION FILES PURSUANT TO NRS CHAPTER 289 AND NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

To Ms. Dunlap and Chairman McKay:

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 289 (Peace Officer Bill of Rights) and NRS Chapter 239 (Nevada Public Records Act), this letter constitutes a formal demand for the immediate production of all complete investigative files involving or referencing myself, Jesse J. Watts, in any capacity during my tenure as Sheriff of Eureka County (January 7, 2019-April 1st, 2025).

Pursuant to NRS 289.080, NRS 289.020 through NRS 289.120, and all applicable provisions of Nevada law guaranteeing the rights of peace officers under investigation, I hereby formally demand the immediate production of all investigative records, reports, notes, audio/video recordings, complaints, witness statements, interview transcripts, communications, and any and all materials associated with any and all internal or external investigations conducted involving myself, including but not limited to administrative, criminal, or disciplinary matters.

Under NRS 289.060, a peace officer is entitled to access to all reports and evidence prior to any interrogation or hearing, and under NRS 289.080, any peace officer under investigation has the right to a fair and transparent process. The failure to provide the complete investigation file violates my due process rights and protections under state law.

Accordingly, I demand that the following materials be provided without delay and no

later than 10 Business Days.

1.

The **complete unredacted investigative file for all internal or external complaints involving me.**

2.

Any and all documents, memoranda, and communication records (emails, texts, digital logs) relevant to said investigations.

3.

A list of all individuals interviewed, with dates and summaries of statements.

4.

Copies of any **recordings, transcripts, or logs from interviews, interrogations, or hearings.**

5.

A complete accounting of any findings, conclusions, or proposed actions taken as a result of the investigation.

Failure to produce these records will constitute a violation of **NRS 289.080 and may result in legal action, including a motion for injunctive relief and/or a civil rights claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, if rights under the Peace Officer Bill of Rights and due process protections are not honored.**

Please consider this letter a formal and legal demand. If your office believes certain documents are privileged or exempt, you are required to identify each withheld document and the legal basis for such withholding under Nevada law.

Jesse Watts
Sheriff-Coroner (Retired)
Eureka County, NV
P: [redacted]

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Public Records Request No. 2

R. Clay Hendrix
[redacted]

Date: June 6, 2025

To:
City Clerk's Office
City of Fallon
55 W. Williams Avenue
Fallon, NV 89406

Dear Records Custodian,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I hereby request public records relating to the involvement of the City of Fallon in the recruitment, selection, and appointment process for the Churchill County Manager. This request is submitted in the public interest to ensure transparency and accountability in the administration of public roles that affect both County and City governance.

I request that the following public records be produced, regardless of the device, format, or platform used (including emails, text messages, handwritten notes, memos, calendar invites, and any communications via personal or non-City accounts if used for public business):

1. Communications Regarding the Hiring Process

All communications between any City of Fallon official, employee, or elected representative and:
- Members of the Churchill County Commission;
- The Churchill County Manager or Assistant County Manager;
- The Churchill County Human Resources Department;
- The Churchill County District Attorney's Office;
- Members of the screening or interview panel;

…that pertain to the recruitment, ranking, interview, evaluation, or appointment of the Churchill County Manager.

2. Records Involving City Officials' Participation

All documents and communications reflecting any participation by City of Fallon officials in:
- Discussions or meetings regarding the hiring process;
- Providing input, recommendations, or references for any applicant;
- Coordination with County officials about the selection of candidates for interviews.

3. Records Supporting Public Statements or Endorsements

All records supporting or relating to any public comment, endorsement, or recommendation made by any City of Fallon official regarding:
- The selection of a particular applicant;

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- The process used to evaluate or rank applicants;
- The assertion that the process was appropriate or consistent with regional practices.

4. Use of Private Devices or Non-City Platforms

All records responsive to this request that may have been created or transmitted via personal cell phones, personal email accounts, or other non-City-issued platforms used to conduct or discuss public business. This includes deleted or recovered communications where applicable.

5. Whistleblower or Ethics Concerns

Any communications or records referencing:
- Complaints, concerns, or warnings related to the fairness, legality, or influence over the County Manager hiring process;
- Whistleblower disclosures, public inquiries, or internal deliberations relating to the conduct of the hiring process or any individuals involved.

6. Communications with the District Attorney and County Officials

All communications between City of Fallon officials and:
- The Churchill County District Attorney's Office;
- The current or former County Manager;
- The Assistant County Manager;
...concerning the legal sufficiency, fairness, public perception, or policy implications of the County Manager selection process.

Inclusion of Elected Officials

All responsive records must include communications to or from elected members of the Fallon City Council and the Mayor, even if conducted through personal devices or accounts used in the course of public business.

Additional Notes

Please ensure that this request is circulated to all departments, employees, and officials who may have relevant records. If any portion of this request is denied, please provide a written explanation citing the specific legal authority relied upon, as required under NRS 239.0107.

Thank you for your assistance and timely response. Please confirm receipt of this request.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

R. Clay Hendrix

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FLYNN | GIUDICI

KEN TEDFORD
MAR 16 2021
MAYOR'S OFFICE

Daniel Giudici
[redacted]

March 14, 2022

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt -

City of Fallon
Mayor Ken Tedford
55 W. Williams Ave.
Fallon, NV 89406

Re: Public Records Request Pursuant to NRS Section 239.010

Dear Mayor Tedford,

In accordance with the Nevada Open Records Act § 239, *et seq.*, we are hereby requesting copies of the following public records:

Any and all records, communications, e-mails, text messages, correspondence, letters, phone call logs (including cell phones), cell phone text message logs, text messages, imessages, blackberry messages, memorandums, recommendations, agendas, minutes, notes (handwritten or typed), instant messages, chat transcripts, chat records, chat logs, decisions, applications, and any other documents that reference, discuss, contemplate, mention, and/or refer in any way to:

- Nathan Van Treese,
- Van Treese,
- Stephen McNeal,
- Wayne de Geere III,
- MM R & D LLC,
- Green Cross Farmacy, LLC,
- Green Cross Farmacy,
- Green Cross,
- Farmacy,
- 40 East Center Street, Suite 14
- 510 West Williams Avenue
- Cannabis Establishment ID D098,
- Cannabis Establishment ID P138,
- Cannabis Establishment ID P139,

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- Cannabis Establishment ID C209,
- Cannabis Establishment ID C208,
- Cannabis,
- Marijuana,
- Recreational cannabis,
- Recreational marijuana,
- Medicinal cannabis,
- Medicinal marijuana,
- Marijuana cultivation,
- Marijuana distribution,
- Retail marijuana,
- Retail cannabis,
- Non-medical marijuana,
- Dispensary,
- Recreational dispensary,
- Medical dispensary,
- Recreational license,
- Medicinal license,
- Cannabis dispensary Fallon,
- Assembly Bill 341 (enrolled 6/3/21),
- Assembly Bill 533 (enrolled 6/12/19),
- Senate Bill 374 (enrolled 5/26/17),
- Bill No. 780 (amending Fallon Municipal Code),
- Ordinance No. 761

from 2014 to the date of this letter that were created, prepared, sent, received, managed, drafted, reviewed, referenced, and/or written by any member of the Fallon City Council, specifically including but not limited to:

- Mayor Ken Tedford,
- Karla Kent,
- James Richardson,
- Kelly Frost,
- Robert Erquiaga,
- Michael Mackedon,
- Robert "Bob" Erickson,
- Michael O'Neill,
- Kevin Gehman,
- Gary Cordes,
- Leonard Mackedon,
- Elsie Lee,
- Brian Byrd,
- Adrian Noreiga,
- Jane Moon,

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- Valerie Swirczek,
- Nathan Strong.

We request that the searches conducted by the City of Fallon encompass any electronically stored information that may be stored or located in any of the following:

- Internal servers,
- Internal computers,
- Personal servers,
- Personal computers,
- Personal cell phones,
- City cell phones,
- Internal cloud servers,
- External cloud servers,
- Personal cloud servers, and/or
- Any other forum that may harbor, retain, store, and/or provide access to the above-requested public records.

This request is made in accordance with NRS 239.0105(2)(b), as it is relevant to an investigation in anticipation of litigation. *See* attached Declaration.

To the extent any or all of this request is denied, please cite each specific legal exemption you rely on in support of your refusal to provide the requested public records.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Daniel Giudici

Encl.

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DECLARATION OF DANIEL GIUDICI

I, Daniel Giudici, declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I am attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada under License No. 15228.

2. I am an owner of Flynn Giudici, PLLC, a law firm licensed to do business in the State of Nevada.

3. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, except for those stated upon information and belief, and as to those, I believe them to be true.

4. This Declaration is in lieu of an Affidavit pursuant to NRS 53.045.

5. I hereby affirm and declare that the public records request sent to the City of Fallon, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1, is relevant to an investigation in anticipation of litigation pursuant to NRS 239.0105(2)(b).

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing statements are true and correct.

DATED this 14th day of March, 2022.

By: [redacted]
Daniel Giudici, Esq.

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R. Clay Hendrix
[redacted]
Date: August ~~7,~~ 2025

City of Fallon
55 West Williams Avenue
Fallon, NV 89406

RE: Public Records Request – Emails and Text Messages of the Mayor of Fallon (Last Three Years)

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I respectfully request copies of any and all emails and text messages sent or received by the Mayor of Fallon over the last three (3) years.

This request includes any and all communications, regardless of topic, between August 1, 2022, and August 1, 2025. Please include:

1. Emails and text messages between the Mayor and any City of Fallon officials, employees, or contractors;
2. Emails and text messages between the Mayor and any external parties, including but not limited to members of the public, county officials, or private citizens;
3. Any such communications stored on city servers, devices, archived systems, or backup systems within the control of the City of Fallon.

Please produce these communications in native electronic format (e.g., .pst, .eml, .pdf for emails; .txt, .csv, or screenshot images for text messages) where possible, and include any attachments or linked content. If metadata is available and retrievable, please include it as well.

If the scope or volume of this request requires clarification or narrowing, I am happy to confer to facilitate timely compliance. However, please preserve all potentially responsive records while we do so.

If any records are withheld in full or in part, please provide a written explanation identifying the legal basis for such withholding as required by NRS 239.0107(1)(d). Redactions should be narrowly tailored and the remainder of the document produced.

I respectfully request a response within five business days, as required by NRS 239.0107(1).

Please contact me at the information above if you have any questions or require clarification.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

R. Clay Hendrix

Outlook

FW: HAL Form Submission Notification

From Public Records Request <GCBPRR@gcb.nv.gov>
Date Mon 2/23/2026 11:04 AM
To Tiller, Sean A. <satiller@gcb.nv.gov>
Cc NGCB Administration - RecordsResearch - CC <RecordsResearchCC@gcb.nv.gov>

Good morning,

Please see the following request.

Thank you.

Kind Regards
Ayla Chance
Administrative Assistant II
Records and Research
Administration Division
Nevada Gaming Control Board
Phone: (775) 684-7730
achance@gcb.nv.gov

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From: hal@admin.nv.gov <hal@admin.nv.gov>
Sent: Monday, February 23, 2026 10:10 AM
To: Public Records Request <GCBPRR@gcb.nv.gov>
Subject: HAL Form Submission Notification

A new form has beeen submitted.

Gaming - Public Records Request
To update the form please visit: https://hal.nv.gov/submitted/249720User's entries follow

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Public Records Request

Please do not include any personal information such as social security numbers, driver's license numbers, bank information, credit or debit card information, medical account information, etc., when submitting this form. Refer to NRS 603A.040 for more information about what is considered personal information.

Fields marked with an asterisk (* Req) are required fields.

Full Name: * Req
Andrew Hackett

Organization:
Cogency Global Inc.

Email Address: * Req
[redacted]

Phone: * Req
[redacted]

Address: * Req
[redacted]

Records Required: (Select One) * Req
» **Electronic Copies** (Selected)
Inspection (in Person)
Paper Copies

Description of Records Requested (Please be specific and include as much detail as possible) * Req
February 23, 2026

VIA ONLINE SUBMISSION

Nevada Gaming Control Board
Public Records Officer
1919 College Parkway
Carson City, NV 89706
Telephone: (775) 684 7700
Email: RecordsResearchCC@gcb.nv.gov

Re: Nevada Public Records Act Request to Nevada Gaming Control Board

To Public Records Request Coordinator:

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Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239.001 et seq., Cogency Global Inc. (“Cogency”) hereby request copies of records in the possession of the Nevada Gaming Control Board. The records we seek include all documents and communications in the control or custody of the Nevada Gaming Control Board and/or its current and former members, appointees, employees, officers, attorneys, staff, and consultants (collectively, the “Nevada Gaming Control Board”) that are responsive to the following requests, whether stored in hard copy, electronically, or in any other medium. Specifically, we seek all communications, including but not limited to meeting invitations, call logs, transcripts, voicemails, electronic mail, text messages, or messages on platforms like Slack, Teams, WhatsApp, or Signal (collectively, “Communications”), and all documents, including but not limited to analyses, guidance, memoranda, notes, agendas, preparation materials, briefing materials, summaries, and other records (collectively, “Documents”), created or revised between December 1, 2024 through the present, unless a different time period is provided, that relate to, describe, evidence, reference, or constitute (“Concerning”) the subjects below.

The term “Prediction Market” includes any and all designated contract markets, derivatives clearing organizations, introducing brokers, and futures commission merchants (each as defined in 17 C.F.R. § 1.3) that list or are permitted to list for trading, facilitate the trading of, and/or clear event contracts, and related entities, including but not limited to Aristotle Exchange DCM, Inc. d/b/a PredictIt; Aristotle Exchange DCO, Inc.; Bitnomial Clearinghouse, LLC; Bitnomial Exchange, LLC; Cboe Clear US, LLC; Cboe Digital Exchange, LLC; Coinbase Derivatives, LLC; Coinbase Financial Markets, Inc.; DraftKings, Inc.; FanDuel Prediction Markets LLC; ForecastEx LLC d/b/a Interactive Brokers; GAIN Capital Group LLC d/b/a FOREX.com; Gemini Titan, LLC d/b/a Gemini; GUS III LLC d/b/a DraftKings Predictions; Kalshi Inc.; Kalshi Klear LLC; KalshiEx LLC; LedgerX LLC d/b/a MIAX Derivatives Exchange or MIAXdx; NADEX d/b/a Crypto.com Derivatives North America; Ninjatrader Clearing LLC d/b/a Kraken Derivatives US; Nodal Clear, LLC; North American Derivatives Exchange, Inc., d/b/a Crypto.com; Performance Predictions II, LLC d/b/a PrizePicks; Plus500US Financial Services LLC; QC Clearing LLC d/b/a Polymarket Clearing; QCX LLC d/b/a Polymarket US; Railbird Exchange, LLC; Robinhood Derivatives, LLC; Rothera Exchange and Clearing LLC; Sleeper Markets LLC; UDM LLC d/b/a Underdog; and Webull Financial LLC.

Specifically, Cogency requests copies of:

1. All Documents or Communications Concerning event contracts or one or more Prediction Markets, including but not limited to:

a. Documents and Communications Concerning whether event contracts or any Prediction Market fall within the scope of Nevada gaming laws, including but not limited to the definitions for “game” (NRS 463.0152), “sports pool” (NRS 463.160), and “wager” (NRS 463.01962).

b. Documents and Communications Concerning the decision to issue a cease-and-desist to, take an enforcement action against, or file a lawsuit naming any Prediction Market.

c. Documents and Communications Concerning the decision to issue Notice to Licensees #2025-77 dated October 15, 2025 with the subject “Sports Event Contracts are Wagers.”

d. Documents and Communications Concerning the decision to issue Notice to Licensees #2025-90 dated November 12, 2025 with the subject “Flutter Entertainment, FanDuel Sportsbooks, and DraftKings Update.”

e. Documents and Communications Concerning the decision to issue Notice to Licensees #2025-100 dated November 25, 2025 with the subject “KalshiEx and Robinhood Update.”

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f. Documents and Communications Concerning the decision to issue Notice to Licensees #2026-04 dated January 16, 2026 with the subject “Industry Guidance for Online Gaming Products.”

g. Documents and Communications Concerning the preparation of Nevada Gaming Control Board Chairman Mike Dreitzer’s remarks at the State Bar of Nevada’s annual Gaming Law Conference on December 4, 2025.

2. All applications to operate in Nevada from a Prediction Market.

3. All contracts, memoranda of understanding, or agreements between the Nevada Gaming Control Board and the Nevada Gaming Commission and one or more Prediction Markets.

4. All Communications with American Gaming Association members, including the Nevada Resort Association, or Sports Betting Alliance members, Concerning event contracts or one or more Prediction Markets or the January 12, 2026 letter to Congress from the American Gaming Association and Indian Gaming Association.

5. All Documents and Communications Concerning projections, analysis, or assessment of expected or actual tax revenue, state budgets, or other fiscal impact related to event contracts or one or more Prediction Markets.

6. All Communications Concerning event contracts or one or more Prediction Markets with one or more of the following:

a. Boyd Gaming Corporation, Caesars Entertainment, Inc., Las Vegas Sands, MGM Resorts Inte

1.

REQUEST from CM 07/05 11:52am

To the Humboldt County Public Records Officer / County Clerk,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I am writing to request access to and certified electronic copies of public records maintained by Humboldt County regarding the $5.9 million in federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds utilized for groundwater rights retirement, as referenced in the recent Drake Rose & Associates fiscal audit.

Specifically, I am requesting the following records generated, received, or held between January 1, 2024, and the date of this request:

1. Title and Settlement Records: All closing statements, ALTA settlement sheets, escrow instructions, and disbursement ledgers from any private title company or escrow agent utilized to distribute the $5.9 million in ARPA funds for water rights purchases.
2. Chain of Custody and Financial Ledger: All internal county accounting entries, wire transfers, or unrecorded vouchers mapping the direct flow of federal funds from the county or federal accounts to the title company or subrecipients.
3. Transferor and Transferee Valuations: All contracts, deeds, and purchase agreements identifying the names of all sellers (transferors) of the groundwater rights, the specific basins/parcels involved, and the per-acre-foot price paid to each seller.
4. Procurement and Exemption Records: All documentation, board approvals, or internal memoranda justifying the bypass of open competition requirements for these federal funds, as flagged in the audit.
5. McDermitt GID Documentation: All contracts, wire transfers, and internal communications regarding the $101,794 pass-through to the McDermitt General Improvement District without a Unique Entity ID (UEI) number.

Per NRS 239.0107, you are required to respond to this request within five (5) business days. If this request is denied in whole or in part, please cite the specific statutory exemption justifying the withholding of each document. If there are fees associated with copying or scanning these electronic files, please notify me before fulfilling the request.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation in this matter of significant public interest.

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Sincerely,

Cody Maltzman

[redacted]

RESPONSE from WN 07/06 4:45pm

Hello,

I am in receipt of your Public Records Request dated 07/05/2026. I am happy to provide the following documentation available to Humboldt County as requested. I felt inclined to provide clarifying information that I believe is pertinent to further support your request and the information provided.

1. **Title and Settlement Records:** All closing statements, ALTA settlement sheets, escrow instructions, and disbursement ledgers from any private title company or escrow agent utilized to distribute the $5.9 million in ARPA funds for water rights purchases.

   Attached are all of the records in which Humboldt County has record of which may pertain to request for title and settlement records. Humboldt County is only the fiscal agent of the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority and does not retain the records of the HRBWA.

   Draw 1 3.pdf
   Draw 2 3.pdf
   Draw 3 3.pdf
   Draw 4 3.pdf
   Draw 5 3.pdf
   Draw 6 3.pdf
   Draw 7 3.pdf
   Draw 7 4.pdf

2. **Chain of Custody and Financial Ledger:** All internal county accounting entries, wire transfers, or unrecorded vouchers mapping the direct flow of federal funds from the county or federal accounts to the title company or subrecipients

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The audit finding resulted from the fact that the State issued payment for the groundwater rights directly to the title company rather than remitting the funds to Humboldt County for disbursement.

Because the County never received or processed the payment, the transaction was not initially recorded in the County's financial system, and therefore there is no transfer of funds, voucher, or related procurement documentation that exists within County records.

To correct this, the County subsequently recorded the transaction through an adjusting journal entry to ensure proper financial reporting. This correction is reflected through "Adjusting Journal Entries JE #60" on pages 8 and 15 of the attachment.

1. AUDITORS ADJUSTING ENTRIES FY25.pdf

3. **Transferor and Transferee Valuations:** All contracts, deeds, and purchase agreements identifying the names of all sellers (transferors) of the groundwater rights, the specific basins/parcels involved, and the per-acre-foot price paid to each seller

See request #1. Humboldt County is only the fiscal agent of the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority and does not retain the records of the HRBWA.

4. **Procurement and Exemption Records:** All documentation, board approvals, or internal memoranda justifying the bypass of open competition requirements for these federal funds, as flagged in the audit.

The purchase of water rights with federal funds is not subject to open competition requirements, because it is considered a real property acquisition, not a procurement activity, and therefore the federal competitive procurement rules in 2 CFR 200.317–200.327 as well as Nevada Revised Statute governing competitive solicitation (NRS 332.115) do not apply. Therefore, there is no "documentation, board approvals, or internal memoranda justifying the bypass of open competition requirements for these federal funds" as the purchase of water rights related to these funds are not subject to open competition.

The bypass of open competition requirements as you are referencing as "flagged in the audit" i.e. *Finding 2025-008 ARPA Coronavirus State and Local Recover Funds, ALN 21.027 Procurement, Suspension, and Debarment* pertains to separate ARPA funding which is being utilized to fund the Grass Valley Nitrate Mitigation Project. The engineer which was initially retained to provide services for the project was not competitively bid and as a result this is a finding that will continue until the

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project is completed. Again, this finding is not related to the ARPA funding provided for the ground water rights retirement program.

5. **McDermitt GID Documentation:** All contracts, wire transfers, and internal communications regarding the $101,794 pass-through to the McDermitt General Improvement District without a Unique Entity ID (UEI) number.

   The Grass Valley Mitigation Project received federal funding from the state via ARPA 00844. These ARPA funds were designated to address the nitrate issues present in the grass valley area. An amendment was approved to also replace water meters across the county's water systems.

   The Humboldt County Board of Commissioners governs the Gold Country water system, the Star City water system, and the McDermitt General Improvement District which includes the McDermitt Water fund and the McDermitt Sewer fund.

   Therefore, the amendment to ARPA 00844 allowed the county to replace meters within the McDermitt water system.

   Bids were received and awarded to Four-Point engineering who replaced meters in both the Gold Country Water System and the McDermitt General improvement district.

   Once the work was completed by Four Point the initial invoice was paid for out of the County General Fund's ARPA 00844 expense account. It was later determined that this expenditure should have been split between the Gold Country Water Fund and the McDermitt General Improvement District.

   An accounting entry was performed to record the expenditure in the proper fund. This included $101,794 in meter replacements for the McDermitt Water System.

   Subsequently, the county was reimbursed for these expenditures under the grant and the respective revenue received as reimbursement for the meter replacements was deposited into the proper fund. This included $101,794 which was deposited as revenue received to the McDermitt Water fund.

   Per subrecipient monitoring guidelines the County did not provided notice to the Governing Board of the McDermitt Water fund which is the Humboldt County Board of Commissioners that the funds were being received. Which is a procedure that should have been followed to ensure subrecipient compliance. Therefore, creating the deficiency in controls.

   Outside of in person conversation there was no additional communication regarding these funds other than the email which I am providing. All other parties are no longer with Humboldt county and access to those communications are unavailable.

Attached is the email in which this item was discussed. Along with the contracts, bid documents, and journal entries regarding the $101,794 in question.

- MCDW & GCW Fixed Asset Meter Replacements FY25.pdf
- Inbox - Weston Noyes - Outlook.pdf
- ViewSavedForms.pdf
- Bid & Procurement Documents.pdf
- Ammendment.pdf
- 2024Dec_ARPA0084_HC_FinalizedFundingAmendment.pdf
- 25May_DCNR_ARPA0844_Meter Project Confirmation Letter.pdf
- 25Jan_HumbCounty_MeterQuotes.pdf
- 25Jan_HumbCounty_MeterInstallation_FourPointEngineering_EntityInformation_20250102-083055.pdf
- 24Nov_HumbCounty_Meter Installation Bid Procurement Docs.pdf
- 24Dec_HumbCounty_Meter Installation Bids Received 1.pdf
- 24Dec_ARPA0084_HumboldtCounty_SignedFundingAmendment 2.pdf

2.

REQUEST from CM 07/05 12:34pm

"Pursuant to the pending NPRA request filed on July 5, 2026, please include any and all written correspondence, management letters, preliminary drafts, and final findings transmitted between Drake Rose & Associates and the Humboldt County Comptroller’s Office regarding the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 audit."

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/06 4:56pm

Hello,

Per your request, I am writing to inform you that the Comptroller's office does not have any written correspondence, management letters, preliminary drafts, or final findings transmitted between Drake Rose & Associates regarding the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 audit.

Thank you,

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3.

REQUEST from CM 07/07 1:59pm

TO: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor

RE: IMMEDIATE AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL NRS 239 DEMAND – Vendor Contracts
DATE: July 7, 2026

Mr. Noyes,

To ensure full production under the active NRS Chapter 239 public records demand sent earlier today regarding the $5.9M Groundwater Retirement Program, please include the following mandatory financial records in your office's 5-day statutory production window:

- **1. PRIVATE CONTRACTOR AGREEMENTS:** All independent contractor agreements, professional services contracts, and scopes of work executed between Humboldt County, the HRBWA, and Jeff Fontaine (or any private corporate entity or consultancy controlled by Fontaine) from January 1, 2023, to present.
- **2. VENDOR LEDGERS & IRS FORM 1099s:** All itemized vendor payment ledgers, claims approvals, disbursement vouchers, and IRS Form 1099 records detailing public funds paid to Jeff Fontaine as a private contractor while executing the duties of HRBWA Executive Director.

Because these financial records involve the direct expenditure of public funds by Humboldt County as the fiduciary host for this interlocal agency, they are immediate public records. A failure to produce these contracts or any attempt to withhold them under a claim of private vendor privilege will be documented as a willful violation of NRS 239.0107.

RESPONSE from WN 07/07 3:33pm

Hello,
you will find my comments provided in response to your requests below. The records requested are detailed in my response and included as attachments to this email.
Thank you,
Weston Noyes
Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor
50 W. Fifth Street, Room 203
Winnemucca, NV 89445
Office: (775) 623-6467
Fax: (775) 623-6449

TO: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor

RE: IMMEDIATE AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL NRS 239 DEMAND – Vendor Contracts
DATE: July 7, 2026
Mr. Noyes,
To ensure full production under the active NRS Chapter 239 public records demand sent earlier today regarding the $5.9M Groundwater Retirement Program, please include the following mandatory financial records in your office's 5-day statutory production window:

- **1. PRIVATE CONTRACTOR AGREEMENTS:** All independent contractor agreements, professional services contracts, and scopes of work executed between Humboldt County, the HRBWA, and Jeff Fontaine (or any private corporate entity or consultancy controlled by Fontaine) from January 1, 2023, to present.

  Attached is the cooperative agreement establishing the HRWBA which states that the HRWBA has the authority to enter into contract and be contracted with. The County itself has not entered into any contract with the HRBWA or Mr. Fontaine, therefore, the County does not have any record of independent contractor agreements, professional service contracts, and scopes of work between the county, the HRBWA, and Jeff Fontaine other than what is established in the cooperative agreement.
- **2. VENDOR LEDGERS & IRS FORM 1099s:** All itemized vendor payment ledgers, claims approvals, disbursement vouchers, and IRS Form 1099 records detailing public funds paid to Jeff Fontaine as a private contractor while executing the duties of HRBWA Executive Director.

  Attached is a vendor history report which details all payments made to Vendor Jeffrey A Fontaine DBA. Nevada Authority Management, LLC. Including Payable Numbers, Payment Descriptions, Post Date, Payment Date, & Amount. Also attached is a copy of all 1099's issued to Jeffrey A Fontaine.

Because these financial records involve the direct expenditure of public funds by Humboldt County as the fiduciary host for this interlocal agency, they are immediate public records. A failure to produce these contracts or any attempt to withhold them under a claim of private vendor privilege will be documented as a willful violation of NRS 239.0107.
Sincerely
Cody Maltzman

4.
Request from CM 07/07/26 1:43PM

TO: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor

RE: EXPANDED SUPPLEMENTAL NRS Chapter 239 PUBLIC RECORDS DEMAND
PROJECT: $5.9M+ Groundwater Retirement Program (Federal Davis-Bacon Compliance & Payroll Records)
DATE: July 7, 2026

Mr. Noyes,

I am writing to formally supplement my previous public records requests under the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239).

Your office previously confirmed in writing that the Comptroller's office *"does not have any written correspondence, management letters, preliminary drafts, or final findings transmitted between Drake Rose & Associates regarding the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 audit."*

To reconcile this admitted lack of a written audit trail with the $6,099,328.41 total federal allocation ($5.9M+ programmatic grant) for the HRBWA Water Right Retirement Program, demand is hereby made for the immediate inspection and electronic production of all primary federal labor, wage, and payroll compliance documents.

On April 6, 2024, HRBWA Executive Director Jeff Fontaine executed an electronic signature certifying absolute compliance with federal Davis-Bacon Act requirements and "Buy American" provisions to secure a $29,281.97 loan draw against the multimillion-dollar authorization. Under federal law (29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii) and 40 U.S.C. § 3145), any local government unit administering these funds must maintain weekly certified payroll records for all covered mechanics, laborers, field technicians, or contractors executing infrastructure and water right retirement monitoring operations.

Therefore, pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, please provide electronic copies of the following public records within five (5) business days:

- 1. CERTIFIED WEEKLY PAYROLL REPORTS (U.S. DOL FORM WH-347): All weekly certified payroll reports, wage statements, and fringe benefit logs submitted by prime contractors, subcontractors, or subrecipients utilizing, drawing from, or monitoring the $5,900,000+ Groundwater Retirement Program capital.

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- 2. PREVAILING WAGE DETERMINATIONS: The specific U.S. Department of Labor General Wage Decisions incorporated into the bid solicitations, interlocal contracts, and grant subrecipient agreements for this project.
- 3. EMPLOYEE COMPLIANCE INTERVIEWS (STANDARD FORM 1445): All labor standards interview records, on-site inspection logs, and field check reports executed by Humboldt County or HRBWA personnel to verify Davis-Bacon compliance.
- 4. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR BILLING AND SCOPE AMENDMENTS: All itemized progress billings, contract engagement sheets, and scope-of-work modifications submitted by Drake Rose & Associates from January 1, 2024, to present, specifically referencing the testing or auditing of federal pass-through grants or Davis-Bacon compliance.
- 5. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING LOGS & RECIPIENT MATRICES: All written documentation detailing the county's tracking of federal fund distribution to the Golconda Water District or any other water district, explicitly demonstrating the corrective actions taken to resolve the "significant deficiency" cited under Audit Finding 2024-007.

LEGAL NOTICE OF STATUTORY CONFLICT & LIABILITY EXPOSURE:
As the fiduciary, financial agent, and host county for the HRBWA, Humboldt County holds sole custody of these federal financial files. If your office asserts that these weekly certified payroll records and monitoring logs do not exist in written form, please state so explicitly in your response.

Be advised that a formal, written statement confirming the non-existence of these mandatory federal compliance documents will be utilized as *prima facie* evidence of continuous fiduciary malfeasance under NRS 281A, concrete validation of uncorrected Single Audit material weaknesses (Findings 2023-001 through 2024-007), and a direct misrepresentation of federal compliance by Executive Director Fontaine. Failure to produce these documents or to state their explicit non-existence will be treated as a willful violation of NRS 239.0107, exposing the County to immediate civil action, mandatory attorney fees, and statutory penalties.

Sincerely,

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/07 5:14pm

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Hello,

Pursuant to NRS 239.0107, I am in receipt of your request and will provide a response in accordance with the provisions of NRS 239.0107 no later than the end of the fifth business day following the date of receipt.

Thank you,

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 1:53 PM

Hello,

29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii) and 40 U.S.C. § 3145 do not apply to non-construction projects which would include water rights retirement. The signed certification (attached) is on a Nevada Infrastructure Finance System (NFIS) form that was used by the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for their Nevada Water Conservation and Infrastructure Initiative which used ARPA funds for both infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects. Because these requirements do not apply there is no documentation related to items 1, 2, & 3 of your request. I have previously provided each of the draw requests submitted and approved by the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection in which any documents required would be filed.

4. Independent Auditor Billing and Scope Amendments:

See attached "Drake Rose Invoices FY25 Audit"

5. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING LOGS & RECIPIENT MATRICES:

See attached "Corrective Plan of Action" page #4.

Thank you,

REQUEST from CM 07/08 3:10pm

Mr. Noyes,

Thank you for clarifying that these funds originate from the Nevada Water Conservation and Infrastructure Initiative via federal ARPA SLFRF allocations.

While 29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii) governs construction labor, 2 CFR § 200 (Uniform Guidance) applies to all ARPA SLFRF expenditures, specifically regarding Subrecipient Risk Assessments (2 CFR § 200.332(b)) and Pre-Award Determinations.

Since you have pointed to a "Corrective Plan of Action" rather than executed logs, please clarify: Is it the official position of the Comptroller's Office that Humboldt County did not generate or maintain independent written Subrecipient Risk Assessments for the Paradise Valley Weed Control District's water retirement project prior to the execution of these ARPA draws?

Sincerely

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 3:10pm

The Comptroller's Office does not assert that Humboldt County failed to generate or maintain the required Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 3:53pm

Subject: RE: RE: Nevada Public Records Act Request – Subrecipient Risk Assessments

Mr. Noyes,

Thank you for that clarification. If it is the position of the Comptroller's Office that Humboldt County *did* generate and maintain the required Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation for these ARPA/NFIS allocations, then those specific assessments are public records responsive to Item 3 of my active request.

Please provide the generated Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation and pre-award determinations for this project within the statutory deadline.

If you possess these documents but are withholding them from production, please explicitly cite the specific Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) exemption that permits the Comptroller's Office to redact or withhold completed federal subrecipient risk assessments from a public records inspection.

Sincerely

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 4:29pm

Ms. Maltzman,

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I want to ensure the Comptroller's Office provides the precise public records you are requesting within the timeframes required by NRS 239.0107. To do that, I need clarification on the scope of your request.

In your most recent correspondence, you referenced both:

• Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation related to the Paradise Valley Weed Control District's water retirement project, and
• Item 3 of your original request: "Employee Compliance Interviews (Standard Form 1445), on-site inspection logs, and field check reports executed to verify Davis-Bacon compliance."

These are distinct categories of records, maintained differently and amongst different entities, and may not share the same naming conventions or documentation formats. To avoid any misunderstanding and to ensure I locate all responsive records, please clarify whether your use of "this project" refers to:

1. The Paradise Valley water retirement project's subrecipient risk assessment materials, or
2. The Davis-Bacon compliance documents listed under Item 3.

Because NPRA requires a government office to identify and produce records "with reasonable specificity," the Comptroller's Office must be able to clearly determine the exact documents you are requesting before a search can be completed. Your assistance in narrowing or precisely identifying the record types will help expedite the process and ensure accuracy.

If you prefer, I would be happy to schedule a meeting to review the scope of your active request's and ensure we are aligned on the specific records you seek.

Thank you,

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5.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 4:37pm

Mr. Noyes,

For your awareness, the Nevada State Controller's Office has reviewed this matter and confirmed that the relevant federal compliance records fall under the administrative jurisdiction of the Office of Federal Assistance (OFA) and the Governor's Finance Office (GFO).

As Humboldt County is the local recipient, these completed risk assessments and pre-award subrecipient tools are local public records subject to inspection under NRS 239. Please confirm whether your office possesses these files or if they must be subpoenaed directly from the state repositories.

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 4:53pm

Please specify exactly which “completed risk assessments and pre-award subrecipient tools” you are referring to. You have submitted several separate requests, and in order to determine which records you are seeking and whether they are maintained by Humboldt County or another entity, I need clarification on the precise document or record type.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 5:08pm

Subject: RE: RE: Nevada Public Records Act Request – Subrecipient Risk Assessments

Mr. Noyes,

To clarify, I am requesting the mandatory compliance records required under 2 CFR § 200.332(b) for evaluating each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward.

Specifically, this includes, but is not limited to:

The Form 010-GP 011 Pre-Award Risk Assessment (or the county-equivalent pre-award evaluation tool and risk-scoring sheets) used to assess subrecipients for the county's ARPA and NFIS grant fund allocations.

The Subrecipient Risk Assessment Questionnaires, financial internal control reviews, and prior audit history evaluations performed on the subrecipients before or during the award period.

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The Risk Mitigation Plans and monitoring logs generated as a result of those risk assessments to determine the appropriate subrecipient monitoring under federal Uniform Guidance.

As Chief Deputy Controller James Smack of the State Controller's Office has advised that these specific compliance records fall under the parallel oversight of the Office of Federal Assistance (OFA) and the Governor's Finance Office (GFO), please confirm whether Humboldt County generated and maintains its local copies of these required files, or if they were never completed by your office.

Sincerely

Cody Maltzman

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6.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 3:02pm

To: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller

Mr. Noyes,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), please provide copies of the following public records within five (5) business days:

1. **UEI Activity Logs & Authorizations:** All internal authorizations, emails, and logs from January 1, 2024, to the present, permitting, managing, or tracking the use of Humboldt County's Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) by the Paradise Valley Weed Control District (PVWCD) for grant applications, submissions, or drawdowns.
2. **Direct Grant Awards & Ledgers:** All Notices of Grant Award (NOGA), grant agreements, and internal ledger entries for state or federal grants received directly by the PVWCD from Fiscal Year 2024 to the present.
3. **Subrecipient Monitoring & Agreements:** All executed subrecipient agreements, memoranda of understanding (MOUs), or monitoring checklists between Humboldt County and the PVWCD governing the oversight of federal or state pass-through funds.
4. **Commingling & Double-Dipping Controls:** All internal memos, email correspondence, or tracking spreadsheets generated by the Comptroller's office regarding the financial reconciliation of PVWCD direct revenues against the county's general ledger, specifically concerning the prevention of duplicate federal benefits or overlapping scopes of work.

If any portion of this request is denied, please cite the specific NRS exemption and provide a log of redacted or withheld items as required by law.

Sincerely,

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 4:41pm

Hello,

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Pursuant to NRS 239.0107, I am in receipt of your request and will provide a response in accordance with the provisions of NRS 239.0107 no later than the end of the fifth business day following the date of receipt.

Thank you,

RESPONSE from WN 07/13/2026 12:09pm

Hello,

1. The Paradise Valley Weed Control District is issued its own Unique Entity Identifier (UEI). The Comptroller's Office does not possess or maintain any internal authorizations, emails, or logs permitting, managing, or tracking the use of Humboldt County's UEI for PVWCD grant applications, submissions, or drawdowns. Therefore, no responsive records exist for this item. The active SAM.gov registration for the PVWCD's UEI is attached for reference.

2. The Comptroller's Office is not in receipt of any Notices of Grant Award (NOGA) or grant agreements issued directly to the Paradise Valley Weed Control District for FY 2024 to present. These documents, if they exist, may be maintained by the PVWCD. You may wish to contact the PVWCD directly for those records. A General Ledger Entry Detail Report showing all PVWCD ledger entries associated with state or federal grant revenues recorded in the County system from FY 2024 to present is attached. No other responsive records exist in the Comptroller's Office regarding direct grant awards received by PVWCD.

3. The Comptroller's Office does not possess any executed subrecipient agreements, memoranda of understanding (MOUs), monitoring checklists, or similar documents between Humboldt County and the Paradise Valley Weed Control District. No responsive record exists for this item.

4. The Comptroller's Office does not maintain internal memos, email correspondence, or tracking spreadsheets regarding the financial reconciliation of PVWCD direct revenues against the County's general ledger for commingling prevention or double

dipping controls. The comptroller's internal controls would provide prevention of commingling and double dipping. No responsive record exists for this item.

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7.

REQUEST from CM 07/09 10:40am

Mr. Noyes,

To clarify further based on official tracking from the State of Nevada, I am requesting the mandatory compliance files for the direct NEU ARPA award (Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund) received by Humboldt County from the US Treasury in the amount of $3,269,224.

Specifically, please provide the completed Subrecipient Risk Assessments, Form 010-GP 011 equivalents, and risk-scoring sheets required under 2 CFR § 200.332 for the 40 different projects funded and managed locally by Humboldt County under this specific direct award allocation.

If Humboldt County failed to generate or maintain these mandatory federal monitoring records for these 40 projects, please explicitly state so in writing to satisfy this request.

REPONSE from WN 07/13/2026 10:55am

Hello,

Attached are the subrecipient monitoring documents related to the projects administered under the referenced SLFRF funding. The listed provided references the corresponding subrecipient monitoring documents for each project.

Thank you,

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8.

REQUEST from CM 07/09 3:07pm

Subject: Nevada Public Records Act Request – Professional Services & Consulting Contracts (Gina Rackley)

To the Custodian of Records,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS 239), I am requesting an inspection and copies of all public records concerning professional services, consulting, or independent contractor agreements between Humboldt County and Gina Rackley (including any LLC, firm, or business entity under her operation or ownership).

Specifically, I am requesting:

1. All fully executed contracts, retainer agreements, and scopes of work for consulting or financial services provided by Gina Rackley to the Humboldt County Comptroller's Office or the County Commission from the date of her departure as Comptroller to the present.
2. All itemized invoices, billing sheets, timesheets, and description-of-services logs submitted by Gina Rackley for payment.
3. All county vendor disbursement ledgers, check registers, and warrants showing the total public funds paid to her or her entity during this timeframe.

Please provide these records within the statutory 5-day window. If fees apply or redacts are made, please notify me with the specific NRS citations.

Sincerely,

RESPONSE from WN 07/13/2026 12:19pm

Hello,

1. See attached agreement"Rackley-HuCo_01202026 executed 01212026.pdf"
2. See attached Invoices
3. See attached Vendor History Report and Check Report.

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Thank you,

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IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF

INCLINE VILLAGE-CRYSTAL BAY TOWNSHIP

COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

_____, Plaintiff(s), vs. _____, Defendant(s).	Case No.: _____ Dept. No.: _____ **REQUEST FOR COPIES OF AUDIO RECORDING OF COURT PROCEEDINGS**

It is hereby requested that a duplication of the digitally recorded proceedings in the above-entitled case be made at a cost of $35.00 per CD.

Requestor's Name: _____

Requestor's Address: _____

_____

Requestor's Phone Number: _____

Requestor's Email Address: _____

Reason For Request: ☐ Appeal ☐ Other: _____

Hearing Date and Time: _____

Heard before Judge: _____ Number of CDs Requested: _____

Incline Justice Court will contact you once CD is ready to be picked up. Allow 2-3 business days from the date of this request.

_____ _____

Date Signature

_____

Print Name

THE BROADCAST OF ANY AUDIO RECORDING OF COURT PROCEEDINGS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR CONSENT OF A JUSTICE/JUDGE, IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

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Incline Justice Court

JUSTICE COURT
INCLINE VILLAGE – CRYSTAL BAY
NORTH LAKE TAHOE
WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA

MELISSA
MANGIARACINA
JUDGE

Incline Justice Court

855 Alder Avenue Incline Village, NV 89451
(775) 832-4100 (775) 832-4162 - Fax
IJCinfo@washoecounty.gov

REQUEST FOR RECORDS CHECK OR COPIES

Requestor (Please fill out all fields completely, incomplete entries will delay your request):

Request for: ☐ Copies ☐ Certified Copies ☐ Records Check

Subject's Name: _____
Subject's Date of Birth: _____
Case #(s) and/or charges: _____

Records Check # of Years: _____
Category: ☐ Criminal ☐ Traffic ☐ Formal Civil ☐ Protection Orders ☐ Small Claims ☐ Evictions

Description of request:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

All Fees must be paid before the records are released.
Records Check - $1.00 per year - $5.00 minimum
Copies - $0.50 page
Certified Copies - $3.00 per document
* Fees charged pursuant to NRS 4.060 (m)(n)(o)

If a record request is based on a "name only" search, the Incline Justice Court does not guarantee that any record found is actually related to the individual whom the party requesting information is interested.

I understand and agree to release from liability and promise to hold harmless, under any and all causes of legal action, the Incline Justice Court and any and all of its judges and/or employees who conduct my record search for any statement(s), omission(s) or infringement(s) upon any legal rights that may be involved in conducting this search.

Signature: _____
Date : _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Email: _____
Phone/Fax: _____

FOR COURT USE ONLY
Record found ☐ No record found ☐
Case #(s)_____

_____ _____
Court Clerk Date

◉ Return originals by mail
*** Must provide self addressed envelope with postage***

○ Call when ready for pickup

ANTHONIE BISHOP WEYLAND
[redacted]

May 22, 2026

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
AND VIA EMAIL

Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada
Attn: Court Administrator
75 Court Street
Reno, NV 89501

Alicia L. Lerud
Court Administrator and Clerk of Court
Second Judicial District Court
75 Court Street, Reno, NV 89501

Emily B. Reed
Assistant Court Administrator and ADA Coordinator
Second Judicial District Court
75 Court Street, Reno, NV 89501

Office of the Attorney General, State of Nevada
Attn: Civil Division
100 N. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701-4717

Re: LITIGATION PRESERVATION DEMAND
Weyland v. Second Judicial District Court, et al.
United States District Court, District of Nevada
Case No. 3:26-cv-00361-MMD-CSD

Dear Court Administrator Lerud, ADA Coordinator Reed, and Counsel:

PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER

I write to provide formal notice that I have filed, or am contemporaneously filing, a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada against the Second Judicial District Court, Alicia L. Lerud (in her official capacity as Court Administrator and Clerk of Court), and Emily B. Reed (in her official capacity as ADA Coordinator and Assistant Court Administrator), asserting claims under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131–12134, and its implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 35.

This letter constitutes a formal demand that you immediately implement a litigation hold to identify, preserve, and prevent the destruction, alteration, deletion, or modification of all

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documents, communications, electronically stored information ("ESI"), and tangible things that are relevant or potentially relevant to the claims and defenses in this action. This obligation arises under federal common law, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(e), and the inherent authority of the federal courts. See *Zubulake v. UBS Warburg LLC*, 220 F.R.D. 212 (S.D.N.Y. 2003); *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics Co.*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 976, 990–92 (N.D. Cal. 2012).

The duty to preserve evidence arises when a party knows or should know that evidence is relevant to pending or reasonably anticipated litigation. See *Hynix Semiconductor Inc. v. Rambus Inc.*, 645 F.3d 1336, 1345–46 (Fed. Cir. 2011). As of the date of this letter, that duty is triggered for all recipients. Any destruction, alteration, or deletion of potentially relevant evidence after receipt of this notice may constitute spoliation with intent to deprive within the meaning of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(e)(2), potentially warranting adverse inference instructions, dismissal of defenses, or other case-dispositive sanctions.

PROPORTIONALITY AND SCOPE

This preservation demand is proportional to the needs of this case under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1). The claims at issue involve documented communications between a specific individual (Plaintiff) and specific SJDC offices and officials over a defined time period (January 2025 through the present). The categories of documents identified below correspond directly to the three theory modules alleged in the Complaint: (1) effective communication under 28 C.F.R. § 35.160 and § 35.164; (2) presentment and routing under 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7); and (3) verification pathway under the equal-participation mandate of 42 U.S.C. § 12132. Each preservation category is tied to specific factual allegations in the Complaint and is limited to the persons, time periods, and subject matters relevant to those allegations.

SCOPE OF PRESERVATION DEMAND

You must immediately take all steps necessary to preserve the following categories of documents and information, whether in paper, electronic, or any other format:

1. ADA ACCOMMODATION AND GRIEVANCE RECORDS

All documents, communications, notes, and files relating to ADA accommodation requests, ADA grievances, and ADA-related communications submitted by or on behalf of Anthonie Bishop Weyland from January 1, 2025 through the present, including but not limited to:

(a) All accommodation request intake forms, logs, or tracking records;

(b) All grievance files, including Grievance Nos. 2025-001, 2025-002, and 2025-003;

(c) All written determinations, closure notices, and decision letters;

(d) All internal notes, memoranda, or communications regarding the processing, review, or disposition of any Weyland accommodation request or grievance;

(e) All appeal files and records of appeal decisions;

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(f) All records of the interactive process, including any assessment of whether requested accommodations would constitute a fundamental alteration or undue burden under 28 C.F.R. § 35.164, whether or not a written determination was issued.

2. ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

All emails, text messages, instant messages, voicemail recordings, calendar entries, and other electronic communications to, from, or concerning Anthonie Bishop Weyland, sent or received by any SJDC employee, including but not limited to communications sent to or from the following email addresses or mailboxes:

(a) ADARequests@washoecourts.us;

(b) Alicia.Lerud@washoecourts.us (or any Lerud email address at any domain);

(c) Emily.Reed@washoecourts.us (or any Reed email address at any domain);

(d) eFlexSupport@washoecourts.us;

(e) WashoeCourtRecords@washoecourts.us (or any Records Department address);

(f) WashoeCourtAdministration@washoecourts.us;

(g) Any other SJDC email address that sent or received communications regarding Weyland's accommodation requests, grievances, case association issues, or eFlex account.

This includes all attachments, metadata (including sender, recipient, date/time stamps, routing headers, and read/delivery receipts), and any communications forwarded internally that reference or discuss Plaintiff's requests, grievances, or ADA-related interactions.

Personal devices and accounts: To the extent that any SJDC employee used a personal email account, personal phone, text messaging application, or other non-SJDC communication channel to send, receive, or discuss any communication relating to Plaintiff's ADA accommodation requests, grievances, or case association issues, those communications are within the scope of this preservation demand regardless of the device or platform on which they reside.

3. eFLEX SYSTEM RECORDS AND METADATA

All records, data, metadata, system logs, configuration records, and administrative records relating to:

(a) The eFlex account associated with Anthonie Bishop Weyland;

(b) The account association between Weyland's current eFlex profile and Case No. CV02-04984;

(c) Any system-level, administrator-level, database-level, or vendor-level logs, audit trails, change records, or transaction logs relating to account associations, security-level modifications, or case linkages affecting Weyland's account;

(d) Any system configuration records, policy settings, or administrative rules documenting the "intentional Court policy" governing unique-identifier account associations referenced in Court Administrator Lerud's January 12, 2026 correspondence;

(e) All records relating to the eFlex system's handling of name-change orders and post-name-change account associations;

(f) All backup tapes, system images, database snapshots, or archived data that may contain records responsive to (a) through (e) above, even if such records have been deleted from the active production environment.

Court Administrator Lerud confirmed on January 12, 2026 that "user-level audit/access logs and/or account-case association histories do not exist." This preservation demand is not limited to user-level logs. Any system-level, administrator-level, database-level, or vendor-level records that contain information about account activity, association changes, or system modifications must be preserved regardless of how they are categorized within the system architecture.

4. ADA POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING RECORDS

(a) All current and former ADA policies, procedures, and guidelines applicable to SJDC, including any internal operating procedures for processing accommodation requests or grievances;

(b) All ADA coordinator designation documents, including any administrative orders, memoranda, or correspondence designating Emily B. Reed or any other individual as ADA Coordinator under 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(a);

(c) All ADA training records, curricula, attendance logs, and materials provided to SJDC staff from January 1, 2020 through the present;

(d) All public notices, signage, website content, and informational materials regarding ADA accommodations posted or published by SJDC, including all versions and any modifications;

(e) All records documenting any changes to ADA coordination staffing, policies, or procedures made after the filing of Plaintiff's first accommodation request on August 8, 2025.

5. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RECORDS

(a) Administrative Order 2021-09 appointing Alicia L. Lerud as Court Administrator and Clerk of Court, and any subsequent administrative orders modifying, supplementing, or superseding that appointment;

(b) Any organizational charts, duty statements, or position descriptions defining the responsibilities of the Court Administrator, Clerk of Court, Assistant Court Administrator, and ADA Coordinator positions;

(c) Any records documenting the delegation of ADA grievance decision-making authority, including any written or informal delegation from Lerud to Reed or from either to any other SJDC employee.

6. COURT RECORDS AND FILING SYSTEM RECORDS

(a) All records, correspondence, and internal communications relating to Weyland's requests for administrative correction of the CV02-04984 case association;

(b) All records relating to SJDC's policies and procedures for processing filings submitted via ADA email accommodation;

(c) All records relating to the designation of filing timestamps for documents submitted via email accommodation versus eFlex;

(d) All records relating to the September 16, 2025 instruction from Deputy Clerk Leads that "any document that you wish for a Judge to review would need to be submitted with the filing of a Request for Submission," including any policy, rule, or training material supporting or contradicting that instruction.

7. IN-PERSON INTERACTION RECORDS

All notes, memoranda, queue tickets, visitor logs, sign-in sheets, counter service records, or other records documenting in-person visits or interactions between Anthonie Bishop Weyland and SJDC staff, including but not limited to visits on August 6, 2025, January 2, 2026, and February 26, 2026 (in-person delivery of constructive denial notice to Clerk's Office with receipt provided).

IDENTIFIED CUSTODIANS

The following individuals and offices have been identified as custodians of documents and information within the scope of this preservation demand. This list is based on Plaintiff's direct interactions with SJDC and is not intended to be exhaustive. You are obligated to identify and notify any additional custodians who may possess, have custody of, or control documents or information responsive to this demand.

Internal Custodians (SJDC employees and offices):

1. Alicia L. Lerud — Court Administrator and Clerk of Court. Decision-maker on ADA grievances; issued substantive responses on case association, audit logs, and verification pathway denial (January 12, 2026). Acknowledged Plaintiff's December 10, 2025 request (December 11, 2025).

2. Emily B. Reed — Assistant Court Administrator and ADA Coordinator. Primary point of contact for all ADA accommodation requests and grievances since August 2025. Issued accommodation terms (August 29, September 11, 2025), grievance closures (September 11, 2025), withdrawal threat (October 3, 2025), and confirmed Lerud's assumption of response authority (February 23, 2026).

3. Deputy Clerk Leads office (DeputyClerkLeads@washoecourts.us) — Issued September 16, 2025 response imposing blanket Request for Submission requirement without document-specific guidance. Individual staff members within this office who authored or reviewed that response are custodians.

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4. Barbara Keyl — Litigant Services Manager. Responded to Plaintiff's formal complaint regarding procedural assistance (July 19, 2024). Signed receipt of ADA materials (January 12, 2026). Oversees Resource Center for self-represented litigants.

5. Brandon Smith — Filing Office Program Manager. Copied on Reed's communications regarding Plaintiff's filing and accommodation issues (September 19, 2024). Referenced in Lerud's September 27, 2024 response as having participated in discussions with Plaintiff regarding the case association.

6. Deputy Clerk Gabriel — eFlexSupport. Authored September 10, 2024 response stating that case association was "by design" and comparing name-change associations to social security numbers. Also interacted with Plaintiff in person regarding case disassociation procedures (January 2, 2026).

7. Records Department staff (records@washoecourts.us / WashoeCourtRecords@washoecourts.us) — Issued January 5, 2026 dual-response disclaiming all knowledge of Plaintiff's requests and directing Plaintiff to redirect himself to Court Administration or ADA Requests without forwarding the inquiry. Individual staff members who authored those responses are custodians.

8. CourtTech Department (CourtTech@washoecourts.us) — Technology office with potential custody of system-level logs, eFlex configuration records, account-association metadata, and any administrator-level audit trails.

9. Chris Long — Chief Technology Officer, SJDC Executive Leadership Team. Responsible for technology systems including eFlex. Custodian of system architecture documentation, vendor contracts, data retention policies, and any system-level logs or configuration records.

10. Jonathan Bye — IT Manager, reporting through CTO office. Potential custodian of system administration records, backup schedules, and technical implementation of account-association policies.

External Custodian (third-party vendor):

11. eFlex system vendor — The third-party technology vendor that develops, maintains, and/or hosts the eFlex electronic filing system used by SJDC. This vendor may maintain system-level logs, database transaction records, backup data, account-association change histories, and other records that SJDC's internal systems do not retain at the user level. SJDC is directed to identify this vendor by name and to notify the vendor of this litigation hold pursuant to Preservation Instruction (e) above. If SJDC's contract with the vendor includes data retention or destruction provisions, those provisions must be suspended for all data within the scope of this demand.

This custodian list will be supplemented as discovery proceeds and additional custodians are identified. The absence of a specific individual from this list does not relieve SJDC of its obligation to preserve documents in the possession, custody, or control of any person who may hold responsive materials.

PRESERVATION INSTRUCTIONS

To comply with this demand, you must immediately:

(a) Distribute this letter to all persons within your organization who may have possession, custody, or control of documents or information within the scope of this demand, including IT personnel, records custodians, system administrators, front-counter staff who interacted with Plaintiff, and any supervisor or manager who received or reviewed communications regarding Plaintiff's accommodation requests or grievances;

(b) Issue a litigation hold notice to all custodians identified above, instructing them to preserve all documents in their original form, including metadata, and not to alter, move, rename, delete, or modify any such documents. Retain a copy of the hold notice and any acknowledgments received;

(c) Suspend all routine document destruction, including any automatic deletion schedules, email purge policies, backup tape rotation cycles, or records retention disposal schedules, for all categories of documents and information described above;

(d) Preserve backup media, including backup tapes, system images, database snapshots, or other electronic storage media containing potentially relevant information. Do not overwrite, recycle, or destroy any such media;

(e) Notify your eFlex system vendor (or any third-party technology vendor maintaining data on behalf of SJDC) of this litigation hold and instruct the vendor to preserve all data, logs, metadata, system configurations, and backup records relating to the Weyland account and the CV02-04984 case association. Retain a copy of the notification sent to the vendor and any acknowledgment received. If the vendor has its own data retention or destruction policies, those policies must be suspended for all data within the scope of this demand;

(f) Preserve web content, including the current state of SJDC's ADA-related web pages, including the Americans with Disabilities Act Accommodation Requests page identifying Emily B. Reed as the designated ADA contact, any prior versions of those pages, and any analytics or access logs associated with those pages;

(g) Preserve personal device communications by notifying all custodians that any communications regarding Plaintiff's ADA requests or grievances stored on personal devices, personal email accounts, or personal messaging applications are within the scope of this hold and must not be deleted.

SUCCESSOR-IN-OFFICE OBLIGATION

Because Defendants Lerud and Reed are sued in their official capacities, the preservation obligations established by this letter attach to the offices of Court Administrator/Clerk of Court and ADA Coordinator/Assistant Court Administrator, not solely to the individuals currently holding those positions. If either Lerud or Reed vacates her position during the pendency of this litigation, the successor officeholder assumes the full preservation obligations described in this letter, and the departing officeholder must ensure that all documents within her possession, custody, or control are transferred to her successor or otherwise preserved before departure. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d) (automatic substitution of successor public officers).

DUTY TO SUPPLEMENT

This preservation demand identifies the categories of documents and information known to Plaintiff at the time of filing. As discovery proceeds, additional custodians, categories, or sources of relevant information may be identified. Plaintiff reserves the right to supplement this demand to include additional preservation categories. However, the obligation to preserve documents within the categories identified above is effective immediately upon receipt of this letter and does not depend on the commencement of formal discovery.

CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Failure to preserve relevant evidence after receiving this notice may result in sanctions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(e). Under Rule 37(e)(1), if ESI that should have been preserved is lost because a party failed to take reasonable steps to preserve it and it cannot be restored or replaced through additional discovery, the court may order measures no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice. Under Rule 37(e)(2), if the court finds that the party acted with the intent to deprive another party of the information's use in the litigation, the court may presume the lost information was unfavorable to the party, instruct the jury that it may or must presume the information was unfavorable, or dismiss the action or enter a default judgment.

Receipt of this letter establishes that all recipients have actual knowledge of their preservation obligations. Any destruction, alteration, or deletion of potentially relevant evidence occurring after receipt of this letter cannot be characterized as inadvertent or routine, and may support a finding of intent under Rule 37(e)(2). See *Zubulake v. UBS Warburg LLC*, 229 F.R.D. 422 (S.D.N.Y. 2004).

CONFIRMATION AND RESPONSE

This preservation demand covers documents and information in the possession, custody, or control of the Second Judicial District Court, its officers, employees, agents, and any third-party service providers or vendors acting on its behalf. The obligation to preserve continues for the duration of this litigation, including any appeals.

Please confirm receipt of this letter and your implementation of a litigation hold by responding in writing within fourteen (14) days to the address above. Your confirmation should include: (i) the date the litigation hold was issued; (ii) the identity of the person(s) responsible for implementing and monitoring the hold; (iii) confirmation that your eFlex system vendor has been notified; and (iv) any objections to the scope of this demand. If you have questions about the scope of this preservation demand, please contact me directly.

Respectfully,

/s/ Anthonie Weyland
ANTHONIE BISHOP WEYLAND
[redacted]

cc:

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Clerk of Court
United States District Court, District of Nevada
400 S. Virginia Street, Room 301
Reno, NV 89501

(filed as notice of preservation demand, Case No. 3:26-cv-00361-MMD-CSD)

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SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
STATE OF NEVADA
WASHOE COUNTY

COURT ADMINISTRATOR/CLERK OF COURT
Alicia Lerud, Esq.

ASSISTANT COURT ADMINISTRATOR
Emily Reed, Esq.

75 COURT STREET
RENO, NEVADA 89501
www.washoecourts.com
T: (775) 328-3194
F: (775) 328-3206

January 22, 2024

Nicholas Shepack
Nevada State Deputy Director
Fines and Fees Justice Center | Reno N
Via e-mail to: [redacted]

Mr. Shepack:

This communication is in response to your e-mail correspondence of December 13, 2023 which is attached hereto. You are seeking information and documentation pertaining to the appointment of the Public Defender along with the assessment and collection of fees associated with representation by the Public Defender's office.

Responses to your requests are as follows:

Disaggregate Judge Level Data Request:

1. *By Judge, total number of cases over which each Judge presided in which a Public Defender was appointed.*

Enclosed please find the requested data for calendar years 2021, 2022, and 2023 respectively. Each of these reports includes the number of times counsel was appointed for a Defendant in a criminal case. You will need to review the individual Orders to determine if the appointed counsel was a Public Defender.

2. *By Judge, total number of defendants who were assessed Public Defender fee.*

The District Court does not have a report that is specifically responsive to this request. From list the cases provided to you in response to #1 hereinabove, you can review the Judgments of Conviction filed in each case to determine what Public Defender fees, if any, were assessed against a Defendant.

3. *By Judge, total number of Public Defender fees assessed*

The District Court does not have a report that is specifically responsive to this request. From list the cases provided to you in response to #1 hereinabove, you can review the Judgments of Conviction filed in each case to determine what Public Defender fees, if any, were assessed against a Defendant and then add them up for each judicial department.

4. By Judge, total number of Public Defender fees collected.
The District Court is not in possession of any information or documentation responsive to this request. This question should be directed to the Washoe County Public Defender's office.

Aggregate Court Level Data:

5. Total number of cases in which Defendants received a Public Defender
The District Court does not have a report that is specifically responsive to this request. From list the cases provided to you in response to #1 hereinabove, you can review the individual Orders to determine if the appointed counsel was a Public Defender to generate a total aggregate count.

6. Total number of defendants who were assessed Public Defender fees.
The District Court does not have a report that is specifically responsive to this request. From list the cases provided to you in response to #1 hereinabove, you can review the Judgments of Conviction filed in each case to determine what Public Defender fees, if any, were assessed against a Defendant.

7. Total amount of Public Defender fees assessed
The District Court does not have a report that is specifically responsive to this request. From list the cases provided to you in response to #1 hereinabove, you can review the Judgments of Conviction filed in each case to determine what Public Defender fees, if any, were assessed against a Defendant and then add them up for an aggregate total.

8. Total amount of Public Defender fees collected.
The District Court is not in possession of any information or documentation responsive to this request. This question should be directed to the Washoe County Public Defender's office.

If you would like to review any of the public filings in the attached case list, the District Court offers free access at the Law Library located at 75 Court Street, Reno, Nevada, or the Resource Center located at 1 S. Sierra Street, Reno, Nevada. EFlex global case view (subscription account) may also be purchased to view all public filings in our Court from any location. More information regarding global case view is available here.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Emily Reed, Esq.
Assistant Court Administrator

Encls.

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From: Nick Shepack [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, December 13, 2023 10:35 AM
To: RecordReq <RecordReq@washoecourts.us>
Cc: Leisa Moseley [redacted]
Subject: Public Records Request for Second Judicial District Court

[**NOTICE:** This message originated outside of Second Judicial District Court, State of Nevada -- **DO NOT CLICK** on **links** or open **attachments** unless you are sure the content is safe.]

Good morning,

Attached is a public records request being submitted by the Fines and Fees Justice Center, a 501c3. We are seeking information regarding the use of public defenders in district courts and any associated fees.

To give your department time to review our request, we are submitting this request prior to the end of the year with the expectation that we will receive information after the new year. In addition to 2021 and 2022, We are requesting information from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,
Nick Shepack

--

Nicholas Shepack

Nevada State Deputy Director

Fines and Fees Justice Center | Reno N

[redacted]

Explore FFJC's Clearinghouse | Follow us

The purpose of this records request is to gain an understanding of legal defender fees charged to defendants who have court appointed counsel or public defenders in the state of Nevada. We are unsure what data is available and how detailed that data is. Because of this we are asking for data at multiple levels: aggregate court level data and disaggregated judge level data.

Disaggregate Judge Level Data Request:

1. Total number of cases over which each judge presided in which counsel was appointed.
2. The number of defendants who were assessed legal defender fees by each judge.
3. The total amount of legal defender fees assessed by each judge.
4. The total amount of legal defender fees collected from cases in each judge's court.

Aggregate Court Level Data:

1. Total number of cases in which defendants were appointed council or public defenders .
2. The total number of defendants who were assessed legal defender fees.
3. Total amount of legal defender fees assessed.
4. Total amount of legal defender fees collected.

Other Information:

1. Any documented directives, procedures, regulations or written documentation regarding the establishment of a defendant's ability to pay legal defender fees.
2. Any documented directives, procedures, regulations or written documentation regarding the establishment of a defendant's indigency status and right to appointed counsel.

Second Judicial District Court,

Pursuant to Section 239.0107 and Section 239.010 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, I am requesting public information record data pertaining to [public defender fees– fees imposed for attorneys appointed at the public's expense on account of indigency]. Public defender fees may also be known as counsel fees or court-appointed counsel fees. I request that you provide this information electronically via email, if possible.

I specifically request the following for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, disaggregated by year:

Aggregate Court Level Data:

- Total number of cases in which defendants received a public defender;.
- Total number of defendants who were assessed public defender fees;
- Total amount of public defender fees assessed;
- Total amount of public defender fees collected.

Disaggregate Judge Level Data Request:

- By judge, the total number of cases in which a public defender was appointed;
- By judge, the total number of defendants who were assessed public defender fee;
- By judge, the total amount of public defender fees assessed;
- By judge, the total amount of public defender fees collected.

Copies of the following documents:

- Directives, procedures, regulations, manuals, or written guidance regarding the establishment of a defendant's ability to pay public defender fees;
- Directives, procedures, regulations, manuals, or written guidance regarding the establishment of a defendant's indigency status and right to a public defender.

This request seeks non-identifiable data only; no personal identifying information is requested.

I ask for a waiver of any fees related to this request, given that the disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest and will contribute significantly to the public's understanding of how public defender fees are assessed and collected, as well as the extent of outstanding public defender fees in Nevada. The Fines and Fees Justice Center is a national resource hub, working with impacted communities, researchers, advocates, legislators, justice system stakeholders, and media across the United States. This information is not being sought for commercial purposes.

If collection or transmission of this data will take longer than five (5) business days, as required by Section 239.0107 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, please contact me about when I might expect the requested data.

If any of the collected information does not exist or is unreportable, please advise me in writing as to what specific data do not exist or are unreportable.

If the requested information exists, but you deny any or all of this request, please cite each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information and notify me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law.

Thank you for considering my request.

Nicholas A Shepack
Nevada State Deputy Director
Fines and Fees Justice Center
[redacted]

Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D1 = Hon. KATHLEEN DRAKULICH
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR18-1332 - STATE VS. LISA MARIE SANDS (D1)(TN)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/25/2021	ORDER APPOINTING PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE - Transaction 8513023 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-25-2021:08:28:35
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/6/2021	CORRECTED ORDER APPOINTING PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE - Transaction 8529123 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-06-2021:16:51:57

CR19-1013 - STATE VS. ALEXIS CYNTHIA ALEGRIA (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/4/2021	Transaction 8678771 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-04-2021:09:37:40

CR19-2357 - STATE VS. NICOLE JUSTINA DATTKE (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/4/2021	Transaction 8678754 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-04-2021:09:34:16

CR19-2453 - STATE VS. SHANE PATRICK RYAN (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/23/2021	Transaction 8510321 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-23-2021:16:55:33
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/1/2021	Transaction 8676957 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-01-2021:11:48:32

CR19-2479A - STATE VS. DANIEL SHADOW BEAR HUTCHINSON (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/12/2021	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 8692783 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-12-2021:11:24:09

CR19-2742 - STATE VS. ALEX MARTIN WARREN (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/20/2021	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 8402796 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-20-2021:08:18:27
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/28/2021	Transaction 8469269 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-28-2021:11:27:16

CR20-1273 - STATE VS. FRANK LEE WILLIS (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/20/2021	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 8605592 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-20-2021:06:57:44

CR20-1643 - STATE VS. SHANE PATRICK RYAN (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/23/2021	Transaction 8510323 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-23-2021:16:56:03
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/1/2021	Transaction 8676936 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-01-2021:11:44:42

CR20-1833E - STATE VS. CHRISTOPHER SCOTT BOLDEN (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/2/2021	Transaction 8778200 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-02-2021:16:44:09

CR20-2167A - STATE VS. JOSEPH NATHANIEL JOHNSON (TN) (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/3/2021	Transaction 8276916 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-03-2021:11:02:27

CR20-2803 - STATE VS. PORSHA DANEE MAJOR (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/3/2021	Transaction 8276911 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-03-2021:11:01:23

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User Selected Criteria for this report:

Judge ID = D1 = Hon. KATHLEEN DRAKULICH
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR96-1581 - STATE VS. STEVEN FLOYD VOSS (D1)

Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 1/29/2021 Transaction 8269787 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-29-2021:10:14:18

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D1 = Hon. KATHLEEN DRAKULICH
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR18-0455 - STATE VS. RUSS HAGH (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/20/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9108326 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-20-2022:12:53:27

CR18-0887 - STATE VS. JOSE ANTONIO GOMEZ (TN) (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/20/2022	Transaction 8852432 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-20-2022:09:15:16
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/30/2022	Transaction 8870173 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-30-2022:09:09:00

CR18-0981 - STATE VS. JOSE ALBERTO MACHADO (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/27/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9070745 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-27-2022:08:34:42

CR19-0212 - STATE VS. ERIC RANDAL HUNTER (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2022	Transaction 9273875 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2022:10:13:15

CR19-1403 - STATE VS. SEAN JACOB WILSON (TN) (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/2/2022	Transaction 8875491 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-02-2022:08:11:05

CR19-2043 - STATE VS. JESSE COLE LARSEN, SR. (TN) (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/11/2022	Transaction 9201657 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-11-2022:18:29:50

CR20-0192A - CONS: STATE VS. TALIB LAMAR SPEARS (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/21/2022	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 9270825 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-21-2022:07:47:51

CR21-0858 - STATE VS. RYAN EUGENE AGUIRRE (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/19/2022	Transaction 9415497 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-19-2022:08:38:56

CR21-2107 - STATE VS. SEAN WILLIAM STEINBERG (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/7/2022	Recomendation and Order Appointing New Counsel - Transaction 9396365 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-07-2022:10:56:38

CR21-2325 - STATE VS. ALBERTO TORRES CARO (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/14/2022	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 8895777 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-14-2022:10:31:06

CR21-2461 - STATE VS. CONNOR MICHAEL MCKENZIE (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/2/2022	Transaction 9341869 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-02-2022:10:28:34

CR21-3672 - STATE VS. ROBERT TROY GATES (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/11/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Appeal) - Transaction 8942019 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-11-2022:15:16:44

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Judge ID = D1 = Hon. KATHLEEN DRAKULICH
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR22-5164 - STATE VS. ROBERT PAUL EIKELBERGER (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/16/2022	Transaction 9413807 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-16-2022:10:51:44

CR99-0636 - STATE VS. DANNY WILLIAMS (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/23/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9221622 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-23-2022:14:26:37

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D1 = Hon. KATHLEEN DRAKULICH
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR08-1860 - STATE VS. CHARLES BEN FRITSCHE (TN) (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/28/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 9854484 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-28-2023:13:42:26
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/31/2023	Recommendation and Order Apppointing Counsel - Transaction 9860533 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-31-2023:08:13:13

CR18-0981 - STATE VS. JOSE ALBERTO MACHADO (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/29/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 9856155 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-29-2023:10:48:21
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/31/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9860974 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-31-2023:10:31:00

CR19-2439 - STATE VS. KEVIN ANTWONE BELCHER (TN) (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/9/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9445428 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-09-2023:10:36:31

CR20-0118 - STATE VS. ROGER ALLEN CHINN JR. (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/10/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9603954 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-10-2023:12:03:28

CR21-1398 - STATE VS. ROGER ALLEN CHINN JR. (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/10/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9603969 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-10-2023:12:05:03

CR21-2420 - STATE VS. KAMANI JA'MAD HOLMES (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/12/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 9768348 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-12-2023:06:47:59
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/14/2023	Recomendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9774914 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-14-2023:13:02:38

CR21-2461 - STATE VS. CONNOR MICHAEL MCKENZIE (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/7/2023	Transaction 9600434 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-07-2023:07:40:39

CR21-2761 - CONS: STATE VS. JESUS A. RAMIREZ-ESTRADA (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/24/2023	Transaction 9629020 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-24-2023:10:56:40

CR22-0323 - ** consolidated into CR21-2761

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/24/2023	Transaction 9629024 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-24-2023:10:57:24

CR22-2399 - STATE VS. CARLOS FLETCHER (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/12/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9717755 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-12-2023:14:09:20

CR22-3919B - STATE VS. LAMEDA NICOLE WHITE (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/29/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 9749546 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-29-2023:14:43:45
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/5/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9755417 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-05-2023:10:12:06

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Judge ID = D1 = Hon. KATHLEEN DRAKULICH
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR22-4073C - STATE VS. NICOLE NANI HULIHEE-OLSON (TN) (D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/14/2023	4/13/2023 Arraignment - Transaction 9614224 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-14-2023:14:44:02

CR23-0072 - STATE V. MICHAEL SCOTT CORDERO (TN)(D1)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/18/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 9890842 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-18-2023:07:49:35
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/19/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9894902 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-19-2023:13:03:01

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Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D3 = Hon. TAMMY RIGGS
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR21-0159 - STATE VS. IAN SIMONEAU-BAYLISS (TN) (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/4/2021	ORDER RELIEVING PUBLIC DEFENDER AND APPOINTING ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER - Transaction 8731906 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-04-2021:10:28:12

CR21-0785 - STATE VS. JOSHUA DUANE CANADA (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/3/2021	4/29/2021 Young Hearing - Transaction 8423646 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-03-2021:09:46:43

CR94-1795B - STATE VS. CARLOS GUTIERREZ (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/3/2021	Transaction 8476273 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-03-2021:08:52:03

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Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D3 = Hon. TAMMY RIGGS
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR12-0192 - STATE VS MICHAEL DAVID GIESBRECHT (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/10/2022	Transaction 8834019 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-10-2022:08:58:50
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/28/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 8869319 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-28-2022:15:01:35

CR20-0163 - STATE VS. WILL MENDOZA-PANIAGUA (TN) (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/9/2022	LEE HOTCHKIN RELIEVED FROM REPRESENTING DEFT; P.D.'S OFFICE APPOINTED - Transaction 8888987 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-09-2022:13:26:11

CR20-0793 - STATE VS. TIMOTHY JAMES VANDERLIN (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/7/2022	ORDER APPOINTING APD - Transaction 9246283 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-07-2022:11:52:52 order sent to APD's office 9/7/22. Confirmed receipt. - ad

CR21-0475 - STATE VS. ANTHONY OCHOA (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/6/2022	ORDER RELIEVING PRIVATE COUNSEL AND APPOINTING P.D. - Transaction 8828795 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-06-2022:08:37:22

CR21-1722 - STATE VS. JAYSON DEWAYNE PROCTOR (TN) (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/29/2022	APD APPOINTED TO REPRESENT DEFT - Transaction 8969752 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-29-2022:10:47:54
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/25/2022	CONFLICT COUNSEL APPOINTED TO REPRESENT DEFT - ARRAIGNMENT SET 5/2/22 - Transaction 9015875 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-25-2022:15:22:35

CR22-1104 - STATE VS. JAIME ROBERT CALLAWAY (TN) (D3)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/18/2022	P.D. APPOINTED TO REPRESENT DEFENDANT - Transaction 9317095 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-18-2022:09:54:22

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Judge ID = D3 = Hon. TAMMY RIGGS
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR02-2297B - STATE VS. JUAN ALFONSO NUNO-VELASCO (D3)
Electronically Filed | 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel | Filed On: 5/3/2023
Transaction 9647159 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-03-2023:12:29:33

CR20-0793 - STATE VS. TIMOTHY JAMES VANDERLIN (D3)
Electronically Filed | 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel | Filed On: 6/20/2023
Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9729693 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-20-2023:10:44:36

CR21-0723 - STATE VS. DAMON PRINCE CYRUS (TN) (D3)
Electronically Filed | 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel | Filed On: 1/19/2023
APD APPOINTED TO REPRESENT DEFENDANT - Transaction 9462955 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-19-2023:08:27:51

CR21-4166 - STATE VS. KELLY LANE NOLAND (TN) (D3)
Electronically Filed | 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel | Filed On: 2/8/2023
ORDER RELIEVING PD AND APPOINTING APD - Transaction 9499894 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-08-2023:14:35:00

CR22-1017 - STATE VS. JOSEPH KEITH BYRNE (D3)
Electronically Filed | 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel | Filed On: 1/4/2023
PD TO REPRESENT DEFT - Transaction 9438992 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-04-2023:14:54:01

CR22-4528 - STATE V. CAROLINE BOYD-RUGGIERO (TN) (D3)
Electronically Filed | 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel | Filed On: 1/4/2023
P.D. APPOINTED TO REPRESENT DEFENDANT IF DEFT DEEMED INDIGENT - Transaction 9438998 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-04-2023:14:54:28

CR23-1345 - STATE V. DAMIEN MARS SILVANUS (TN) (D3)
Electronically Filed | 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel | Filed On: 7/17/2023
P.D. RELIEVED AS COUNSEL; APD APPOINTED; ARRAIGNMENT CONT'D TO 7/24/23 - Transaction 9777794 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-17-2023:14:22:32

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Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D4 = Hon. CONNIE STEINHEIMER
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR01-0874 - STATE VS. JEREMY MCCASKILL (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/1/2021	Transaction 8676777 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-01-2021:11:08:17

CR17-0854 - STATE VS CHRISTOPHER EDWIN KINDLER (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/17/2021	Transaction 8598823 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-17-2021:10:07:18

CR19-0051A - STATE VS. JEREMY W CHAPLIN (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/17/2021	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 8299560 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-17-2021:15:46:22

CR20-0211 - STATE VS. BRYAN EDWARD WATTHUBER (TN) (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/13/2021	- PD APPOINTED - Transaction 8642765 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-13-2021:11:50:44

CR20-0524 - STATE VS. RAUL ALCANTARA-BAHENA (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/19/2021	PD RELEIVED/APD APPOINTED/SETTING FORTH BRIEFING ON PLEADING REGARDING NOLO CONTENDERE PLEA - Transaction 8453607 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-19-2021:14:54:43

CR20-1609 - STATE VS. DANIEL PERRY GARRISON (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/22/2021	PD RELEIVED/APD APPOINTED - Transaction 8557780 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-22-2021:17:25:07

CR20-2727 - STATE VS. MORRIS DIONEL HAWKINS (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/27/2021	Transaction 8719197 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-27-2021:12:55:01

CR21-1570 - STATE VS. DEJHON ANTHONY MITCHELL (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/23/2021	Transaction 8661753 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-23-2021:09:43:51

CR97-2548 - STATE VS. TYREND MATTHEW GOINS (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/13/2021	DEFENDANT'S REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL/REFERRED TO APPOINTED COUNSEL ADMINISTRATOR FOR SELECTION OF COUNSEL/MOTIONS TO CORRECT ILLEGAL SENTENCE AND/OR MODIFY SENTENCE FILED 10/10/2019 AND 10/15/2019 HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING ADDITIONAL BRIEFING - Transaction 8245364 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-13-2021:15:24:02
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/5/2021	Transaction 8377906 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-05-2021:14:16:30

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Docket Lookup Report

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Judge ID = D4 = Hon. CONNIE STEINHEIMER
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR00-1295 - STATE VS. BEAU E.Z. BROWN (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/12/2022	FOR LIMITED PURPOSES/MATTER REFERRED TO KRISTA MEIER FOR SELECTION OF COUNSEL - Transaction 9404182 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-12-2022:10:54:25

CR06-1467 - STATE VS ANTWON MAURICE BAYARD (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/23/2022	FOR PETITIONER ON THE AMENDED POST-CONVICTION REGARDING GENETIC MARKER ANALYSIS AND SETTING FORTH BRIEFING SCHEDULE - Transaction 8960162 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-23-2022:09:26:48
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/12/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 8994942 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-12-2022:15:37:36

CR11-1906 - STATE VS. BRIAN ROBERT HOBBS (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/17/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9051924 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-17-2022:11:26:21

CR17-1241 - STATE VS. DIONDREA LAMAR PARKER (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/23/2022	Second Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9276348 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-23-2022:10:17:15

CR19-0051B - STATE VS. MONTANA MUNDAY (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/9/2022	ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO WITHDRAW; STAYING CASES; AND APPOINTING THE ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE AS TO DEFENDANT MUNDAY - Transaction 9093073 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-09-2022:22:57:50
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/27/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Hourly Payment Approved) - Transaction 9119179 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-27-2022:13:17:25

CR19-1925 - STATE VS. JASON MARCUS JONES (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2022	Recomendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9275573 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2022:17:05:14

CR21-2181 - STATE VS. JEROME AUSTIN LINDESMITH (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/2/2022	- PD'S OFFICE FOR APPEAL PURPOSES - Transaction 9389416 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-02-2022:11:30:21

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Judge ID = D4 = Hon. CONNIE STEINHEIMER
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR00-1295 - STATE VS. BEAU E.Z. BROWN (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/9/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9445466 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-09-2023:10:50:12

CR01-0874 - STATE VS. JEREMY MCCASKILL (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/9/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) (ROBERT WIELAND, ESQ. APPOINTED)- Transaction 9445371 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-09-2023:10:25:03

CR17-0558 - STATE VS GREGORY WILLIAM JOHNSON (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/11/2023	ORDER APPOINTING PUBLIC DEFENDER - Transaction 9606662 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-11-2023:14:39:24

CR19-0051B - STATE VS. MONTANA MUNDAY (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/9/2023	Transaction 9822421 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-09-2023:17:09:49
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/30/2023	ORDER MAILED TO DEFT AT NNCC 8/14/23. KC ORDER APPOINTING ALTERNATE COUNSEL - Transaction 9966576 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-30-2023:11:31:32

CR19-2014 - STATE VS. JASON MARCUS JONES (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/10/2023	ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND ORDER TO APPOINT COUNSEL - Transaction 9659241 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-10-2023:09:41:31
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/15/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9667642 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-15-2023:14:33:08

CR20-3350 - STATE VS. THOMAS GREGORY SHEA (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/28/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9639290 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-28-2023:10:16:05

CR21-0870A - STATE VS. FABIAN BERNAL (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/10/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (WASHOE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER) - Transaction 9762712 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-10-2023:07:52:00
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/13/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9771108 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-13-2023:08:43:34

CR22-1414 - STATE VS. ALEJANDRO RUIZ-CABRERA (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/26/2023	ORDER APPOINTING PD - Transaction 9964890 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-26-2023:16:25:38 ORDER EMAILED TO PD EVELYN GROSENICK/CDPDJAMES LESLIE ON 10/26/23. KC

CR22-2228 - STATE VS. MATTHEW JAMES VANELZEN (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/7/2023	ORDER APPOINTING PD - Transaction 10036753 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-07-2023:17:27:57 Order emailed to PD's office 12/7/23. kc

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Judge ID = D4 = Hon. CONNIE STEINHEIMER
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR22-2490 - STATE VS. REGINALD LAMONT ELLIS, JR (TN)(D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/29/2023	ORDER RELIEVING COUNSEL NEIDERT AND APPOINTING NEW CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9857559 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-29-2023:15:39:20
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/14/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9887228 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-14-2023:15:11:33

CR23-2510 - STATE VS KARL KIPLING KNIGHT, II (D4)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/20/2023	ORDER APPOINTING APD - Transaction 10059070 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-20-2023:15:19:07 ORDER EMAILED TO APD ON 12/20/23. KC

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User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D6 = Hon. LYNNE JONES
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR06-2098 - STATE VS UBALDO URBINA-MALDONADO (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/5/2021	Transaction 8581810 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-05-2021:18:06:15

CR15-0829 - STATE VS. FRANCISCO MERINO OJEDA (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/19/2021	Transaction 8453017 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-19-2021:12:27:12

CR17-0173 - STATE VS GARY WILLIAM ROYER (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/14/2021	CORRECTED ORDER - Transaction 8394340 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-14-2021:11:14:54
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/14/2021	Transaction 8394100 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-14-2021:10:29:51
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/28/2021	Transaction 8418607 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-28-2021:15:19:43

CR18-0403 - STATE VS TERRY LEE FOWLER II (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/21/2021	5/20/2021 Order Washoe County Public Defender - Transaction 8456788 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-21-2021:06:23:48

CR18-2026 - STATE VS. TERESA SUE OTERO (TN)(D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/12/2021	Transaction 8242444 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-12-2021:12:22:04

CR18-2036 - STATE VS. JERED SPOTTEDBEAR (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/12/2021	3/11/2021 Motion for Probation Revocation - Transaction 8339060 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-12-2021:05:55:07

CR19-0341A - STATE VS. JENNIFER LEE BALDWIN (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/2/2021	Transaction 8475674 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-02-2021:16:12:28
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/28/2021	Transaction 8566065 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-28-2021:12:11:56
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/9/2021	Transaction 8585187 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-09-2021:13:00:35

CR19-0341B - STATE VS. HERMAN ETHAN MATASAR (TN)(D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/19/2021	Transaction 8350966 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-19-2021:09:13:25
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/31/2021	5/27/2021 Status Hearing - Transaction 8470461 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-31-2021:10:58:42

CR19-3129 - CONS: STATE VS. ROBERTO MIGUEL TREVINO (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/19/2021	3/18/2021 Arraignment - Transaction 8350843 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-19-2021:08:42:56

CR20-0534A - STATE VS. DYLAN THOMAS FISHER (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/8/2021	1/7/2021 Motion to Withrawal - Transaction 8238534 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-08-2021:16:16:19
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/18/2021	Transaction 8301035 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-18-2021:11:41:38

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User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D6 = Hon. LYNNE JONES
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR21-0035 - STATE VS. COREY LEE GARDNER (TN) (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/12/2021	Transaction 8592963 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-12-2021:14:30:37

CR21-0685 - STATE VS. KEON TREMAIN TAPLETT (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/8/2021	7/8/2021 Young Hearing - Transaction 8534650 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-08-2021:20:54:33
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/8/2021	10/7/21 Young Hearing - Transaction 8687963 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-08-2021:12:00:22
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/25/2021	Transaction 8714361 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-25-2021:12:46:16

JO - OTHER JUSTICE COURT - CR

CR18-0273 - STATE VS BRAXTON CHEYANNE GARCIA (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/23/2021	Transaction 8356722 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-23-2021:13:56:25
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/13/2021	Transaction 8393012 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-13-2021:15:25:58

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User Selected Criteria for this report
Judge D = D6 = Hon. LYNNE JONES
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12 00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR18-1787 - STATE VS. JAKE TAYLOR BELFORD (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2022	Second Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9274985 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2022:14:33:37

CR18-1790 - STATE VS. JAKE TAYLOR BELFORD (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2022	Second Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9274997 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2022:14:35:07

CR19-0341A - STATE VS. JENNIFER LEE BALDWIN (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/26/2022	1-26-2022 Mo ions Hearing - Transaction 8864946 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-26-2022:21:17:11
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/18/2022	Recommenda ion and Order Appointing Counsel (Second Attorney; Co-Counsel) - Transaction 8905554 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-18-2022:10:54:54

CR20-0417 - STATE VS. OSCAR ROLANDO REYES-CRUZ (TN)(D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/8/2022	8/4/2022 Sentencing - Transaction 9191871 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-08-2022:08:19:31

CR20-2713 - STATE VS. OSCAR ROLANDO REYES-CRUZ (TN)(D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/8/2022	8/4/2022 Sentencing - Transaction 9191863 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-08-2022:08:18:36

CR21-0674 - STATE VS. SERGIO HUGO ARIAS (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/11/2022	3/10/2022 Young Hearing - Transaction 8940780 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-11-2022:10:36:59

CR21-0685 - STATE VS. KEON TREMAIN TAPLETT (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/15/2022	Order Appointing Counsel for Appeal - Transaction 9205269 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-15-2022:12:58:15

CR21-1201 - STATE VS. KENNETH DEAN LINDSAY II (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/22/2022	7/14/2022 Young Hearing - Motion for Bail Reduction - Transaction 9164109 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-22-2022:10:35:33

CR21-1417 - STATE VS. JESSE ALLEN BENNETT (TN) (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/4/2022	11/3/2022 Young Hearing - Transaction 9348408 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-04-2022:17:14:51
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/2/2022	Transaction 9389548 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-02-2022:11:54:03

CR21-1941A - STATE VS. KENNETH DEAN LINDSAY II (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/22/2022	7/14/2022 Young Hearing - Motion for Bail Reduction - Transaction 9163822 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-22-2022:09 01:00

CR21-3240 - STATE VS. DAVID LEON SWANSON (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/4/2022	Recommenda ion and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 8979945 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-04-2022:14:36:50

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Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR21-4380 - STATE VS. DARIUS MCARTHUR JONES (TN) (D6)

Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 12/23/2022

12/21/22 Motion to Be Relieved as Counsel - Transaction 9424470 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-23-2022:08:11:41

CR22-0299B - STATE VS. ROSA MAJERCZYK (D6)

Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 12/16/2022

12/15/2022: Arraignment - Transaction 9414195 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-16-2022:12:24:00

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Data Gathered On: 1/22/2024 at: 8:52:50AM

Second Judicial District Court
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User Selected Criteria for this report:
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Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR18-1787 - STATE VS. JAKE TAYLOR BELFORD (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/19/2023	Third Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9783687 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-19-2023:15:32:14

CR18-1790 - STATE VS. JAKE TAYLOR BELFORD (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/19/2023	Third Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9783693 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-19-2023:15:33:19

CR19-0341A - STATE VS. JENNIFER LEE BALDWIN (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/19/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9620964 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-19-2023:10:10:13

CR19-2883 - STATE VS. CARLOS CHRISTIAN CUEVAS, JR. (TN)(D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/18/2023	8/17/2023: Motion for Probation Revocation - Transaction 9839502 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-18-2023:13:45:52

CR19-3129 - CONS: STATE VS. ROBERTO MIGUEL TREVINO (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/24/2023	Transaction 9850051 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-24-2023:14:17:17

CR20-1000B - STATE VS. JOHN MICKEY CASTRO (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2023	9/20/2023 Sentencing - Transaction 9902655 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2023:13:14:54

CR20-1237 - STATE VS. JAMI DANYEL ROWE (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/11/2023	8/9/2023: Status Hearing - Transaction 9826789 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-11-2023:14:51:15

CR20-1712 - STATE VS. JAIME OSEGUERA-VEGA (TN)(D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/23/2023	1/11/23 Young Hearing - Transaction 9469029 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-23-2023:12:13:25 1/23/23 Order Appointing Counsel emailed to APD (mdc)
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/13/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9506089 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-13-2023:09:17:18
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/11/2023	8/10/2023: Sentencing - Transaction 9826531 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-11-2023:14:05:48 8/11/23: Emailed filed copy to Holly Longe/CAA
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/18/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9838672 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-18-2023:10:39:27

CR20-3167 - STATE VS. KALEO GIONSON (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/10/2023	2/9/2023: Motion to Withdraw as Counsel - ORDER APPOINTING WASHOE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER - Transaction 9504592 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-10-2023:12:02:13

CR21-2855B - STATE VS. CHARLES Q. BEVANS (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/20/2023	2/16/23 Motion to Withdraw/Status Hearing - Transaction 9518033 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-20-2023:09:02:28
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/15/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9561926 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-15-2023:16:29:18

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

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Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR22-0299A - STATE VS. JOSE JAVIER MAJERCZYK (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/17/2023	11/16/2023: Young Hearing - Transaction 10003580 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-17-2023:15:57:24
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/28/2023	11/17/2023: Emailed filed copy of order to APD secretaries Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 10017261 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-28-2023:15:28:11

CR22-1141 - STATE VS. AMANDA JEAN BRANSON (TN)(D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/19/2023	5/18/23 Motion to Confirm Trial - Order to Show Cause - Transaction 9677723 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-19-2023:13:03:15

CR22-3662B - STATE VS. KERRY MICHAEL WILLIAMS (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/5/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9926838 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-05-2023:16:25:09
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/5/2023	10/4/2023 Arraignment - Transaction 9925424 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-05-2023:10:54:35

CR23-0121 - STATE V. DANE JAMES BEERS (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/17/2023	3/15/23 Motion to Confirm - Transaction 9565044 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-17-2023:10:51:18

CR23-1209 - STATE V. ROBERT ADAM MCGUFFEY (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2023	9/21/2023: Motion to be Relieved as Counsel - Transaction 9902673 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2023:13:23:54
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/5/2023	10/4/23 Young-Faretta Hearing - Transaction 9926258 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-05-2023:14:28:49
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/5/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9926290 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-05-2023:14:36:56

CR23-1309 - STATE V. THEODORE BEASSLEY (D6)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/18/2023	8/17/2023: Young Hearing - Transaction 9839491 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-18-2023:13:44:08
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/13/2023	10/11/2023 Young Hearing - Transaction 9939604 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-13-2023:09:48:28
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/24/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9958155 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-24-2023:10:07:31

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Judge ID = D7 = Hon. EGAN WALKER
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Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR08-0121 - STATE VS. JUAN JOSE MEDINA-VEGA(TN)(D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/13/2021	ACKNOWLEDGING ORDER OF REVERSAL AND REMAND; ORDER APPOINTING PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE; ORDER TO SET NEW SENTENCING HEARING - Transaction 8243924 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-13-2021:09:17:04

CR15-1558 - STATE VS. ORVILLE SAMUAL CURTIS (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/29/2021	Transaction 8419623 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-29-2021:09:24:37
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/3/2021	Transaction 8478437 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-03-2021:17:37:24

CR16-0724 - STATE VS. JONATHAN ZURISDAY JARAMILLO (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/22/2021	ORDER ACKNOWLEDGING REVERSAL AND REMAND; ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL; ORDER DIRECTING STATE TO RESPOND - Transaction 8507626 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-22-2021:15:23:26
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/8/2021	Transaction 8533287 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-08-2021:12:54:07

CR16-1448 - STATE VS. LASHAE R. GALLON (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/28/2021	Transaction 8418572 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-28-2021:15:10:31

CR17-0690A - STATE VS. KATHERINE DEE FLETCHER (TN)(D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/9/2021	Transaction 8387052 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-09-2021:10:07:12
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/28/2021	Transaction 8418002 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-28-2021:13:44:05

CR17-1766 - STATE VS LUKE PATRICK MEDEIROS (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/24/2021	Transaction 8309823 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-24-2021:09:00:20
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/24/2021	Transaction 8358540 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-24-2021:11:45:12

CR18-0177 - STATE VS JEFFERY LYNN FLUCKIGER (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/6/2021	Transaction 8430948 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-06-2021:10:28:17
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/17/2021	Transaction 8599204 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-17-2021:11:30:26

CR18-1662A - STATE VS. STACIE LAOSHIE BOWERS (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/12/2021	Transaction 8745634 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-12-2021:07:35:28
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/23/2021	Transaction 8763297 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-23-2021:08:04:14

CR18-1822 - STATE VS. CHEYANA JODY TRAVIS (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/3/2021	Transaction 8778514 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-03-2021:08:37:51

CR19-2095 - STATE VS. ROBERT MICHAEL JOHNSON (D7)

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Docket Code(s) = 2715

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/26/2021	Transaction 8615368 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-26-2021:08:49:55
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/27/2021	Transaction 8719209 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-27-2021:12:56:45

CR19-2417 - STATE VS JACOB ANGELO MASSEY (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/21/2021	Transaction 8459000 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-21-2021:17:24:33
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/8/2021	Transaction 8483984 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-08-2021:10:00:38

CR20-1805 - STATE VS. ROBERT LONNELL SMITH JR (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/2/2021	Transaction 8776932 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-02-2021:12:02:42

CR20-2353 - STATE VS. JAYSON SCOTT GOADE (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/7/2021	PUBLIC DEFENDER - Transaction 8481919 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-07-2021:12:08:43

CR20-2615 - STATE VS. RICK LEE SMITH (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/24/2021	Transaction 8610060 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-24-2021:06:55:42

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Data Gathered On: 12/18/2023 at: 12:09:36PM

Second Judicial District Court
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Judge ID = D7 = Hon. EGAN WALKER
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR08-0121 - STATE VS. JUAN JOSE MEDINA-VEGA(TN)(D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/12/2022	AND ORDER TO SET HEARING - Transaction 9253062 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-12-2022:06:26:05

CR16-0724 - STATE VS. JONATHAN ZURISDAY JARAMILLO (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2022	Second Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9274882 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2022:14:10:45

CR18-1822 - STATE VS. CHEYANA JODY TRAVIS (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/9/2022	Transaction 8936493 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-09-2022:13:10:47

CR19-0990 - STATE VS. TIMOTHY JAMES TALAMANTE (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/20/2022	Transaction 9418372 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-20-2022:10:26:42

CR19-2185 - STATE VS. CLAYTON DAVIS (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/23/2022	FOR MATERIAL WITNESS BOBBY VERNON HOUSTON - Transaction 9220793 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-23-2022:10:55:45
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/20/2022	FOR LARISA RAYE JOE - Transaction 9269964 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-20-2022:14:33:45

CR19-3255 - STATE VS. JOHNATHAN SCOTT HANES (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/2/2022	Transaction 9026069 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-02-2022:08:04:22
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/16/2022	Transaction 9413843 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-16-2022:11:00:37

CR20-0674A - STATE VS. ALDO MEZA-PINUELAS (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/25/2022	Transaction 8915910 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-25-2022:11:05:55

CR20-1805 - STATE VS. ROBERT LONNELL SMITH JR (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/4/2022	Transaction 8825800 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-04-2022:16:08:54

CR21-0078 - STATE VS. STRAHD VINCENT HAMM-JORDAN (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/5/2022	Transaction 8827412 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-05-2022:13:23:36

CR21-0296 - CONS: STATE VS. JAMES BURR WHITE (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/16/2022	APD'S OFFICE APPOINTED - Transaction 9209480 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-16-2022:17:33:32

CR21-0406 - ** consolidated into CR21-0296

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/16/2022	APD'S OFFICE APPOINTED - Transaction 9209482 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-16-2022:17:34:02

CR21-4443 - STATE VS. PHILLIP SHAIN LAUB (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/3/2022	PD'S OFFICE - Transaction 9343698 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-03-2022:06:39:42

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Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR22-1183 - STATE VS. ARAMISS JEREL MOORE (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 12/22/2022

APPOINTING APD - Transaction 9422465 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-22-2022:10:17:09

CR22-1734 - STATE VS. EVERETT WAYNE KENDELL (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 12/13/2022

Transaction 9406677 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-13-2022:10:55:28

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Second Judicial District Court
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Judge ID = D7 = Hon. EGAN WALKER
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Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR12-1160 - STATE OF NEVADA VS. DVAUGHN KEITHAN KING (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/23/2023	Transaction 9468053 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-23-2023:08:16:23

CR19-0990 - STATE VS. TIMOTHY JAMES TALAMANTE (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/23/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9682950 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-23-2023:11:18:00

CR19-2924 - STATE VS. VERNON ERNEST MARTIN (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/12/2023	Transaction 9937932 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-12-2023:12:42:56
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/16/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9943926 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-16-2023:15:08:46

CR20-3025 - STATE VS. DUANE ANDREW BALL (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/17/2023	PD JORDAN DAVIS - Transaction 10001460 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-17-2023:06:54:28

CR20-4080A - STATE VS. DEWAYNE CALVIN ROBINSON JR (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/8/2023	Transaction 9498603 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-08-2023:10:14:57
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/10/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9503765 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-10-2023:08:53:35

CR21-0078 - STATE VS. STRAHD VINCENT HAMM-JORDAN (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/26/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9689889 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-26-2023:09:32:48

CR21-0270 - STATE VS. WAYNE ALLISON COPELAND (TN)(D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/9/2023	Transaction 9550084 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-09-2023:12:28:44

CR21-0296 - CONS: STATE VS. JAMES BURR WHITE (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/11/2023	Transaction 9451376 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-11-2023:14:21:12
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/15/2023	ORDER E-MAILED TO PAT MCGINNIS, ESQ. ON FEBRUARY 15, 2023
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/2/2023	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9538806 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-02-2023:19:35:28

CR21-0455 - STATE VS. ISAIAH ALEXANDER NORWOOD (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/30/2023	Transaction 9586973 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-30-2023:14:19:50
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/4/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9592930 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-04-2023:10:41:34

CR21-4611 - STATE VS. JEREMY MARCEL CHATMAN (D7)(TN)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/14/2023	Transaction 9886768 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-14-2023:13:22:55
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/19/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9894854 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-19-2023:12:55:22

CR22-0668A - STATE VS. ALAN SCOTT HANES (TN) (D7)

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User Selected Criteria for this report:
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Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/30/2023	Transaction 9586985 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-30-2023:14:22:52
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/3/2023	RECOMMENDATION AND ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL - Transaction 9592140 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-03-2023:16:56:25

CR22-1183 - STATE VS. ARAMISS JEREL MOORE (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/8/2023	Transaction 9498606 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-08-2023:10:15:38
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/7/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9546225 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-07-2023:17:40:31

CR22-1734 - STATE VS. EVERETT WAYNE KENDELL (TN) (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/15/2023	Transaction 9512575 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-15-2023:15:19:10
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/21/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9518611 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-21-2023:09:34:40

CR22-1951 - STATE VS. MATTHEW TIMOTHY CARTER (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/3/2023	CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9434971 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-03-2023:07:06:44
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/3/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9491961 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-03-2023:14:04:01

CR23-1407A - STATE V. DAVID ACEVEDO (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/7/2023	Transaction 10034396 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-07-2023:10:13:28

CR23-1407B - STATE V. LUIS ACEVEDO-PRADO (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/7/2023	Transaction 10034391 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-07-2023:10:12:37

CR94-2264 - STATE VS. AVRAM NIKA (D7)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/30/2023	AND ORDER SETTING HEARING - Transaction 9968102 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-30-2023:16:15:06

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Data Gathered On: 12/18/2023 at: 11:56:29AM

Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
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Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR09-1325 - STATE VS. WILLIAM JOSEPH MCCAFFREY (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/9/2021	Transaction 8388253 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-09-2021:14:48:57
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/7/2021	Transaction 8632414 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-07-2021:10:57:53
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/14/2021	EDWARD REED ESQ Transaction 8645027 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-14-2021:11:23:15

CR18-0168 - STATE V. VICTOR MELENDEZ MONTELONGO (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/14/2021	Transaction 8796348 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-14-2021:12:58:09

CR19-1589 - STATE VS CHRISTOPHER FAGAN (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/20/2021	Transaction 8455194 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-20-2021:11:12:05

CR20-0942 - STATE VS. JOHN ARTHUR COE (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/18/2021	WCPD RELIEVED. APD APPOINTED. - Transaction 8601746 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-18-2021:11:12:19

CR20-1003 - STATE VS. KHAYREE AMEEN SAAFIR (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/28/2021	Transaction 8815593 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-28-2021:11:33:24

CR21-2340 - STATE VS. AARON DEMITRI JORDAN (TN) (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/2/2021	Transaction 8727189 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-02-2021:12:40:20

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Second Judicial District Court
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Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR14-0644 - STATE VS. RODERICK STEPHEN SKINNER (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/28/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9122857 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-28-2022:16:15:10
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/26/2022	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9332447 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-26-2022:14:01:57
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/28/2022	Second Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9379093 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-28-2022:09:41:34

CR17-1753 - STATE VS ANDREW T CAMPBELL-MOSS (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/3/2022	AND SETTING STATUS HEARING - Transaction 9345012 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-03-2022:13:37:34

CR18-0168 - STATE V. VICTOR MELENDEZ MONTELONGO (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/25/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 8861464 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-25-2022:14:44:40

CR18-1839 - STATE VS. JEANETTE AYALA (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/20/2022	Transaction 9009069 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-20-2022:21:01:48

CR19-1535B - STATE VS. STEWART EVANS HANDTE (TN) (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/31/2022	Transaction 9338820 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-31-2022:22:32:18

CR19-3174 - STATE VS. RYAN NELSON (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/5/2022	Transaction 8827413 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-05-2022:13:24:17

CR19-3219 - STATE VS. ALEXANDER ISREAL SANTIAGO (TN) (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/18/2022	Transaction 9055588 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-18-2022:16:35:53

CR20-1003 - STATE VS. KHAYREE AMEEN SAAFIR (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/18/2022	Transaction 8847207 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-18-2022:10:26:23

CR20-3822 - STATE VS. SAMUEL ARTHUR MOORE III (TN) (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/26/2022	Transaction 9017919 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-26-2022:13:50:31
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/1/2022	Transaction 9238519 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-01-2022:12:06:12

CR21-0024B - STATE VS. JUAN MANUEL SANCHEZ-RAMIREZ (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/27/2022	Transaction 9019622 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-27-2022:11:46:13

CR21-1798 - STATE VS. JUAN GONZALEZ (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/22/2022	Transaction 9112441 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-22-2022:13:52:32

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Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR21-2603 - STATE VS. MAURICE JENNINGS, JR (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/26/2022	ORDER APPOINTING THE APD OFFICE AND SETTING STATUS HEARING - Transaction 9229376 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-26-2022:16:52:55 e-mailed to APD's office 8/29/22 - confirmed receipt. - ad

CR21-2967 - STATE VS. JUAN MANUEL SANCHEZ-RAMIREZ (TN(D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/27/2022	Transaction 9019627 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-27-2022:11:47:13

CR22-2426 - STATE VS. DIEGO CHOLICO-LOPEZ (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/22/2022	ORDER APPOINTING WCPD - Transaction 9376458 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-22-2022:21:16:25

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Second Judicial District Court
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User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D8 = Hon. BARRY BRESLOW
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR14-0644 - STATE VS. RODERICK STEPHEN SKINNER (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/27/2023	Transaction 9911272 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-27-2023:14:07:11
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/3/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9920110 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-03-2023:09:37:35

CR18-0427 - STATE VS KEITH WILLIAM SULLIVAN (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/19/2023	Transaction 9677887 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-19-2023:13:28:36
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/23/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9683716 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-23-2023:13:56:26

CR19-1128 - STATE VS. JOSE ALEJANDRO FIGUEROA (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9902069 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2023:10:33:31

CR19-1479 - STATE VS. DARRELL WAYNE BALDWIN, II (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/21/2023	Transaction 9627385 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-21-2023:14:29:24

CR19-1535A - STATE VS. ROGER EUGENE HILLYGUS (TN) (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/17/2023	ORD APPOINTING COUNSEL AND SETTING STATUS HEARING - Transaction 9458925 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-17-2023:13:57:55

CR19-1535B - STATE VS. STEWART EVANS HANDTE (TN) (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/17/2023	ORD APPOINTING COUNSEL AND SETTING STATUS HEARING - Transaction 9458926 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-17-2023:13:58:26

CR19-1909 - STATE VS. JEFFREY MICHAEL RICHARDS (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/29/2023	ORD GRANTING PETITIONER'S MTN TO APPOINT COUNSEL - Transaction 10071428 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-29-2023:09:13:34

CR20-3240 - STATE VS. JUAN DANIEL SALDATE-SOLTERO (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/20/2023	Transaction 10059311 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-20-2023:16:07:27

CR21-0024A - STATE VS. JUAN MANUEL LOPEZ-LEYVA (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/3/2023	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9539837 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-03-2023:12:52:28
			ord e-mailed to conflict group 3/3/23 - ad
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/6/2023	Transaction 9541802 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-06-2023:11:34:18
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/6/2023	ORD APPOINTING COUNSEL RE GUILLEN-RODRIGUEZ - Transaction 10033101 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-06-2023:14:12:19
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/8/2023	ORD APPOINTING COUNSEL RE GALLEGOS ALVAREZ - Transaction 10038589 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-08-2023:14:49:39

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Judge ID = D8 = Hon. BARRY BRESLOW
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR21-0024B - STATE VS. JUAN MANUEL SANCHEZ-RAMIREZ (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/6/2023	ORD APPOINTING COUNSEL RE GUILLEN-RODRIGUEZ - Transaction 10033103 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-06-2023:14:12:38
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/8/2023	ORD APPOINTING COUNSEL RE GALLEGOS ALVAREZ - Transaction 10038597 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-08-2023:14:50:43

CR21-0647 - STATE VS. KATRINA GABRIELLE CARVALHO (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/9/2023	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9502546 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-09-2023:14:47:32
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/13/2023	order e-mailed to the conflict group 2/10/23 - ad Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9506562 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-13-2023:10:34:55
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/6/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9757819 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-06-2023:09:31:39

CR21-2603 - STATE VS. MAURICE JENNINGS, JR (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/17/2023	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9673471 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-17-2023:17:04:58
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/22/2023	order e-mailed to conflict group 5/17/23 - ad Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9680501 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-22-2023:14:24:18

CR22-3369 - STATE VS. ANTHONY HAYWOOD WILSON (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/14/2023	Transaction 9774322 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-14-2023:11:03:31
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/19/2023	order e-mailed to the conflict counsel administrator 7/17/23 - ad Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9782793 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-19-2023:12:43:01

CR23-2533 - STATE VS. LONNIE TERRELL HAWKINS (D8)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/15/2023	APD RELIEVED - CONFLICT COUNSEL ASSIGNED - Transaction 10050423 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-15-2023:10:37:17
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/19/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 10056646 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-19-2023:14:56:50

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Data Gathered On 12/18/2023 at 11 57 38AM

Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report
Judge D = D9 = Hon. SCOTT FREEMAN
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12 00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR17-1370 - STATE VS. JIM HWA CHEN (D9)
Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 4/1/2021
Transaction 8372670 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-01-2021:11:12:37

CR18-1654 - STATE VS LUIGY RICHARD LOPEZ-DELGADO (TN)(D9)
Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 2/24/2021
Transaction 8309699 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-24-2021:08:27:52

CR18-1709 - STATE VS. DONTAY THOR SEVIER (D9)
Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 11/16/2021
Transaction 8752005 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-16-2021:13:23:08

CR19-0799 - STATE VS. RAQUEL DANYALE REYMERS (D9)
Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 8/12/2021
ORDER RELIEVING THE PUBLIC DEFENDER AS ATTORNEY OF RECORD - Transaction 8592604 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-12-2021:13 01:57

CR20-1587B - STATE VS. CARLOS ALBERTO ORTIZ-RAMIREZ (TN) (D9)
Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 8/27/2021
Transaction 8619264 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-27-2021:18:38:45

CR21-0350 - STATE VS. GIOVANNI GONZALES-MARISCAL (TN)(D9)
Electronically Filed 2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel Filed On: 12/8/2021
Transaction 8787170 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-08-2021:13 55:57

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Second Judicial District Court
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User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D9 = Hon. SCOTT FREEMAN
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR14-0118 - STATE VS. AMADEO SANCHEZ JR (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/18/2022	Second Order to Appoint Counsel - Transaction 9369850 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-18-2022:10:03:24

CR19-1946 - STATE VS. MICHAEL JAMES MCKEE (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/28/2022	Transaction 9122879 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-28-2022:16:19:06

CR21-0675 - STATE VS. CRYSTAL MARIE SASHINGER (TN) (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/15/2022	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9001961 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-15-2022:15:58:39

CR21-4134 - STATE VS. GEORGE MICHAEL CLAROS (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/28/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing New Counsel - Transaction 9430187 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-28-2022:14:36:43

CR22-1850 - STATE VS. JAVIER ANGEL SALDANA (TN)(D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/25/2022	ORDER APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9330974 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-25-2022:17:24:28

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

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Judge ID = D9 = Hon. SCOTT FREEMAN
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR19-2870A - STATE VS. SMILEY ALAN MARTIN, III (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/30/2023	Transaction 9587094 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-30-2023:14:48:01
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/4/2023	Transaction 9649788 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-04-2023:12:07:21

CR21-4134 - STATE VS. GEORGE MICHAEL CLAROS (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/23/2023	ORDER (1) GRANTING WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY; (2) ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL; AND, (3) ORDER SETTING HEARING - Transaction 9684427 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-23-2023:16:25:28

CR22-1850 - STATE VS. JAVIER ANGEL SALDANA (TN)(D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/9/2023	ORDER GRANTING WITHDRAWAL OF ALTERNATE P.D. AND APPOINTING CONFLICT COUNSEL - Transaction 9713921 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-09-2023:09:38:55
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/16/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9726540 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-16-2023:09:19:27

CR22-2890 - STATE VS. EDWARD STROUGHTER, JR (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/4/2023	Transaction 9649792 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-04-2023:12:08:39

CR22-3041 - STATE VS. KAMERON TANNER PLANTS (D9)(TN)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/28/2023	Transaction 9746949 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-28-2023:15:04:42

CR23-0437 - STATE V. RICHARD LAWRENCE (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/20/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9729848 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-20-2023: 11:07:44

CR23-2662 - STATE VS MARIO FERTINI, JR. (TN) (D9)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/14/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9995103 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-14-2023:14:52:20

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D10 = Hon. KATHLEEN SIGURDSON
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Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR18-1874 - STATE VS. RYAN ROBERT STOTTLE (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/31/2021	Transaction 8723467 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-31-2021:16:54:38

CR19-1064 - STATE VS. RYAN ROBERT STOTTLE (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/31/2021	Transaction 8723469 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-31-2021:16:55:30

CR19-1141 - STATE VS. ANGEL ISAIAS MOYA (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/3/2021	Transaction 8324017 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-03-2021:15:41:05

CR19-1974 - STATE VS. DANIEL REYES-SOLIS (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/29/2021	Washoe County Public Defender?s Office is appointed to represent the Defendant. - Transaction 8269438 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-29-2021:08:22:37

CR19-2503 - STATE VS. JOSHUA SHANE TYLER JONES (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/13/2021	Transaction 8245857 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-13-2021:17:39:17

CR20-0285 - STATE VS. DANIEL REYES-SOLIS (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/29/2021	Washoe County Public Defender?s Office is appointed to represent the Defendant. - Transaction 8269433 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-29-2021:08:21:26

CR20-2580 - STATE VS. DAVID SCOTT TONDREAU (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/27/2021	ORDER RELIEVING PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE AND APPOINTING ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE - Transaction 8266548 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-27-2021:16:46:47

CR21-0178 - STATE VS. BENYAMIN SMITH (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/7/2021	ORDER RELIEVING PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE AND APPOINTING ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE - Transaction 8532138 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-07-2021:17:32:50

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Second Judicial District Court
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User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D10 = Hon. KATHLEEN SIGURDSON
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR17-0170 - STATE VS. KRISTIAN HEINZ WALTERS (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/30/2022	Recommendation and ORder Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9127112 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-30-2022:14:30:25

CR17-1685 - STATE VS. KRISTIAN HEINZ WALTERS (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/30/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9127116 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-30-2022:14:31:45

CR17-1688 - STATE VS. KRISTIAN HEINZ WALTERS (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/30/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9127119 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-30-2022:14:32:35

CR17-1689 - STATE VS. KRISTIAN HEINZ WALTERS (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/30/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9127122 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-30-2022:14:33:37

CR20-1056 - STATE VS. MICHAEL JOSEPH MARQUEZ (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/29/2022	Transaction 9024786 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-29-2022:13:29:44

CR20-2235 - STATE VS. BRIAN JAMES BANDY (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/18/2022	Washoe County Alternate Public Defender?s Office be appointed to represent Mr. Bandy in this matter. - Transaction 9055678 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-18-2022:17:00:09

CR20-3193 - STATE VS. SABINO VIDAL ROSALES (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/10/2022	Washoe County Public Defender?s Office is appointed to represent the Defendant should he be unable to retain private counsel. - Transaction 8833868 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-10-2022:08:07:07
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/7/2022	Transaction 8883300 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-07-2022:09:32:27

CR21-1085 - STATE VS. NATHAN ELI RAMIREZ (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/11/2022	Transaction 9141973 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-11-2022:15:16:22

CR21-4017 - STATE VS. ANDREAS GABRIEL YESCAS SR (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/24/2022	ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO WITHDRAW ADN APPOINTING NEW COUNSEL - Transaction 9327327 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-24-2022:12:36:02

CR22-0218 - STATE VS. JOSE JAIRO MARTINEZ-PEREZ (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/11/2022	Washoe County Alternate Public Defender?s Office be appointed to represent Mr. Martinez-Perez - Transaction 9044171 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-11-2022:19:15:39
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/27/2022	Transaction 9280992 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-27-2022:08:16:41

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

User Selected Criteria for this report:

Judge ID = D10 = Hon. KATHLEEN SIGURDSON
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR22-1130 - STATE VS. FOLAJI OLADIMEJI AKINBAYODE (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/6/2022	ORDER APPOINTING ALTERNATE PUBLIC DEFENDER - Transaction 9135344 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-06-2022:17:00:30

CR22-1148 - STATE VS. ARBYN ABEL FLORES (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/29/2022	Transaction 9024795 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-29-2022:13:34:05

CR22-1314B - STATE VS. WILLIAM CATO SELLS (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/23/2022	Transaction 9377927 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-23-2022:14:57:04

CR22-1341 - STATE VS. RICARDO PACHECO-MARQUEZ (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/5/2022	ORDER APPOINTING PUBLIC DEFENDER - Transaction 9132730 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-05-2022:18:09:06

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D10 = Hon. KATHLEEN SIGURDSON
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR20-1761 - STATE VS. THOMAS JOSEPH BALBONI JR. (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/7/2023	ORDER RELIEVING COUNSEL AND APPOINTING NEW COUNSEL WITH CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE - Transaction 9982400 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-07-2023:11:22:30
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/8/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9987096 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-08-2023:17:10:28

CR20-3193 - STATE VS. SABINO VIDAL ROSALES (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/23/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (APPELLATE) - Transaction 9955392 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-23-2023:10:28:20
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/30/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9965886 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-30-2023:09:07:28

CR20-4040 - STATE VS. MICHAEL ANDREW WHALIN (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 2/16/2023	Transaction 9515074 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 02-16-2023:15:09:55

CR21-1412 - STATE VS. ROBERT MICHAEL JARAB (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/25/2023	ORDER RELIEVING COUNSEL AND APPOINTING NEW COUNSEL - Transaction 9794033 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-25-2023:15:46:15
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 7/26/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9795370 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 07-26-2023:12:00:18

CR21-3548 - STATE VS. AUSTIN TYLER BERNAL (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/7/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL WITH CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE - Transaction 9982322 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-07-2023:11:08:04

CR22-0218 - STATE VS. JOSE JAIRO MARTINEZ-PEREZ (TN) (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/4/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing New Counsel - Transaction 9439019 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-04-2023:14:58:14
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/21/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9732737 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-21-2023:10:47:09

CR22-2955 - STATE VS. JAMAINE LEE GLOVER (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/22/2023	ORDER RELIEVING COUNSEL AND APPOINTING NEW COUNSEL - Transaction 9844228 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-22-2023:11:57:08

CR22-3097 - STATE VS. KYLE TIMOTHY BUSH (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/10/2023	ORDER RELIEVING COUNSEL AND APPOINTING NEW COUNSEL - Transaction 9660051 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-10-2023:13:25:46
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/16/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9668797 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-16-2023:10:05:15

CR23-0113 - STATE V. PENISIMANI ULUI TAUNAHOLO (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/6/2023	ORDER RELIEVING COUNSEL AND APPOINTING NEW COUNSEL - Transaction 9815054 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-06-2023:14:55:05

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D10 = Hon. KATHLEEN SIGURDSON
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/8/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9818483 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-08-2023:11:51:29

CR23-0188 - STATE V. JUAN OCTAVIO CABRERA-BONILLA (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/20/2023	Transaction 9896937 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-20-2023:10:43:08

CR23-1351 - STATE VS. ROBERTO GUERRERO-GAMEZ (TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/14/2023	ORDER RELIEVING COUNSEL AND APPOINTING NEW COUNSEL AND REVOKING BAIL WITH CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE - Transaction 9886602 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-14-2023:12:54:47

CR23-1688 - STATE V. LADON MILTON JONES (D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/14/2023	Transaction 9995400 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-14-2023:15:48:12
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 11/17/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 10002898 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 11-17-2023:13:55:34

CR23-2866 - STATE VS. ISRAEL ALFREDO OCONITRILLO(TN)(D10)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/28/2023	Transaction 10069485 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-28-2023:11:11:15

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Second Judicial District Court
Docket Lookup Report

User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D15 = Hon. DAVID HARDY
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2022 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2022 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR19-0083 - STATE VS. KENNETH EARL DAVIS (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 9/22/2022	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 9275013 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 09-22-2022:14:38:06

CR20-1889 - STATE VS. TYLER MINER MATHERS (TN) (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/9/2022	Transaction 8935936 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-09-2022:11:28:01

CR20-2511 - STATE VS. TYLER MINER MATHERS (TN) (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 3/9/2022	Transaction 8935946 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 03-09-2022:11:28:37

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User Selected Criteria for this report
Judge D = D15 = Hon. DAVID HARDY
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2021 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2021 12 00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR10-0884 - STATE VS. JOY COLLEEN LANGAN (TN)(D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/5/2021	Transaction 8681338 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-05-2021:11:10:43

CR18-0594 - STATE VS MICHAEL WHITFIELD (TN) (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/6/2021	REFERRING TO ACA KRISTA MEIER - Transaction 8432256 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-06-2021:15:50:49
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 6/8/2021	Transaction 8483949 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 06-08-2021:09 54:11

CR18-1135B - STATE VS RICHARD ABDIEL SILVA (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 4/12/2021	ORDER REFERRING TO ACA FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL - Transaction 8390289 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 04-12-2021:14:00:45
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 5/4/2021	Transaction 8426648 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 05-04-2021:12 08:54

CR19-0999 - STATE VS. RALPH EDMOND GOAD (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/22/2021	ORDER RELIEVING THE PD'S OFFICE AND APPOINTING THE APD'S OFFICE TO REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT. - Transaction 8712729 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-22-2021:15:21:40

CR20-3866A - STATE VS. NICOLE WENGERT (TN) (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 1/13/2021	ORDER RELIEVING PD'S OFFICE AND APPOINTING APD'S OFFICE - Transaction 8243885 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 01-13-2021:09 06:26

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User Selected Criteria for this report:
Judge ID = D15 = Hon. DAVID HARDY
Date Range (Start = 1/1/2023 12:00:00AM End = 12/31/2023 12:00:00AM)
Docket Code(s) = 2715

CR - CRIMINAL

CR19-0083 - STATE VS. KENNETH EARL DAVIS (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/6/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel (Post-Conviction) - Transaction 10032370 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-06-2023:11:12:11

CR21-2402 - STATE VS. ASHLEY PADILLA (TN)(D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/29/2023	Transaction 9855978 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-29-2023:10:01:33

CR22-2580 - STATE VS. DOMINIC RENTERIA (TN)(D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/25/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9852261 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-25-2023:13:43:19

CR22-2994 - STATE VS. CORNELIUS THOMAS (TN)(D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/29/2023	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING - Transaction 9855973 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-29-2023:10:00:49
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 8/31/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 9861075 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 08-31-2023:11:01:52
Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/4/2023	Recommendation and Order Appointing Counsel - Transaction 10027316 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-04-2023:13:23:08

CR22-3409 - STATE VS. KEITH WATKINS (D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/16/2023	ORDER TEMPORARILY SUSPENDING COUNSEL DAVIES' REPRESENTATION OF THE DEFENDANT AND APPOINTING THE WCPD'S OFFICE. - Transaction 9942339 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-16-2023:10:30:43

CR23-0934 - STATE V. NICHOLAS MARCOS-ISIDORO (TN)(D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 10/30/2023	ORDER GRANTING COUNSEL STROMENGER'S MOTION TO WITHDRAW AND APPOINTING THE WASHOE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE - Transaction 9967757 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 10-30-2023:15:16:13

CR23-2504 - STATE VS. MIGUEL ACUNA, JR. (TN)(D15)

Electronically Filed	2715 - Ord Appointing Counsel	Filed On: 12/12/2023	ORDER RELIEVING THE PD'S OFFICE AND APPOINTING THE APD'S OFFICE TO REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT. - Transaction 10042508 - Approved By: NOREVIEW : 12-12-2023:10:58:06

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
STATE OF NEVADA
WASHOE COUNTY

COURT ADMINISTRATOR/CLERK OF COURT
Alicia Lerud, Esq.

ASSISTANT COURT ADMINISTRATOR
Emily Reed, Esq.

75 COURT STREET
RENO, NEVADA 89501
www.washoecourts.com
T: (775) 328-3194
F: (775) 328-3206

April 9, 2026

Beau Brown, [redacted]

Mr. Brown:

This communication is in response to your correspondence dated March 26, 2026 and received on April 6, 2026 (copy is enclosed herewith). You are seeking information and documentation pertaining to the "removal or reassignment of Judge Connie J. Steinheimer".

Responses to your requests are as follows:

1. *Copies of any Administrative Orders, communications, memoranda, or directives regarding removal or reassignment of Judge Connie J. Steinheimer from case assignments in the Second Judicial District Court issued in 2026*

Enclosed please find a copy of Administrative Order 2026-08.

2. *Department 4 case reassignment orders*

Enclosed please find copies of Order Transferring Cases filed in the below-referenced matters:

- CR25-1108A
- CR25-1108B
- CR24-1957
- CR24-2893
- CR24-2214

3. *Docket transfer notices*

Enclosed please find copies of Case Assignment Notifications filed in the below-referenced matters:

- CR25-1108A
- CR25-1108B
- CR24-1957
- CR24-2893
- CR24-2214

4. *Judge substitution orders*

Enclosed please find copies of the Memorandum of Temporary Assignments from the Nevada Supreme Court:

- Order No. 26-00344
- Order No. 26-00413
- Order No. 26-00413A
- Order No. 26-00438
- Order No. 26-00450
- Order No. 26-00469

5. *Emails, memos and all communications from Chief Judge Egan K. Walker removing Judge Connie J. Steinheimer from case assignments/Administrative Orders(s)*

Please see records produced pursuant to Request #1. To the extent that this request seeks "emails, memos and all communications", the District Court cannot provide copies of internal Court correspondence.

6. *Communications with/from Chief Judge Ean K. Walker with the Nevada Supreme Court regarding the removal of Judge Connie J. Steinheimer*

The District Court cannot provide copies of internal Court correspondence.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Alicia L. Lerud, Esq.
Clerk of Court/District Court Administrator

Encls.

Second Judicial District Court
c/o Court Administrator
75 Court Street
Reno, Nevada. 89501

Beau Brown [redacted]

RE.: Public Records Request, Pursuant to NRS 239
March 26, 2026

Under the Nevada Public Records Act, I request the following:

1) Copies of any administrative orders, communications, memoranda, or directives regarding the removal or reassignment of JUDGE CONNIE J. STEINHEIMER from case assignments in the Second Judicial District Court issued in 2026.
2) Department A case reassignment orders
3) Docket transfer notices
4) Judge substitution orders
5) Emails, memos and all communications from CHIEF JUDGE EGAN K. WALKER removing JUDGE CONNIE J. STEINHEIMER from case assignments / Administrative Order(s)
6) Communications with/from Chief Judge

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

EGAN K. WALKER with The Nevada Supreme Court regarding the removal of JUDGE CONNIE J. STEINHEIMER.

Please be advised, per NRS 239.0107, you have not later than 5 days to respond to this Public Records Request, with a copy of this request and acknowledgment of the request.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

[redacted]

BEAU BROWN

DATED THIS 26th day of March, 2026

REQUEST #1

FILED
Electronically
2JDC-AO
2026-02-23 02:42:12 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11532946

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

IN THE MATTER OF:

TEMPORARY REASSIGNMENT OF ALL D4 CASES AND COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

_____/

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 2026-08

The Chief Judge of the SJDC has authority to make administrative decisions pertaining to the business of the Court. WDCR 2(2); NRS 3.025(2)(c). Included within that decision making power is the ability to assign cases within the judicial district in order to effectuate the orderly and fair administration of justice.

Accordingly, it is ordered that effective immediately, the Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer shall be temporarily removed from all case and committee assignments currently reflected in Administrative Order 2024-01. Judge Steinheimer is not authorized to take any action on any pending or active cases currently assigned to Department 4 or within the Second Judicial District Court.

This Administrative Order shall remain in effect until further Administrative Order of the Chief Judge.

DATED this 23 day of February, 2026.

[redacted]

Egan K. Walker
CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

REQUEST #2

FILED
Electronically
CR25-1108A
2026-03-05 04:20:55 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11558775

CODE: 3370

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. CR25-1108

RICHARD DALE REEFF (A)

VIKI CRICKETTE KRUSE (B),

Dept. No. 7

Defendant.

/

ORDER TRANSFERRING CASES

On March 3, 2026, the above cases came before Department 7 for a continued evidentiary hearing.

Good cause appearing and in the interest of justice,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the above cases shall be transferred to all further proceedings.

DATED: March 4, 2026.

[redacted]

EGAN K. WALKER
Chief District Judge
Department Seven

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR25-1108B
2026-03-05 04:22:04 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11558782

CODE: 3370

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. CR25-1108

RICHARD DALE REEFF (A)

VIKI CRICKETTE KRUSE (B),

Dept. No. 7

Defendant.

_____/

ORDER TRANSFERRING CASES

On March 3, 2026, the above cases came before Department 7 for a continued evidentiary hearing.

Good cause appearing and in the interest of justice,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the above cases shall be transferred to all further proceedings.

DATED: March 4, 2026.

[redacted]

EGAN K. WALKER
Chief District Judge
Department Seven

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR24-1957
2026-03-04 10:52:28 AM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11553912

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

***

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,

Case No. CR24-1957

Dept. No. 4

vs.

DONALD RAY DELONEY,
Defendants.
_____/

ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE

This case shall be transferred to Department 9 for all further proceedings. Any hearings set in Department 4 are vacated and shall be reset by counsel in Department 9.

IT IS ORDERED.

DATED this 3 day of March, 2026.

[redacted]
EGAN K. WALKER
Chief District Judge

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR24-2893
2026-03-02 08:36:00 AM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11547308

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

***

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,

Case No. CR24-2893

Dept. No. 4

vs.

BRIAN MISAEL AGUILER-FLORES,
Defendants.
_____/

ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE

This case shall be transferred to Department 3 for all further proceedings.

IT IS ORDERED.

DATED this 2 day of ~~February~~ March, 2026.

[redacted]

EGAN K. WALKER
Chief District Judge

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR24-2214
2026-04-07 04:46:26 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11625263

CODE NO. 3370

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ARTHUR EDWARD JAMES, JR,

Defendant.

Case No. CR24-2214

Dept. No. 04

ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the above-entitled case is transferred to Department Eight for all further proceedings.

DATED this 3rd day of April, 2026.

[redacted]

BARRY BRESLOW
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

DATED this 6 day of April, 2026.

[redacted]

EGAN WALKER
CHIEF DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

REQUEST #3

FILED
Electronically
CR25-1108A
2026-03-05 04:35:37 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11558848

CODE 1312

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RICHARD DALE REEFF (A),

VIKI CRICKETTE KRUSE (B),

Defendant.

/

Case No: CR25-1108 A&B

Dept. No: 4

CASE ASSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above-entitled matter has been transferred to Department 7, from Department 4.

Additional information:

On March 5, 2026, an **ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE** was filed.

Dated March 5, 2026.

ALICIA L. LERUD
Clerk of the Court

By **/s/N. Mason**
N. Mason- Deputy Clerk

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT * STATE OF NEVADA * SEAL OF THE DISTRICT COURT

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case No. CR25-1108 A&B

I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court; that on March 5, 2026, I electronically filed the Case Assignment Notification with the clerk of the Court System which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

HONORABLE EGAN WALKER

DIV. OF PAROLE & PROBATION

MICHAEL VIETA-KABELL, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA

BIRAY DOGAN, ESQ. for RICHARD DALE REEFF

STEVEN A. FRISKEL, ESQ. for VIKI CRICKETTE KRUSE

Pursuant to NRCP 5 (b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court, and that on March 5, 2026, I deposited in the Washoe County mailing system for postage and mailing with the U.S. Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached document, addressed to:

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated March 5, 2026.

/s/N. Mason
N. Mason
Deputy Clerk

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR25-1108B
2026-03-05 04:36:17 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11558856

CODE 1312

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RICHARD DALE REEFF (A),

VIKI CRICKETTE KRUSE (B),

Defendant.

Case No: CR25-1108 A&B

Dept. No: 4

CASE ASSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above-entitled matter has been transferred to Department 7, from Department 4.

Additional information:

On March 5, 2026, an **ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE** was filed.

Dated March 5, 2026.

ALICIA L. LERUD
Clerk of the Court

By /s/N. Mason
N. Mason- Deputy Clerk

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT STATE OF NEVADA

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case No. CR25-1108 A&B

I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court; that on March 5, 2026, I electronically filed the Case Assignment Notification with the clerk of the Court System which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

HONORABLE EGAN WALKER

DIV. OF PAROLE & PROBATION

MICHAEL VIETA-KABELL, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA

BIRAY DOGAN, ESQ. for RICHARD DALE REEFF

STEVEN A. FRISKEL, ESQ. for VIKI CRICKETTE KRUSE

Pursuant to NRCP 5 (b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court, and that on March 5, 2026, I deposited in the Washoe County mailing system for postage and mailing with the U.S. Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached document, addressed to:

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated March 5, 2026.

/s/N. Mason
N. Mason
Deputy Clerk

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR24-1957
2026-03-04 11:13:22 AM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11554029

CODE 1312

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DONALD RAY DELONEY,

Defendant.
_____/

Case No: CR24-1957

Dept. No: 4

CASE ASSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above-entitled matter has been transferred to Department 9, from Department 4.

Additional information:

On March 4, 2026, an **ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE** was filed.

Dated March 4, 2026.

ALICIA L. LERUD
Clerk of the Court

By /s/N. Mason
N. Mason- Deputy Clerk

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT STATE OF NEVADA

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case No. CR24-1957

I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court; that on March 4, 2026, I electronically filed the Case Assignment Notification with the clerk of the Court System which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

HONORABLE SCOTT FREEMAN

DIV. OF PAROLE & PROBATION

KATELYN CANTU, ESQ for DONALD RAY DELONEY

GIANNA M. VERNESS, ESQ. for DONALD RAY DELONEY

NATHAN D. MACLELLAN, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA

Pursuant to NRCP 5 (b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court, and that on March 4, 2026, I deposited in the Washoe County mailing system for postage and mailing with the U.S. Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached document, addressed to:

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated March 4, 2026.

/s/N. Mason
N. Mason
Deputy Clerk

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR24-2893
2026-03-03 07:37:28 AM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11550031

CODE 1312

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BRIAN MISAEL AGUILER-FLORES,

Defendant.
_____/

Case No: CR24-2893

Dept. No: 4

CASE ASSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above-entitled matter has been transferred to Department 3, from Department 4.

Additional information:

On March 2, 2026, an **ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE** was filed.

Dated March 3, 2026.

ALICIA L. LERUD
Clerk of the Court

By **/s/N. Mason**
N. Mason- Deputy Clerk

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF NEVADA

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case No. CR24-2893

I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court; that on March 3, 2026, I electronically filed the Case Assignment Notification with the clerk of the Court System which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

HONORABLE TAMMY RIGGS

DIV. OF PAROLE & PROBATION

LUKE J. PRENGAMAN, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA

CHRISTOPHER L. BLANDFORD, ESQ. for BRIAN MISAEL AGUILAR-FLORES

MARCIE E. RYBA, ESQ. for BRIAN MISAEL AGUILAR-FLORES

Pursuant to NRCP 5 (b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court, and that on March 3, 2026, I deposited in the Washoe County mailing system for postage and mailing with the U.S. Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached document, addressed to:

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated March 3, 2026.

/s/N. Mason
N. Mason
Deputy Clerk

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

FILED
Electronically
CR24-2214
2026-04-07 04:50:48 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 11625281

CODE 1312

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Case No: CR24-2214

Dept. No: 4

vs.

ARTHUR EDWARD JAMES, JR.,

Defendant.

_____/

CASE ASSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the above-entitled matter has been transferred to Department 8, from Department 4.

Additional information:

On April 7, 2026, an **ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE** was filed.

Dated April 7, 2026.

ALICIA L. LERUD
Clerk of the Court

By **/s/N. Mason**
N. Mason- Deputy Clerk



Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case No. CR24-2214

I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court; that on April 7, 2026, I electronically filed the Case Assignment Notification with the clerk of the Court System which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

HONORABLE BARRY BRESLOW

RYNDAN RILEY, ESQ. for ARTHUR EDWARD JAMES

LORENA VALENCIA, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA

DIV. OF PAROLE & PROBATION

Pursuant to NRCP 5 (b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court, and that on April 7, 2026, I deposited in the Washoe County mailing system for postage and mailing with the U.S. Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached document, addressed to:

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated April 7, 2026.

/s/N. Mason
N. Mason
Deputy Clerk

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

REQUEST #4

--FILED--
Administrative Office of the Courts
Date: January 22, 2026

By: J. Osorio

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A SENIOR JUDGE

Order No. 26-00344

MEMORANDUM OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS all district judges in the Second Judicial District have recused themselves from hearing any and all matters in *Kelci Binau v Stephen Binau*, Case Number DV24-00734, now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge, is assigned to hear any and all matters in *Kelci Binau v Stephen Binau*, Case Number DV24-00734, and he shall have authority to sign any orders arising out of this assignment. The Court shall notify the parties of the assignment and provide James T. Russell, Senior Judge with any assistance as requested.

Entered this 22nd day of January 2026.

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

By: [redacted], Justice

Copy: The Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge
The Honorable Lynne Jones, Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court
Alicia Lerud, Court Administrator, Second Judicial District Court

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

--FILED—
Administrative Office of the Courts
Date: February 25, 2026

By: J. Osorio

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A SENIOR JUDGE

Order No. 26-00413

MEMORANDUM OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, the Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer, District Judge, Department 04, Second Judicial District Court, is unavailable and no other Judge in the District is available, now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Honorable James W. Hardesty, Senior Justice, shall hear any and all matters in Department 04 on March 2 - March 31, 2026, and shall have authority to sign any orders arising out of this assignment. During this time, the Honorable James W. Hardesty, Senior Justice, may preside over any other matters as requested by the Chief or Presiding Judge.

ENTERED this 25th day of February 2026.

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

By: _____, Justice

Copy: The Honorable James W. Hardesty, Senior Justice
The Honorable Lynne Jones, Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court
Alicia Lerud, Court Administrator, Second Judicial District Court

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

--FILED—
Administrative Office of the Courts
Date: February 25, 2026

By: J. Osorio

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A SENIOR JUDGE

Order No. 26-00413A

MEMORANDUM OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, the Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer, District Judge, Department 04, Second Judicial District Court, is unavailable and no other Judge in the District is available, now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge, shall hear any and all matters in Department 04 on March 2 - March 31, 2026, and shall have authority to sign any orders arising out of this assignment. During this time, the Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge, may preside over any other matters as requested by the Chief or Presiding Judge.

ENTERED this 25th day of February 2026.

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

By: [redacted], Justice

Copy: The Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge
The Honorable Lynne Jones, Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court
Alicia Lerud, Court Administrator, Second Judicial District Court

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

--FILED--
Administrative Office of the Courts
Date: March 6, 2026

By: J. Osorio

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A SENIOR JUDGE

Order No. 26-00438

MEMORANDUM OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, the Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer, District Judge, Department 04, Second Judicial District Court, is unavailable and no other Judge in the District is available, now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Honorable Robert E. Estes, Senior Judge, shall hear any and all matters in Department 04 on April 13 - April 14, 2026, and shall have authority to sign any orders arising out of this assignment. During this time, the Honorable Robert E. Estes, Senior Judge, may preside over any other matters as requested by the Chief or Presiding Judge.

ENTERED this 6th day of March 2026.

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

By: [redacted], Justice

Copy: The Honorable Robert E. Estes, Senior Judge
The Honorable Lynne Jones, Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court
Alicia Lerud, Court Administrator, Second Judicial District Court

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

--FILED--
Administrative Office of the Courts
Date: March 16, 2026

By: J. Osorio

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A SENIOR JUDGE

Order No. 26-00450

MEMORANDUM OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, the Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer, District Judge, Department 04, Second Judicial District Court, is unavailable and no other Judge in the District is available, now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge, shall hear any and all matters in Department 04 on April 1 - April 30, 2026, and shall have authority to sign any orders arising out of this assignment. During this time, the Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge, may preside over any other matters as requested by the Chief or Presiding Judge.

ENTERED this 16th day of March 2026.

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

By: [redacted], Justice

Copy: The Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge
The Honorable Lynne Jones, Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court
Alicia Lerud, Court Administrator, Second Judicial District Court

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

--FILED—
Administrative Office of the Courts
Date: March 30, 2026

By: J. Osorio

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A SENIOR JUDGE

Order No. 26-00469

MEMORANDUM OF TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, the Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer, District Judge, Department 04, Second Judicial District Court, will be unavailable and no other Judge in the District is available, now therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge, shall hear any and all matters in the matter of *Christopher Lewis Eddines*, Case Number CR26-0175, currently scheduled for April 28 - April 29, 2026 and shall have authority to sign any orders arising out of this assignment. During this time, the Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge, may preside over any other matters as requested by the Chief or Presiding Judge.

ENTERED this 30th day of March 2026.

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

By: [redacted], Justice

Copy: The Honorable James T. Russell, Senior Judge
The Honorable Lynne Jones, Chief Judge, Second Judicial District Court
Alicia Lerud, Court Administrator, Second Judicial District Court

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

State of Nevada Commission on Ethics

Public Records Request

Submitted Electronically on:

Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	Berger, Derek
Organization:	Brokers Broker LLC
Address:	[redacted]
Phone:	[redacted]
E-mail:	[redacted]

Requested Record(s) Details	
Delivery Method:	Deliver by E-mail

This is a request to inspect and receive copies of public books and records under NRS 239.010(1). I [redacted] nI have written this request in three parts so that the categories most likely to be confidential are kept separate from the categories that are not. Please treat each numbered item as a distinct request, respond to each one separately, and produce records on a rolling basis rather than holding everything until the last item is resolved.\nPART ONE: RECORDS I BELIEVE ARE PUBLIC ON THEIR FACE\ [redacted] These are my own submissions and my own correspondence, and I am not aware of any interest served by withholding them from me.\n [redacted] I already hold a copy. I request it so that the production is complete and so that the Commission's own designation of the document is part of the record.\nThe agenda for the Commission meeting or session [redacted] together with any minutes, audio recording, video recording or transcript of any portion of that proceeding that was open to the public.\nAny public notice or posting [redacted].\nThe Commission's current public records policy, its current fee schedule for the production of records, and its current records retention schedule.\nAny written procedures, checklists, manuals, standards, guidance or training materials used by the Commission, the review panel or the Executive Director in conducting the jurisdictional and evidentiary review required by NRS 281A.715 and NAC 281A.405, including any written standard applied in determining whether a complaint alleges a pecuniary interest or a private commitment.\nThe Commission's annual reports, and any statistical or aggregate compilations maintained by the Commission,

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

covering complaints received, jurisdiction declined, dismissals entered and investigations opened, for fiscal year 2024 through the present.\nAny opinion, review panel determination, order of dismissal or other disposition, in whatever published or redacted form the Commission maintains for public release, involving an officer or employee of the Nevada Health Authority, of the Division of Health Care Financing and Policy, or of the Silver State Health Insurance Exchange.\nPART TWO: JURISDICTION AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH OTHER AGENCIES\nOn July 20, 2026 the Nevada Division of Insurance closed my related complaints numbered 25.0023 and 25.0025. Its final disposition states that "Investigations pertaining to the actions of a NVHA Administrator would fall under the jurisdiction of the Nevada Commission of Ethics." [redacted] Records showing how that jurisdictional boundary was understood and communicated between the two agencies are not, in my view, information "related to an ethics complaint" within the meaning of NRS 281A.750(1). They concern the allocation of authority between two state agencies, which is a matter of public governance. I request them separately for that reason, and I ask that they be evaluated on their own terms rather than swept into the complaint file.\nAll communications between the Commission or its staff and the Nevada Division of Insurance, from December 1, 2025 to the present, concerning jurisdiction over officers or employees of the Nevada Health Authority, broker or producer compensation, or the Battle Born State Plans.\nAll communications between the Commission or its staff and the Nevada Health Authority, the Office of the Governor, the Office of the Attorney General, or the Legislative Counsel Bureau, over the same period, concerning the same subjects.\nAny request for an advisory opinion submitted under NRS 281A.680 by any officer or employee of the Nevada Health Authority concerning broker or producer compensation, producer certification, a broker code of conduct, or a grant program for agents and brokers, in whatever published or redacted form exists.\nAny record reflecting a referral of any matter concerning the Nevada Health Authority, or an officer or employee of it, to or from the Commission, from December 1, 2025 to the present.\nAny index, log, docket or summary sufficient to show the number of ethics complaints the Commission has received concerning officers or employees of the Nevada Health Authority since January 1, 2024, and the disposition of each, without any identifying detail as to subject or complainant.\nRecords sufficient to show whether any letter of caution or letter of instruction under NRS 281A.780 was issued [redacted] \nRecords sufficient to show [redacted] was entered under NRS 281A.715(2), on the ground that the Commission lacked jurisdiction, or under NRS 281A.715(3), on the ground that the Commission had jurisdiction but the evidence submitted was not sufficient to warrant an investigation. If no record answers this question directly, I ask the Commission to state the answer in writing in its response.\nPART THREE: THE COMPLAINT FILE, AND THE ROUTE TO RELEASE\nI understand that NRS 281A.750(1) makes information, communications, records, documents and other materials in the possession of the Commission, the review panel or their staff that are related to an ethics complaint confidential until either the review panel determines that there is just and sufficient cause to render an opinion, or the subject of the complaint authorizes disclosure. [redacted] I therefore make the following requests with that provision in view, and with an express route to release attached.\ [redacted] including any index, list or table of contents identifying the materials considered.\nPlease confirm in writing whether [redacted] authorized disclosure of any materials under NRS 281A.750(1).\nIf [redacted] has not, please

advise whether the Commission will convey a request for such authorization to [redacted] or alternatively identify the procedure by which I may direct that request to [redacted] or to [redacted] counsel. I am prepared to make that request in writing in whatever form the Commission prefers.\nIf items 16 and 17 are withheld in whole or in part, please produce any portion from which the confidential information can be redacted, deleted, concealed or separated, as NRS 239.010(3) requires.\nHOW I ASK THAT THIS REQUEST BE HANDLED\nRedaction rather than blanket denial. NRS 239.010(3) provides that a governmental entity shall not deny a request on the basis that a record contains confidential information if the entity can redact, delete, conceal or separate that information. NRS 239.001(2) directs that the chapter be construed liberally, and NRS 239.001(3) directs that any exemption, exception or balancing of interests limiting access be construed narrowly. I ask that both provisions be applied item by item rather than to the request as a whole.\nWritten reasons if anything is withheld. If access to any item is denied, NRS 239.0107(1)(d) requires written notice that includes a citation to the specific statute or other legal authority that makes the record confidential. Please identify which numbered item each citation applies to, so that the response can be evaluated item by item.\nIf you are not the custodian. If the Commission is not the custodian of any item, NRS 239.0107(1)(b) asks that you provide written notice identifying the governmental entity that has custody, with its contact information, and I would appreciate that in place of a simple denial.\nFormat and cost. Electronic production is preferred, in the format in which the records are ordinarily maintained, delivered by email or by download link. Under NRS 239.052 fees may not exceed the actual cost of providing the records, and NRS 239.055 requires an itemized statement in writing before an additional fee for extraordinary use is charged. Please provide a written estimate before incurring any cost above fifty dollars, and I will respond promptly.\nTiming. NRS 239.0107(1) sets the end of the fifth business day after receipt as the deadline for one of the four responses the statute allows. If some items are readily available and others are not, I ask that the available items be produced as expeditiously as practicable rather than held pending resolution of the rest.\nPreservation. Please preserve all records responsive to this request, in native format and with metadata intact, until this request is fully resolved, and please suspend any automatic deletion or retention schedule that would otherwise reach them during that period. This paragraph does not itself request production of anything.\nI appreciate the Commission's time. If narrowing any item would speed the response, I am glad to discuss it, and I would rather refocus a request than have it denied as overbroad.\n

☑ I certify that the information I provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that copying and other direct costs (ink, toner, paper, media, postage, etc.) may apply and that records will not be released until the estimated fee deposit is received.

☑ By signing this document electronically, which is legally equivalent to a handwritten signature, I fully acknowledge that my electronic signature reflects my intent to validate and endorse the contents of this document; furthermore, I confirm that I have the necessary ability and authorization to sign electronically and am doing so

knowingly, with the full intent of establishing a binding and authenticated record.

Signature: [redacted]

Sign Date: 07/25/2026

704 W. Nye Lane Suite 204 Carson City, NV 89703
Tel: 775-687-5469 | Fax: 775-687-1279
ncoe@ethics.nv.gov | https://ethics.nv.gov

Outlook

Fwd: DEMAND FOR WRITTEN DETERMINATION ON COMPLAINTS PENDING SINCE DECEMBER 5, 2025; Broker Compensation Suppression on Nevada's Battle Born State Plans (Section 1332 Waiver, approved Jan. 10, 2025); State Failure to Enforce 45 C.F.R. §§ 147.104(e) and ...

From Derek Berger [redacted]
Date Sat 7/25/2026 7:08 AM
To asha.jones@mail.house.gov <asha.jones@mail.house.gov>; joleen_rivera@cortezmasto.senate.gov <joleen_rivera@cortezmasto.senate.gov>; bridget_kelleher@cortezmasto.senate.gov <bridget_kelleher@cortezmasto.senate.gov>; lauren_wodarski@cortezmasto.senate.gov <lauren_wodarski@cortezmasto.senate.gov>; alejandro_renteria@rosen.senate.gov <alejandro_renteria@rosen.senate.gov>; colby.harriman@mail.house.gov <colby.harriman@mail.house.gov>; mitch.moonier@mail.house.gov <mitch.moonier@mail.house.gov>; lauren.toy@mail.house.gov <lauren.toy@mail.house.gov>; max.kobetz@mail.house.gov <max.kobetz@mail.house.gov>; trey.webster@mail.house.gov <trey.webster@mail.house.gov>; ken.brooke@mail.house.gov <ken.brooke@mail.house.gov>; dara_cohen@rosen.senate.gov <dara_cohen@rosen.senate.gov>
Cc NV Insurance <insinfo@doi.nv.gov>; Legal <legal@doi.nv.gov>; Info NVHA <nvhainfo@nvha.nv.gov>; Ned Gaines <ngaines@doi.nv.gov>; Nevada Commission on Ethics <ncoe@ethics.nv.gov>; CMS Market Conduct <marketconduct@cms.hhs.gov>; CMS StateInnovationWaivers <stateinnovationwaivers@cms.hhs.gov>; Wilson, Lisa (CMS/CCIIO) <lisa.wilson@cms.hhs.gov>; Pothen, Meril (CMS/CCIIO) <Meril.Pothen@cms.hhs.gov>; Wu, Jeff (CMS/CCIIO) <Jeff.Wu@cms.hhs.gov>; Oakes, Meghan (CMS/CCIIO) <meghan.oakes@cms.hhs.gov>; Stacie Weeks <sweeks@nvha.nv.gov>; iaudits <iaudits@finance.nv.gov>; Ruby Camposano <rrcamposano@finance.nv.gov>; Isabel Graf <igraf@gov.nv.gov>; robin.titus@sen.state.nv.us <robin.titus@sen.state.nv.us>; Jack Childress <jchildress@doi.nv.gov>; Nicole.Cannizzaro@sen.state.nv.us <Nicole.Cannizzaro@sen.state.nv.us>; Steve.Yeager@asm.state.nv.us <Steve.Yeager@asm.state.nv.us>; Fabian.Donate@sen.state.nv.us <Fabian.Donate@sen.state.nv.us>; Marilyn.DonderoLoop@sen.state.nv.us <Marilyn.DonderoLoop@sen.state.nv.us>; Daniele.MonroeMoreno@asm.state.nv.us <Daniele.MonroeMoreno@asm.state.nv.us>; DO NVDHS INQUIRIES <nvdhs@dhs.nv.gov>; AGRequest <AGRequest@ag.nv.gov>; Maile Campbell <mcampbell@doi.nv.gov>; GovCHA <CHA@govcha.nv.gov>

2 attachments (5 MB)
26.0023_26.0025_Final_Disposition (2).pdf; NVHA FOIA.pdf;

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Nevada Congressional Delegation Legislative Staff Members,

I am a Nevada-licensed insurance producer and the principal of a Nevada producer agency with independent broker partners in every corner of the state. I am forwarding the enclosed demand, which I submitted to CMS, because the complaint behind it has been pending at CMS since December 5, 2025 with no determination and no identified owning component. Everything below comes from public records the State produced to me, guidance CMS has published, or correspondence addressed to me.

I have quoted rather than characterized, and the attachment gives a source for every statement so your office can verify it independently.

Nevada's public option, the **Battle Born State Plans**, launched for Plan Year 2026 under a Section 1332 waiver CMS approved on January 10, 2025. The authorizing statute requires premiums to come in at least five percent below reference plans. To reach that target, the participating carriers cut or eliminated producer commissions on those plans while continuing to pay ordinary commissions on their own comparable qualified health plans. Two carriers filed at zero; the third filed at roughly seventy-five percent below its standard schedule.

CMS guidance from December 16, 2016 guidance states that “a commission arrangement or other agent/broker compensation that is structured to discourage agents and brokers from marketing to and enrolling consumers with significant health needs constitutes a discriminatory marketing practice.” Their June 7, 2022 FAQ reaffirmed that paying reduced or no commission for one category of enrollment while paying more for another conflicts with the guaranteed-availability protections of the Affordable Care Act. The governing regulations are 45 C.F.R. §§ 147.104(e) and 156.225(b).

The practical effect is that the subsidized and higher-need consumers these plans were designed to reach are the consumers a producer is paid nothing to assist. That is a coverage problem before it is a compensation problem.

In the Nevada Public Records Act production I received (attached) on February 11, 2026, at pages 753 and 754, a Nevada Health Authority administrator wrote to Anthem on August 18, 2025, before open enrollment, asking to “verify … that Anthem (Community Health Care Plan of Nevada) will not be offering broker commissions for BBSPs in PY 2026.” The carrier replied the next day: “we are confirming that there will be no broker commission in the BBSP plans,” citing “the requirements of both price reductions and administrative expense reductions outlined in the RFP.” Furthermore, in the same conversation, the NVHA Administrator requests **steering** efforts by Anthem “**“I’d also really like to explore the use of Anthem telemarketers to help promote BBSPs.”**, to which they oblige:

NVHA realized that not paying brokers commissions would result in the BBSP program failing, so an attempted state-funded "broker-incentive" was discussed. At pages 421 and 422 of the same production, the State's own outside consultant, **HMA**, warned **in writing** that the plan-specific broker payment then being designed “**could be construed as steering**,” and raised “**steering/antikickback concerns**.” The exact same design the NVHA administrator was advised against was adopted anyway and put into law with a two-year, $2.5M "broker incentive" in SB4.

On December 5, 2025, less than a week after SB4 became law, I questioned the legality of the compensation structure and of the state broker incentive program at a Nevada Health Authority broker workshop, and filed a whistleblower report with the Division of Insurance the same day. The workshop was recorded and the Authority

posted it publicly; the recording is at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tJgwZTIlaZo, and the relevant exchange begins at approximately 37:10.

That same evening, the Authority's Consumer Health Services Administrator emailed me, copying Broker Support and the Battle Born program mailbox: "**Given your behavior and written comments in the Nevada Health Authority Broker Workshop this afternoon, we have no choice but to initiate a review of your certification status, which may result in decertification**." The message characterizes my comments as "accusatory language or insinuations of impropriety" and my tone as "unwarranted and unprofessional." It identifies no consumer complaint, and no statement of mine alleged to be inaccurate. The stated trigger is what I questioned at the workshop, **an illegal payment structure that they had already been told would be called into question by their advisors at HMA**.

Certification is the credential a Nevada producer needs to sell on the exchange at all. I have separately asked the State for any records showing that the review it announced was ever actually opened. I include this only because it bears on whether other Nevada producers can be expected to raise this themselves, and silence from the broker community should not be read as agreement. The NVHA administrator's actions are textbook **whistleblower retaliation** which no one should have to fear when reporting illegal activities.

The Nevada Division of Insurance closed two complaints by Final Disposition on July 20, 2026, concluding it has no authority over the Nevada Health Authority or over 45 C.F.R. § 155.220 and that no further action is warranted, without reaching the compensation practices of the carriers it licenses. The Commission on Ethics dismissed on jurisdictional grounds. The Governor's Office and the Division of Internal Audits closed their files and deferred to the Division of Insurance. The Legislative Counsel Bureau advised it lacks authorization to audit the program.

CMS acknowledged on March 3, 2026 that it "will look further into the issues you have raised and circle back," and advised on June 29, 2026 that it is "coordinating internally with the appropriate teams." Under 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-22 a state is the primary enforcer of these federal provisions and CMS steps in where a state does not substantially enforce them. Nevada has now said on the record that it will not act, which places the question squarely with CMS, where it has sat for more than seven months.

What I am asking your office to consider, first: oversight attention to CMS's enforcement of its own compensation guidance. The standard has existed in writing since 2016, so what is missing is enforcement, not a rule. Four questions are narrow and answerable: which CMS component owns a complaint of this kind; what a complainant should expect, and by when; whether a state pursuing premium reductions under a Section 1332 waiver may achieve them by suppressing producer compensation on the waiver plans; and what CMS does where a state marketplace declines to enforce the federal marketing standards in its own market. Nevada is the newest public option state and the first to present the question.

Second: support for a durable parity fix. Colorado has already legislated the answer. C.R.S. § 10-16-1305(4) requires producer compensation on its public option plans to be no less favorable than on the carrier's comparable plans, enforced through ordinary annual rate review, and Colorado met its premium targets with that requirement in place, which answers the objection that parity is unworkable. The same rule states in one sentence at the federal level, in statute or in the annual Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters, and would resolve this prospectively for every state considering a public option.

Timing: Plan Year 2027 rates and compensation schedules are being set now, and certification closes this fall. Corrected before certification, this is fixed for Nevada consumers going into the next open enrollment. After certification, another full plan year passes with the same structure in place.

I am glad to walk your office through any of this, provide the full public records production, or connect you with hundreds of other affected Nevada producers. Thank you for your time.

Respectfully submitted,

Derek Berger, individually (NV Producer Lic [redacted]), and as principal of
Broker's Broker LLC (NV Li [redacted])
[redacted]

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Derek Berger** [redacted]
Date: Mon, Jul 20, 2026 at 11:25 PM
Subject: DEMAND FOR WRITTEN DETERMINATION ON COMPLAINTS PENDING SINCE DECEMBER 5, 2025; Broker Compensation Suppression on Nevada's Battle Born State Plans (Section 1332 Waiver, approved Jan. 10, 2025); State Failure to Enforce 45 C.F.R. §§ 147.104(e) and 156.225(b); Request for Action Under 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-22, 45 C.F.R. Part 150, and 45 C.F.R. §§ 155.1200 et seq.
To: CMS Market Conduct <marketconduct@cms.hhs.gov>, Wilson, Lisa (CMS/CCIIO) <lisa.wilson@cms.hhs.gov>, Wu, Jeff (CMS/CCIIO) <jeff.wu@cms.hhs.gov>, Pothen, Meril (CMS/CCIIO) <meril.pothen@cms.hhs.gov>, CMS StateInnovationWaivers <stateinnovationwaivers@cms.hhs.gov>, Oakes, Meghan (CMS/CCIIO) <meghan.oakes@cms.hhs.gov>

To the Director and enforcement staff:

I first raised this matter with CMS on December 5, 2025, by complaint to the Market Conduct Division (marketconduct@cms.hhs.gov), the enforcement channel CMS's own June 7, 2022 FAQ designates, and, the same morning, to the State Innovation Waivers mailbox. I followed up in writing to both on February 21, 2026. On March 3, 2026, the 1332 Waiver Team acknowledged: "We will look further into the issues you have raised and circle back." It never did. On June 28, 2026, I consolidated the record for the staff engaged on the matter; on June 29, 2026, CMS staff replied that the agency is "coordinating internally with the appropriate teams." More than seven months after my original complaints, and with the State's refusal to enforce now complete; CMS has issued no determination and taken no visible action. This

letter demands one. I am a Nevada-licensed producer (Lic. #923047); my agency, Broker's Broker LLC (Lic. #1029937), serves a downline of appointed Nevada brokers.

For Plan Year 2026, the carriers offering Nevada's public option, the Battle Born State Plans ("BBSPs"), qualified health plans sold through Nevada Health Link under the Section 1332 waiver CMS approved January 10, 2025, adopted producer compensation structures that discourage licensed brokers from assisting consumers with BBSP enrollment: Anthem and Ambetter (SilverSummit Healthplan) filed BBSPs with zero broker commission, and Health Plan of Nevada filed a commission approximately 75% below its standard QHP commission, while each pays standard commissions on its own comparable non-BBSP QHPs. CMS's December 16, 2016 guidance states that "a commission arrangement or other agent/broker compensation that is structured to discourage agents and brokers from marketing to and enrolling consumers with significant health needs constitutes a discriminatory marketing practice" under 45 C.F.R. §§ 147.104(e) and 156.225(b). CMS's June 7, 2022 FAQ states that arrangements that "pay reduced (or no) commissions" for one category of enrollment while paying more for another "violate the guaranteed availability provisions of the Affordable Care Act." The BBSP population these plans exist to serve, subsidized, lower-income, higher-need Nevadans, is precisely the population this compensation structure steers brokers away from. First-year BBSP enrollment fell materially short of the State's projections; suppressed broker distribution is a proximate cause, with direct consequences under the waiver's own terms (STC 11's additional-premium-relief obligation if BBSP take-up falls below 35%).

On August 18, 2025, before open enrollment, the Nevada Health Authority's Consumer Health Services Administrator wrote Anthem's Nevada representative to "verify … that Anthem (Community Health Care Plan of Nevada) will not be offering broker commissions for BBSPs in PY 2026," noted the Authority's approval power over Anthem's marketing plan, and proposed "the use of Anthem telemarketers to help promote BBSPs." Anthem confirmed in writing the next day: "we are confirming that there will be no broker commission in the BBSP plans," citing "the requirements of both price reductions and administrative expense reductions outlined in the RFP." And on September 26, 2025, the Authority's own consultant warned in writing that a per-enrollment, plan-specific broker payment "could be construed as steering" and could raise "steering/antikickback concerns," citing 45 C.F.R. § 155.220, yet the Authority adopted the plan-specific design anyway. These records (public-records production of Feb. 11, 2026, pp. 421-422, 753-754) are available to CMS immediately upon request.

The State's refusal to enforce:

1. December 5, 2025: the Nevada Division of Insurance's Chief Insurance Examiner (L&H) stated the Division "is not involved with monitoring the commission program."
2. July 20, 2026: the Division issued a Final Disposition closing my complaints (Causes 25.0023/25.0025), disclaiming authority over the Nevada Health Authority, SB 494/NRS 439, and 45 C.F.R. § 155.220, and stating no further action is warranted, while saying nothing about the compensation practices of the carriers it licenses.
3. Every other state channel has closed: [redacted] the Governor's Office deferred to the Division (June 26, 2026); the Governor's Finance Office closed its NRS 353A.049 file deferring to the Division (July 13, 2026); the LCB Audit Division lacks authorization absent legislative direction (Dec. 8, 2025).
4. Instead of requiring parity, the State enacted a taxpayer-funded substitute, a "Broker Incentive Program" funded by SB 4 of the 36th (2025) Special Session, administered by the Nevada Health Authority, paying state grants for BBSP enrollments (with additional payments for Special Enrollment Period enrollments), only to individual brokers registered as state vendors, and expressly not to agencies. A state agency paying plan-specific bounties while its carriers pay $0 is not compliance; it is state-administered steering that compounds the neutrality problem under 45 C.F.R. § 155.205(d)-(e). When I questioned the program's legality at the Authority's December 5,

2025 broker workshop, the Authority's Consumer Services Administrator sent me a same-day written threat referencing my “behavior and written comments”, documented in the State's own Governor's Finance Office records.

Action requested:

1. Issue a written determination on my December 5, 2025 complaints within 30 days, identifying the CMS component responsible for them and the timeline for resolution, or state in writing that CMS declines to act, and the basis for declining.
2. Initiate a review under 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-22 and 45 C.F.R. Part 150 into whether Nevada is failing to substantially enforce the guaranteed-availability and nondiscriminatory-marketing requirements (45 C.F.R. §§ 147.104(b), (e)) with respect to BBSP issuers, and if so, undertake direct federal enforcement, including civil money penalties.
3. Initiate a State-based Exchange programmatic review of Nevada Health Link / the Nevada Health Authority under 45 C.F.R. §§ 155.1200 et seq., addressing QHP issuer compensation oversight (45 C.F.R. § 156.225(b)), Exchange neutrality (45 C.F.R. § 155.205(d)-(e)), agent/broker program administration (45 C.F.R. § 155.220), and the SB 4 Broker Incentive Program.
4. Place this matter on the next semi-annual monitoring call required by STC 13 of the waiver's Specific Terms and Conditions; require the State to address broker compensation and the enrollment shortfall in its STC 11 reporting (including the sub-35% take-up premium-relief obligation); and confirm the date of the STC 12 annual public forum so affected producers may appear.
5. Require Plan Year 2027 corrective action before certification: BBSP producer compensation at parity with each issuer's comparable QHPs, consistent with the 2016 guidance and 2022 FAQ, before PY2027 open enrollment begins November 1, 2026.
6. I can supply the complete documentary record (complaints, dispositions, carrier schedules, and the State's correspondence) immediately upon request.

This is a first-in-nation test of whether a state public option may meet its premium mandates by stripping the independent broker distribution channel that federal law protects. Washington, Colorado, and every state considering a public option will follow what CMS does here.

Respectfully submitted,

Derek Berger, individually (NV Producer Lic [redacted]), and as principal of
Broker's Broker LLC (NV Lic [redacted])
[redacted]

Outlook

Notice to preserve evidence; Battle Born State Plan producer compensation, plan years 2026 and 2027 [redacted]

From Derek Berger <[redacted]
Date Tue 7/28/2026 5:00 AM
To Nevada Commission on Ethics <ncoe@ethics.nv.gov>

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Derek Berger | Brokers Broker
[redacted]
[redacted] NV Producer Lic. #[redacted] | Agency Lic. #[redacted]

July 28, 2026

Nevada Commission on Ethics
Attn: Ross E. Armstrong, Esq., Executive Director, and Elizabeth J. Bassett, Esq., Commission Counsel
704 W. Nye Lane
Carson City, NV 89703

Re: Notice to preserve evidence; Battle Born State Plan producer compensation, plan years 2026 and 2027; Commission Case No. 26-060C

This message is sent to the general mailbox of the Commission because it is the address the Commission publishes. Please route it to the Executive Director, to Commission Counsel, and to the person responsible for the Commission's records retention.

Director Armstrong:

Derek Berger and Brokers Broker anticipate litigation and administrative proceedings concerning producer compensation on the Battle Born State Plans. This message is formal notice to preserve evidence. It is complete on its face, it takes effect on receipt, and no attachment is needed to act on it. It asks that nothing be produced, it is not a request for records, and it is not a discovery demand.

ALSO IN THE MAIL TODAY

A signed original of this notice, with Schedule A (the custodians and record categories specific to the Commission) and Schedule B (systems, repositories, time periods, and preservation directives), was mailed to the address above today by certified mail, return receipt requested, article number 9589 0710 5270 2613 6447 39. Both schedules are incorporated into this notice by reference and control where they are more detailed than the summary below. Please do not wait for the envelope to arrive before acting.

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WHY THIS NOTICE REACHES THE COMMISSION, AND WHAT IT DOES NOT ASK

This notice does not ask the Commission to reconsider anything, does not question the conduct of the Commission or of any Commissioner or member of its staff, and is not a complaint about the Commission. The Commission holds the complete record of Ethics Complaint Case No. 26-060C, the matter the sender initiated on February 23, 2026 and which the Commission dismissed for want of jurisdiction by Order entered April 6, 2026. That record, including the complaint, the evidence submitted with it, the recommendation of the Executive Director, and the record of the review conducted on April 6, 2026, may become relevant in proceedings elsewhere. Confidentiality governs who may see that record. It does not govern whether the record must continue to exist.

CONFIDENTIALITY GOVERNS DISCLOSURE, NOT RETENTION

The record of a complaint before the Commission is confidential, and the Order of Dismissal itself is marked confidential. Nothing in this notice asks that any confidential material be disclosed, produced, or shared, and nothing in it asks the Commission to depart in any way from the confidentiality the Ethics in Government Law requires. Confidentiality is a rule about who may see a record. It is not a rule about whether the record must continue to exist, and it is not a reason to permit any part of the file to be deleted, purged, overwritten, or destroyed. If the Commission's retention schedule would otherwise permit the destruction of a closed or declined matter, that destruction should be suspended as to the matter described below.

THE MATTER

Ethics Complaint Case No. 26-060C, In re Jennifer Krupp, Administrator, Consumer Health Services Division, Nevada Health Authority. The Commission received the complaint on February 23, 2026. On April 6, 2026 the Commission conducted its jurisdictional and evidentiary review under NRS Chapter 281A and NAC 281A.405, declined jurisdiction on the ground that the complaint failed to allege a pecuniary interest or a private commitment, and dismissed the complaint by Order signed by Chair Scott Scherer, Esq. The Order records that the review considered the complaint, the supporting evidence, and the recommendation of the Executive Director, and that Chair Scherer, Vice Chair Wallin, and Commissioners Langton, Lowry, Miller, Moran, Reynolds, and Smith participated.

THE OBLIGATION BEGINS NOW

The duty to preserve attaches on receipt of this notice and does not wait for a complaint to be filed. Please suspend immediately, and until further written notice, every automatic deletion, retention purge, expiration timer, archiving process, overwrite, and backup rotation that could affect the material described below, and please issue a written litigation hold to the custodians identified below.

RELEVANT TIME PERIOD

Primary period: January 1, 2024 through the present, and continuing until this notice is withdrawn in writing.

Extended period: June 1, 2021 through the present, limited to materials concerning the design, authorization, procurement, actuarial development, or bid pricing of the Battle Born State Plan program, including the State's request for proposals and any response to it.

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CUSTODIANS

1. Ross E. Armstrong, Esq., Executive Director [redacted]

2. Elizabeth J. Bassett, Esq., Commission Counsel, and Curtis Hazlett, JD, Associate Counsel [redacted]

3. Erron Terry, [redacted]

4. Scott Scherer, Esq., Chair, [redacted] Vice Chair Kim Wallin, CPA, CMA, CFM, and Commissioners Michael E. Langton, Esq., Teresa Lowry, Esq., John Miller, John T. Moran III, Esq., Terry J. Reynolds, and Brianna Smith, Esq.

5. The custodians of the Commission's [redacted]

6. Each individual who administers the Commission's case management system, its document

[redacted]

opinion, inquiry, or referral concerning the Battle Born State Plan program, producer or broker compensation, or any officer or employee of the Nevada Health Authority or the Silver State Health Insurance Exchange, with the identifying details of other parties preserved in place and not disclosed.

7. The Commission's records retention schedule and destruction logs [redacted] and the configuration settings governing automatic deletion in the systems holding that file.

SYSTEMS AND REPOSITORIES

For each custodian and for the Commission generally, wherever located and whoever administers them, including systems operated by a vendor or another State entity on the Commission's behalf: electronic mail in all forms (archives, journaled copies, shared and delegated mailboxes, distribution lists, local store files, deleted items and recovery folders, any personal account used for State business); instant messaging and collaboration platforms (Microsoft Teams, Slack, Google Chat, Zoom chat, Webex; direct messages, private channels, anything set to expire automatically); text and multimedia messages on issued and personal devices; voicemail and call recordings; video conference recordings, automated transcripts, chat logs, attendee logs, host action logs; calendars, meeting invitations, meeting notes, including cancelled and deleted entries; SharePoint, OneDrive, Google Drive, Box, Dropbox, network file shares, local drives; the complaint intake and case management systems, including intake logs, screening records, status histories, and closure codes; the document management system and any workpaper or deliberation repository; meeting agenda, packet, recording, transcript, and minutes systems, including drafts; conflict, recusal, and disclosure records systems; records retention, disposition, and destruction logging systems, together with the configuration settings governing automatic deletion; structured databases, reporting environments, and analytics platforms, including queries and reports run against them; backup media, snapshots, disaster recovery copies, archive and cold storage tiers; paper files, notebooks, handwritten notes, printed materials.

PRESERVATION DIRECTIVES

1. Suspend, immediately and until further written notice, every automatic deletion, expiration, purge, archiving, and overwriting process that could affect the material described above, including mailbox size limits, message retention policies, ephemeral messaging timers, and routine destruction under any records retention schedule.

2. Suspend the rotation, recycling, reformatting, and overwriting of backup media that may contain such material.

3. Preserve each item in its native format with all metadata intact, including sender and recipient fields, blind copy recipients, dates and times, revision and version history, tracked changes, comments, and embedded or linked attachments. A printed copy or a screen image is not a substitute for the native file.

4. Do not re-image, wipe, reassign, decommission, or dispose of any computer, mobile device, or storage medium used by a custodian, and preserve a forensic image of the device of any custodian who leaves the agency before this matter concludes.

5. Do not migrate, consolidate, upgrade, or decommission any system identified above without first preserving the data in it in a form that remains usable and searchable.

6. Instruct every custodian in writing, promptly, and maintain the written hold notice, the distribution list, the acknowledgments received, and the dates of each, all of which should themselves be preserved.

7. Notify any vendor, consultant, contractor, or other State entity that holds relevant material on the agency's behalf, and confirm that it has taken the same steps.

8. Identify and preserve the retention policies, deletion schedules, and system configuration settings that were in effect during the relevant period, since the question of what was destroyed and when may itself become material.

CONSEQUENCES OF LOSS

Loss, deletion, alteration, or overwriting of material within the scope of this notice after its receipt may support sanctions and an adverse inference. If any such material has already been lost, please identify what it was, when and how it was lost, and whether a copy survives in a backup, an archive, or the file of another custodian. A loss disclosed promptly is treated very differently from one discovered later.

TWO POINTS SPECIFIC TO A PUBLIC BODY

First, this message is a preservation notice only. Any request for records under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, will be made separately and in its own correspondence, and nothing here should be treated as such a request or as starting any period for responding to one. Second, the preservation obligation described here is independent of the retention schedule of the Commission. Where the two conflict, the obligation to preserve controls, and destruction that would otherwise be routine should be suspended.

PLEASE CONFIRM

Please confirm in writing within ten days of receipt that a litigation hold has been issued, and identify the person responsible for administering it. If you believe the scope stated here is broader than is appropriate, please say so in writing, so that any narrowing of scope is documented rather than left to recollection.

Sincerely,

Derek Berger
Brokers Broker
Nevada Producer License [redacted] | Nevada Agency License [redacted]

Outlook

Second request; litigation hold confirmation not received; Battle Born State Plan producer compensation, plan years 2026 and 2027; [redacted]

From Derek Berger <[redacted]
Date Fri 8/14/2026 12:20 PM
To Nevada Commission on Ethics <ncoe@ethics.nv.gov>

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Derek Berger | Brokers Broker
[redacted] NV Producer Lic. #[redacted] Agency Lic. #[redacted]

Nevada Commission on Ethics
Attn: Ross E. Armstrong, Esq., Executive Director, and Elizabeth J. Bassett, Esq., Commission Counsel
704 W. Nye Lane, Carson City, NV 89703

Re: Second request; litigation hold confirmation not received; Battle Born State Plan producer compensation, plan years 2026 and 2027; [redacted]

This message is sent to the general mailbox of the Commission because it is the address the Commission publishes. Please route it to the Executive Director, to Commission Counsel, and to the person responsible for the Commission's records retention.

Director Armstrong:

WHAT WAS SENT, AND WHEN

On July 28, 2026, Derek Berger and Brokers Broker sent the Commission a notice to preserve evidence concerning producer compensation on the Battle Born State Plans for plan years 2026 and 2027, and [redacted] It went by certified mail, return receipt requested, article number 9589 0710 5270 2613 6447 39, with Schedule A and Schedule B, and by electronic mail to this address on the same day. Receipt on July 28, 2026 is established by the Commission's written acknowledgment of July 30, 2026; the return receipt for the article will complete the record when it returns. The notice asked for written confirmation within ten days of receipt that a litigation hold had been issued. That period has now closed, and no confirmation has been received. The Commission's acknowledgment of July 30, 2026 is noted; it addressed receipt and the separate records request, extending that production to August 31, 2026, and it did not confirm that a litigation hold has issued.

THIS IS A SECOND REQUEST

It asks for the same three things the first notice asked for, and nothing more.

1. Written confirmation that a litigation hold has been issued.

2. The name and title of the person responsible for administering it.

3. Any objection to the scope stated in the notice, in writing, so that any narrowing of scope is documented rather than left to recollection.

It asks that nothing be produced. It is not a request for records and it is not a discovery demand.

CONFIDENTIALITY IS NOT AN ANSWER TO THIS REQUEST

Proceedings of the Commission are confidential under NRS Chapter 281A. Nothing in the original notice or in this message asks that any confidential material be disclosed. Those provisions govern disclosure. They do not govern retention, [redacted] Confirming that a hold has issued discloses nothing confidential. If the Commission's retention schedule would otherwise permit destruction of the record of a matter that has been closed or in which jurisdiction was declined, [redacted]

THE OBLIGATION HAS BEEN RUNNING SINCE DELIVERY

The duty to preserve attached on receipt of the original notice. It did not wait for the ten day period to close, it does not depend on a response, and it continues to run now. Every automatic deletion, retention purge, expiration timer, archiving process, overwrite, and backup rotation that could affect the material described in the notice should already be suspended. If any of that has not yet been done, please do it immediately.

THE SCOPE HAS NOT CHANGED

The original notice, with Schedules A and B, remains in effect exactly as sent, and nothing here narrows, expands, or supersedes it. [redacted] If the Commission's copy has been misplaced, say so and a duplicate will be sent the same day.

TWO POINTS SPECIFIC TO A PUBLIC BODY

First, this message is a preservation notice only. Any request for records under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, will be made separately and in its own correspondence, and nothing here should be treated as such a request or as starting any period for responding to one. Second, the preservation obligation described in the original notice is independent of the retention schedule of the Commission. Where the two conflict, the obligation to preserve controls, and destruction that would otherwise be routine should be suspended.

IF A HOLD HAS ISSUED AND THE CONFIRMATION SIMPLY DID NOT REACH ME

That is easily resolved. A short message saying that the hold issued, when it issued, and who administers it is all that is needed. This message is not an accusation that nothing was done. It records

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that nothing has been received.

CONSEQUENCES OF LOSS

Loss, deletion, alteration, or overwriting of material within the scope of the notice after its receipt may support sanctions and an adverse inference. If any such material has already been lost, please identify what it was, when and how it was lost, and whether a copy survives in a backup, an archive, or the file of another custodian. A loss disclosed promptly is treated very differently from one discovered later.

PLEASE RESPOND

Please respond in writing within ten days of this message. The absence of a response is being recorded, and this correspondence will form part of the record in the anticipated proceedings.

Sincerely,

Derek Berger
Brokers Broker
Nevada Producer License [redacted] | Nevada Agency License [redacted]

State of Nevada Commission on Ethics

Public Records Request

Submitted Electronically on:

Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	Mayes, Gerald
Organization:	NAACP Las Vegas #1111
Address:	[redacted]
Phone:	[redacted]
E-mail:	[redacted]

Requested Record(s) Details	
Delivery Method:	Deliver by E-mail
I am requesting a full list of all investigation complaint cases (not just those that went to hearing) the commission filed going back to January 2000.	

☑ I certify that the information I provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that copying and other direct costs (ink, toner, paper, media, postage, etc.) may apply and that records will not be released until the estimated fee deposit is received.

☑ By signing this document electronically, which is legally equivalent to a handwritten signature, I fully acknowledge that my electronic signature reflects my intent to validate and endorse the contents of this document; furthermore, I confirm that I have the necessary ability and authorization to sign electronically and am doing so knowingly, with the full intent of establishing a binding and authenticated record.

Signature: [redacted]

Sign Date: 03/11/2026

704 W. Nye Lane Suite 204 Carson City, NV 89703
Tel: 775-687-5469 | Fax: 775-687-1279
ncoe@ethics.nv.gov | https://ethics.nv.gov

NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUEST

NRS CHAPTER 239 | 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FEDERAL FOIA)

SUBMITTED TO:

NEVADA COMMISSION ON ETHICS

704 W. Nye Lane, Suite 204, Carson City, NV 89703

(775) 687-5469 | ethics@ethics.nv.gov

FROM:	Rachel Provstgaard
ADDRESS:	[redacted]
EMAIL:	[redacted]
ON BEHALF OF:	Sheril Willis Provstgaard
DATE:	March 3, 2025
RE:	Ethics filing compliance records for all Nye County public officers and employees listed herein who have exercised authority over or had involvement in matters affecting Sheril Willis Provstgaard
CASE NUMBERS:	CR23-0140; 22 CR 00123 5K; 23 CR 00098 5K; 23 CR 00118 5K; Lynda Seeger case (Sheril Willis Provstgaard as victim, approx. 2022–2024)
TIMEFRAME:	January 1, 2010 through the present date
RESPONSE DUE:	Within 5 business days of receipt — NRS 239.0107

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THIS REQUEST

This request is submitted by Rachel Provstgaard on behalf of her brother, Sheril Willis Provstgaard, whose criminal cases are identified above. The requester seeks documentary confirmation of ethics filing compliance for each Nye County public officer or employee named herein who has exercised governmental authority or had direct involvement in matters affecting Sheril Willis Provstgaard.

NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT — NRS 239.010: All public books and records of a governmental entity are open to inspection by any person at any reasonable time. The burden rests entirely on the government to justify any withholding. Under NRS 239.0107, the Commission must respond within five (5) business days of receipt. Any denial must state the specific statutory basis in writing. A blanket or unsupported denial is unlawful.

FEDERAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT — 5 U.S.C. § 552: To the extent any records requested herein are held by or transmitted to any federal agency, or involve any federal program or funding, this request is simultaneously submitted as a federal FOIA request requiring response within twenty (20) business days. Any withholding requires a Vaughn index and specific exemption citation.

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT — NRS CHAPTER 281A: Under NRS 281A.500, every public officer must file an ethics acknowledgment within 30 days of taking office or by January 15 following a general election. Under NRS 281A.600, public officers must file annual financial disclosure statements. Under NRS 281A.550, amended disclosures are required within 30 days of any material change in financial interests. The Nevada Commission on Ethics is the custodian of all such filings and is the proper respondent to this request.

NOTE ON SCOPE — 'PUBLIC OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE': This request intentionally uses the term 'public officer or employee' as defined broadly under NRS 281A.065 and NRS 281.005, which includes elected officials, appointed officials, deputies, investigators, law enforcement officers, and county employees exercising governmental authority. All persons listed in this request fall within this definition by virtue of their employment with or contractual service to Nye County government.

II. RECORDS REQUESTED

For each of the thirty (30) Nye County public officers and employees identified in the table below, please produce ALL of the following categories of records:

(a) All ethics acknowledgment forms filed under NRS 281A.500, for every term or period of service within the applicable timeframe, including the EXACT DATE each filing was received by the Commission.

(b) All financial disclosure statements filed under NRS 281A.600, for every applicable period, including the EXACT DATE each filing was received.

(c) All amended disclosure statements filed under NRS 281A.550 reflecting any material change in financial interests.

(d) Written confirmation — on Commission letterhead — if NO filings are on record for any person for any applicable period. This written confirmation of absence of filing is itself a public record and is affirmatively requested.

(e) If any filing was received AFTER the applicable statutory deadline, identify: the date received, the applicable deadline, and the number of days the filing was delinquent.

(f) All communications between the Commission and the named person regarding compliance, delinquency notices, cure letters, extension requests, or waivers.

(g) All civil penalties assessed against the named person under NRS 281A.790.

(h) All formal ethics complaints filed against the named person, including date filed, nature of complaint, and final disposition.

(i) All records of any public reprimands issued under NRS 281A.780.

(j) All records of any criminal referrals made under NRS 281A.800.

THE FOLLOWING THIRTY (30) NYE COUNTY PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES ARE SUBJECT TO THIS REQUEST:

#	FULL NAME	TITLE / POSITION	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY	PERIOD
1	Jennifer Klapper	Justice of the Peace	Tonopah Justice Court	2013–Present
2	William 'Gus' Sullivan	Justice of the Peace	Beatty/Pahrump Justice Court	Unknown–Present
3	Robert W. Lane	District Court Judge, Dept. 2	Fifth Judicial District Court	Unknown–Present

4	Kimberly A. Wanker	District Court Judge, Dept. 1	Fifth Judicial District Court	Unknown–Present
5	Brian T. Kunzi	District Attorney (two terms)	Nye County DA's Office	2011–2015; 2023–Present
6	Patrick A. Ferguson	Senior Deputy District Attorney	Nye County DA's Office	Approx. 2015–Present
7	Chris Arabia	Former District Attorney	Nye County DA's Office	2019–2023
8	Angela Bello	Former District Attorney	Nye County DA's Office	2015–2019
9	Robert S. Beckett	Former District Attorney	Nye County DA's Office	1994–2010
10	Kirk D. Vitto	Former Chief Deputy DA / Interim DA	Nye County DA's Office	Approx. 2009–2015
11	Brent Perceval	Senior Deputy District Attorney	Nye County DA's Office	Unknown–Present
12	John Friel	Deputy District Attorney	Nye County DA's Office	Unknown–Present
13	Kelly Blatnik Ford	Contracted Public Defender	Nye County Public Defender Services	Unknown
14	Jason Earnest	Contracted Public Defender	Mountain West Lawyers / Nye County	2000–Present
15	Joe McGill	Sheriff	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown–Present
16	Harry Means	Undersheriff	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown
17	William Becht	Captain (former Undersheriff)	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown
18	David Boruchowitz	Detective / Former Spokesman	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Approx. 2008–Unknown
19	Jason Blackburn	Sergeant	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown–Present
20	Ricardo Ramirez	Sergeant	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown–Present
21	Morgan Dillon	Sergeant / Investigator	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown–Present
22	Richard Rumker	Deputy / K-9 Handler	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown–Present
23	Mark Kibirus (spelling unconfirmed)	Sergeant	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown
24	Mark Murphey	Deputy or Sergeant	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown
25	Thomas Boni	Deputy	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown–Present

26	Alvin Hill	Deputy	Nye County Sheriff's Office	Unknown–Present
27	Jim Basinger	County Employee	Nye County	Unknown
28	Dillon Otteson	County Employee	Nye County	Unknown
29	Reyna Martin	County Employee	Nye County	Unknown
30	Roy Nelson	Public Works Employee	Nye County Public Works	Unknown

NOTE: Where the period of service is listed as 'Unknown,' the Commission is requested to search all records for any period in which that individual may have been registered as a public officer or employee with Nye County and to confirm in writing whether any ethics filings exist.

NOTE: 'Mark Kibirus' — spelling of surname unconfirmed. The Commission is requested to search records under all phonetically similar spellings.

III. ADDITIONAL COMMISSION RECORDS REQUESTED

A. Commission Policies and Enforcement

1. All current Commission policies, procedures, and guidelines regarding enforcement of timely filing requirements under NRS 281A.500 and NRS 281A.600 for public officers and employees of Nye County.

2. All records of any systemic review, audit, or compliance assessment of Nye County public officers or employees conducted by the Commission at any time.

3. All delinquency notices, warning letters, or cure demands issued to any Nye County public officer or employee for failure to timely file under NRS Chapter 281A.

4. All records of any Commission-initiated investigations into any Nye County public officer's or employee's ethics compliance.

B. Commission Forms and Instructions

5. The current form and complete instructions for filing a formal ethics complaint against a public officer or employee with the Nevada Commission on Ethics.

6. The current ethics acknowledgment form (NRS 281A.500) and current financial disclosure form (NRS 281A.600) along with all current filing instructions.

FORMAT AND DELIVERY

Please produce all responsive records electronically in PDF format to dueprocessai@gmail.com. If electronic production is not possible, please produce records by certified mail to PO Box 393, Gabbs, NV 89409. For any record withheld in whole or in part, you are required under NRS 239.0107(4) to provide a written index identifying each withheld document and the specific statutory exemption claimed. Blanket denials without document-by-document justification are unlawful.

NOTICE OF LEGAL CONSEQUENCES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Failure to respond within five (5) business days of receipt, failure to produce responsive records without lawful justification, or an unlawful denial of this request may subject this agency and its responsible officers to: (a) court-ordered production under NRS 239.011; (b) an award of attorney's fees and costs to the requester; and (c) referral to the Nevada Attorney General's Office. All records produced or withheld will be preserved as evidence in all pending and future legal and administrative proceedings relating to the above-referenced cases.

Respectfully submitted,

Signature: _____

Printed Name: Rachel Provstgaard

On Behalf of: Sheril Willis Provstgaard

Date: March 3, 2025

Email: [redacted]

Mailing Address: [redacted]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE: This request is submitted by certified mail with return receipt requested and simultaneously by email to ethics@ethics.nv.gov. The requester will retain all proof of delivery as evidence of timely submission. Certified mail tracking number: _____ (to be completed upon mailing).

NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUEST

Date: July 6, 2026

To:
Public Records Officer
Nevada Department of Education
700 E. Fifth Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Hand Delivered

From:

Drew Ribar
Auditing Reno 911
[redacted]

RE: Public Records Request Concerning Educator Conduct, Parental Notification Policies, Licensure Complaints, and State Oversight

Dear Public Records Officer:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I request to inspect and obtain copies of the following public records in the possession, custody, or control of the Nevada Department of Education.

Unless otherwise specified, the time period for this request is **January 1, 2023, through the date this request is fulfilled.**

This request includes all records regardless of format, including but not limited to emails, letters, memoranda, reports, notes, investigative files, text messages, Microsoft Teams messages, Slack messages, electronic communications, audio recordings, video recordings, and documents maintained on government-issued or personal devices if they concern the transaction of public business.

Please provide the following:

I. Christopher Michael Segal

1. All complaints, reports, referrals, or allegations received by the Nevada Department of Education concerning Christopher Michael Segal (also known as Christopher Segal or "Mx. Segal"), employed by the Clark County School District.
2. All investigative records, case files, correspondence, findings, reports, recommendations, disciplinary actions, or licensing reviews concerning Christopher Michael Segal.
3. All communications between the Nevada Department of Education and the Clark County School District concerning Christopher Michael Segal.
4. All communications referencing:

- Christopher Segal
- Christopher Michael Segal
- Mx. Segal
- Gunderson Middle School
- O'Keefe Media Group
- James O'Keefe
- undercover video
- pronouns
- parental notification
- gender identity
- preferred pronouns

II. Statewide Guidance

Please produce all records concerning statewide policies, directives, guidance, recommendations, memoranda, training materials, presentations, manuals, bulletins, or legal opinions concerning:

- student gender identity;
- preferred names or preferred pronouns;
- parental notification;
- parental consent;
- confidentiality of student gender identity;
- teacher responsibilities regarding gender identity;
- classroom discussions regarding gender identity;
- educator professional conduct involving these subjects.

III. Complaints and Investigations

Please provide records sufficient to identify:

1. The total number of complaints received by the Nevada Department of Education since January 1, 2023, alleging:

- failure to notify parents regarding gender identity;
- educators concealing information from parents;
- inappropriate classroom discussions concerning sexuality or gender identity;
- violations of educator professional standards related to these issues.

2. Final investigative findings for such complaints, with personally identifying student information redacted as required by law.

IV. Licensure Standards

Please provide:

- policies governing educator discipline for unprofessional conduct;
- policies defining "immorality," "unprofessional conduct," or "evident unfitness";
- Commission on Professional Standards guidance concerning these subjects;
- any advisory opinions issued relating to these issues.

V. Communications With Other Agencies

Please produce all communications between the Nevada Department of Education and:

- Clark County School District;
- the Nevada Attorney General;
- the Governor's Office;
- the Commission on Professional Standards in Education;

concerning:

- Christopher Michael Segal;
- parental notification policies;
- student gender identity;
- educator discipline relating to these topics.

VI. Media and Public Relations

Please provide all communications concerning:

- O'Keefe Media Group;
- James O'Keefe;
- media inquiries;
- press statements;
- talking points;
- public relations responses;
- crisis communications;

related to this incident.

VII. Search Requirements

Please search records maintained on:

- Department email systems;
- Microsoft Teams;
- archived email;
- text messages;
- personal devices used for public business;
- cloud storage;
- electronic document management systems.

VIII. Production

I request these records electronically whenever possible.

If any portion of a record is exempt from disclosure, please redact only the exempt material and produce the remainder pursuant to NRS 239.010.

For every withheld or redacted record, please identify:

- the specific record withheld;
- the statutory exemption relied upon;
- the legal basis supporting the withholding.

If any request is unclear, please contact me so it may be clarified rather than denied.

If estimated fees exceed $25.00, please notify me before processing.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Respectfully,

Drew Ribar
Auditing Reno 911
[redacted]

STATE OF NEVADA

Public Records Request

5500 Snyder Avenue
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Department of Corrections (NDOC)
email: publicrecords@doc.nv.gov

Attention: Public Information Officer

Date of Request	
Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	
Organization:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
E-mail:	

Records Requested:

Check one: ☐ Paper copies ☐ Electronic copies ☐ Certified copies ☐ Inspection (in person)

Please be specific and include as much detail as possible regarding the records you are requesting.

To complete an estimate, the agency will need the following information:

☐ I will pick up	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*	☐ Please send USPS	☐ E-mail (if format allows)

Statement

☐ I understand there is a charge for copies of public records. I understand I will receive a written estimate for production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be over $25.00, which I will be required to pay in full prior to inspection or reproduction. Materials will be held for 30 days.

Requester Signature [redacted]

Signature

Office Use Only

Request status:		Estimate:	
Date			
_____	Request received	Estimate:	$
_____	Receipt acknowledgement issued	Date deposit received	_____
_____	Request filled	Actual (if different):	$ _____
_____	Estimated completion	Date final payment received	_____
_____	Estimate provided	Completed by	_____
_____	Request denied in whole		
_____	*Other:*	*Retain request form for three (3) calendar years from the end of the calendar year in which the response was completed according to RDA 2015013*	

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Date: 9/18/26

To: Nevada Department of Corrections
Submitted via online portal

Re: Public records request – Healthcare statistics and cost estimates for electronic medical records

To whom it may concern:

ACLU Nevada

4362 W. Cheyenne Ave.
North Las Vegas, NV 89032
702-366-1226
aclunv.org

This letter serves as a request under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS § 239 *et seq*, by the American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada (ACLUNV) for public records held by the Nevada Department of Corrections and its associated subdivisions as detailed below.

A. The Requester

The ACLUNV is a statewide affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, a national organization whose work protects the civil liberties and civil rights of all people. Our mission includes safeguarding the basic constitutional rights to due process, equal protection, and the civil rights of marginalized communities including individuals in the criminal legal system. One of the ACLUNV's main functions is disseminating information to the public about issues of concern to the ACLUNV and its members.

B. Request

The ACLUNV requests, in electronic format where available and pursuant to NRS 239.010(3-5):

As this is a large request, please feel free to release records in batches as they become available. Timeframes for individual requests, unless otherwise stated, should be between 2021 and 2026.

1. All records related to electronic medical record systems, including:

a. Emails, memoranda, agendas, bill draft requests, budget proposals, and reports containing keywords: "electronic medical records," "update medical records"

2. All records related to paper medical record systems, including:

a. Emails, memoranda, agendas, bill draft requests, budget proposals, and reports containing keywords: "paper medical records," "medical AND record AND (inefficient OR outdated)"

3. All records related to delayed scheduling for medical care, including:

a. Emails, memoranda, agendas, and reports containing keywords: "(medical OR health OR doctor OR clinic) AND (schedule OR appointment) AND (delay OR missed OR cancelled OR urgent)"

ACLU Nevada

4362 W. Cheyenne Ave.
North Las Vegas, NV 89032
702-366-1226
aclunv.org

b. Any records containing statistics, audits, evaluations, or internal reviews related to delays in scheduling medical care

c. Any records containing statistics, audits, evaluations, or internal reviews related to response times for kites and grievances related to medical care

d. Any records containing statistics, audits, evaluations, or internal reviews related to processing times for the Utilization Review Committee

4. Any records containing anonymized statistics related to the number of offenders in NDOC custody diagnosed with or receiving treatment for the following medical conditions:

a. gastrointestinal cancer or stomach cancer

b. colorectal cancer or colon cancer

c. skin cancer or melanoma

d. breast cancer

e. cervical cancer

f. lymphoma

g. deep vein thrombosis

h. pulmonary embolism

i. Von Willebrand Disease

j. leukemia

k. spinal stenosis

l. herniated disc

m. chronic pain

n. chronic kidney disease

5. Any emails, memoranda, or redacted URC records containing the keywords: ("Eliquis" OR "apixaban") AND ("cost" OR "price" OR "approved" OR "denied")

6. Any records containing statistics, audits, evaluations, or internal reviews related to the number of anonymized offenders who have received pap smears/cervical cancer screenings, mammograms, breast examinations, pelvic/vaginal examinations between June 2023 and the present

7. Any records related to amounts billed to Nevada Medicaid, Clark County, and Washoe County for offender medical care. These numbers can be provided in aggregate form by fiscal year or in whatever format is most convenient

ACLU Nevada

4362 W. Cheyenne Ave.
North Las Vegas, NV 89032
702-366-1226
aclunv.org

C. Waiver of Fees

The ACLUNV requests a waiver of fees associated with this request.

In relation to both federal and state public records requests, fees are generally waived for nonprofit organizations seeking copies of materials without commercial interest and for the purpose of contributing to public understanding and education. See *Friends of the Coast Fork v. U.S. of the Interior*, 110 F.3d 53 (9th Cir. 1997); *Friends of Oceano Dunes, Inc. v. Salazar*, No. C-11-1476 EMC, 2011 WL 6748575 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2011); *North Cnty. Parents Org. for Children with Special Needs v. Dep't of Educ.*, 23 Cal. App. 4th 144 (Cal. Ct. App. 1994).

Here, the documents requested benefit the public's knowledge and are not sought for commercial interest. As a nonprofit 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organization, the ACLUNV is well situated to disseminate information it gains from this request to the general public as well as to other targeted communities. Dissemination of information to the public is a critical and substantial component of ACLUNV's mission and work.

D. Fulfillment of Request

ACLU Nevada

4362 W. Cheyenne Ave.
North Las Vegas, NV 89032
702-366-1226
aclunv.org

The State of Nevada mandates that all state agency records are public unless declared confidential by law. NRS § 239.010. Recent changes to the Public Records Act reaffirm the state's commitment to transparency and maximizing the public's right of access to agency records. NRS § 239.001.

As of October 1, 2019, Nevada law imposes additional duties on governmental entities to fulfill requests. If a governmental entity willfully fails to comply with any provision of NRS § 239 *et* seq, it is subject to up to $10,000 in civil penalties "in addition to any other rights or remedies that may exist in law or in equity." NRS § 239.340.

If all or any part of this request is denied, Nevada law requires that you provide the ACLUNV a written statement of the grounds for the denial, citing the law or regulations under which you believe you may deny access for each document. NRS 239.0107. Furthermore, if you determine that some portions of the requested records are exempt from disclosure, we expect that you provide us with any reasonable severable portion of the records sought.

Please be advised that if any refusal to disclose is based on confidentiality, then "[t]he public official or agency bears the burden of establishing the existence of privilege based upon confidentiality. It is settled that privileges, whether creatures of statute or the common law, should be interpreted and applied narrowly." *D.R Partners v. Board of County Com'rs of Clark County*, 116 Nev. 616, 622 (2000).

Pursuant to state law, we request copies and/or access to these public records be forwarded to the ACLUNV within five (5) business days of this letter, by 9/25/26. NRS 239.0107(1). If you are unable to make the records available by this date, you are statutorily required to state that fact in writing explaining why the book or record is unavailable and a date and time when the record will be available. NRS 239.1007(1)(c)(1).

The updated Public Records Act imposes a duty on governmental entities to "make a reasonable effort to assist the requester to focus the request such a manner as to maximize the likelihood the requestor will be able to access the public book or record as expeditiously as possible." NRS 239.1007(1)(c)(2). Please contact the ACLUNV within the five (5) day statutory time frame if, for some reason, this request requires clarification.

Please forward copies of documents as they are identified, even if production is not fully complete. We appreciate your assistance with this request. You may contact me directly at bennett@aclunv.org.

Best,

Danielle Bennett
Prisoners Rights Attorney
American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada

ACLU Nevada

4362 W. Cheyenne Ave.
North Las Vegas, NV 89032
702-366-1226
aclunv.org

STATE OF NEVADA

Department of Administration
Public Records Request

Deliver, Mail, or Email to:
209 E. Musser St. Suite 304 Carson City, NV 89701 Email: deptadmin@admin.nv.gov
Attention: Director's Office Information Officer

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RECEIVED
OCT 09 2026

Date of Request	9/30/2026
Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	Kurt D. Anderson
Organization:	Shook & Stone, CHTD.
Address:	[redacted]
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
E-mail:	

Records Requested:

Check one: ☐ Paper copies ■ Electronic copies ☐ Certified copies ■ Inspection (in person)

Please be specific and include as much detail as possible regarding the records you are requesting.

See attached

To complete an estimate, the agency will need the following information:

☐ I will pick up	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*	■ Please send USPS	■ E-mail (if format allows)

Statement

■ I understand there is a charge for copies of public records. I understand I will receive a written estimate for production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be over $25.00, which I will be required to pay in full prior to inspection or reproduction. Materials will be held for 30 days.

Requester Signature [redacted] Signature

Office Use Only

Request status:		Estimate:	
Date			
_____	Request received	Estimate:	$ _____
_____	Receipt acknowledgement issued	Date deposit received	_____
_____	Request filled	Actual (if different):	$ _____
_____	Estimated completion	Date final payment received	_____
_____	Estimate provided	Completed by	_____
_____	Request denied in whole		
_____	*Other:*	*Retain request form for three (3) calendar years from the end of the calendar year in which the response was completed according to RDA 2015013*	

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST
(Nevada Public Records Act – NRS Chapter 239)

To: Custodians of Record

Nevada Public Works Division Buildings and Grounds 2300 McLeod Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89104	Nevada Public Works Division Facility Condition Assessment Ken Forbes, Construction Project Coordinator III kforbes@admin.nv.gov Carol Myers mc.myers@admin.nv.gov	Nevada Public Works Division Building Maintenance CMMS and Maximo records

Date: 9/30/26

Re: Public Records Request for records relating to the Indian Springs Correctional Center Complex 9952 – High Desert State Prison Site 22010 Cold Creek Road, Indian Springs, Nevada

I. Cell door, lock, and security systems for Housing Units 9, 10, 11 and 12 original construction.

Please produce all records relating to the construction, installation, manufacture, operation, failure, bypass, manipulation, defect, maintenance, repair, inspection, replacement, or known vulnerability of any cell door, lock, latch, controller, override mechanism, or related security system relevant to the housing unit, area, or circumstances from the date of original construction in 2009. This disclosure should include, but not be limited to:

1. Construction blueprints and drawings.
2. Identity of the general contractor and subcontractors who constructed, assembled, or installed the cell doors, locks and related security systems.
3. The manufacturer(s) of the cell doors, locks and related security systems.
4. Warranties or guarantees made by the manufacturers of the cell doors, locks and related security systems.
5. Maintenance records, inspection records, work orders, service tickets, and repair logs as maintained on the CMMS and Maximo systems or their predecessors programs.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

6. Reports of malfunction, bypass, tampering, unauthorized opening, or design vulnerability.

7. Records referencing known flaws, vulnerabilities, or workarounds which permitted prisoner access to the cells of other prisoners.

8. Vendor contracts, communications, proposals, warranty materials, manuals, defect notices, and service bulletins.

9. Records of prior complaints or reports involving similar door, lock, or confinement failures in the same unit or related systems.

II. For the capital improvement just bid for changes or upgrades to the cell doors, door locks and security systems for Housing Units 9, 10, 11 and 12.

10. Construction blueprints and drawings.

11. Identity of the general contractor and subcontractors who will construct, assemble, or install the cell doors, locks and related security systems.

12. The manufacturer(s) of the cell doors, locks and related security systems.

13. Warranties or guarantees made by the manufacturers of the cell doors, locks and related security systems.

III. For the time frame from the original construction to the date of the remodel of the facility with respect to the cell doors, door locks and security systems for Housing Units 9, 10, 11 and 12 please identify.

14. Incidents involving unauthorized inmate movement, cell door failures, bypassed locks, or inmate-on-inmate assaults facilitated by security door failures.
15. Records reflecting knowledge of such risks, including emails, warnings, memoranda, meeting minutes, or corrective recommendations.
16. Records concerning deaths or serious injuries in 2025 involving cell-door failures, unauthorized inmate movement, or failures to keep inmates confined.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

IV. Communications regarding cell doors, door locks and security systems for Housing Units 9, 10, 11 and 12.

17. Emails.
18. Text messages.
19. Messaging platform communications.
20. Memoranda.
21. Letters and written correspondence.
22. Communications among line staff, supervisors, wardens, administrators, NDOC central office personnel, medical contractors, vendors, law enforcement, prosecutors, and public officials.
23. Communications with media or public-information personnel concerning the incident or death.

V. Preservation, retention of the records requested.

Please produce all records relating to preservation, retention, or destruction of responsive materials, including but not limited to:

24. Preservation notices or litigation hold notices.
25. Retention schedules applicable to video, logs, emails, texts, and other responsive records.
26. Records reflecting deletion, overwrite, destruction, loss, or corruption of responsive materials.
27. Records identifying who made any decision to preserve, not preserve, delete, overwrite, or dispose of responsive evidence.

VI. Search, production, and format

Please produce records in native electronic format where available, together with associated metadata and attachments.

If responsive records are maintained by a third party, contractor, or vendor on behalf of NDOC or HDSP, please identify that entity and produce responsive records in NDOC's possession, custody, or control, and identify any additional custodian believed to possess responsive materials.

In responding to this request, please identify:

1. The offices, institutions, departments, units, systems, and custodians searched.
2. The date ranges searched.
3. The categories of records searched.
4. Whether any potentially responsive records were not searched because of claimed burden, inaccessibility, or exemption.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

VII. Withholding, redactions, and segregable material

If any record or portion of a record is withheld or redacted, please:

1. Identify the specific record or category of record withheld.
2. State whether the record is withheld in full or produced in redacted form.
3. Identify the specific statutory or other legal basis for withholding or redaction.
4. Produce all reasonably segregable nonexempt portions.
5. Provide a privilege or withholding log sufficient to assess the claim.

If any requested record does not exist, cannot be located, was destroyed, was overwritten, or is no longer available, please state that expressly and identify, if known, when and how that occurred.

VIII. Statutory response

Pursuant to NRS 239.0107, please provide a response within five business days, including production of records, a written statement of when records will be available, or the specific legal basis for any denial, withholding, or delay.

IX. Continuing request

This is a continuing request. If additional responsive records are identified after the initial response or production, please produce them promptly.

X. Certification of Records

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239 and applicable evidentiary rules, please provide a written certification from the Custodian of Records (or other qualified records custodian) for all records produced in response to this request.

The certification shall:

1. Identify the custodian of records by name, title, and agency.
2. State that the records produced are true, correct, and complete copies of records maintained by the Nevada Department of Corrections and/or High Desert State Prison in the ordinary course of business.
3. State that the records were made at or near the time of the events recorded by, or from information transmitted by, a person with knowledge of those events.
4. State that the records are kept in the course of regularly conducted activity of NDOC/HDSP.
5. State that it is the regular practice of NDOC/HDSP to make and maintain such records.
6. Identify the systems, departments, or custodians from which the records were obtained.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

7. Identify any categories of records that were not produced and the reason for nonproduction (e.g., do not exist, destroyed, withheld, or not located after a reasonable search).

The certification shall be provided in the form of a sworn declaration or affidavit, notarized, and compliant with NRS 53.045 (unsworn declarations) and NRS 52.260 (business records).

If different categories of records are maintained by different custodians (e.g., medical contractor, internal affairs, facility operations, or third-party vendors), please provide a separate certification for each custodian or entity.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

From:	Ashley Shead
To:	NDOC Public Records Request
Subject:	Public Records Request – Food Consumption and Loss Control Documentation (Per AR 269.03)
Date:	Thursday, October 9, 2025 1:32:40 PM
Attachments:	Public Records Request form Food Consumption and Loss Control Documentation (Per AR 269.03).pdf

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

From: Ashley Shead

[redacted]

To: Nevada Department of Corrections
Public Records Officer
Nevada Department of Corrections
5500 Snyder Avenue, Bldg. 17
Carson City, NV 89701

Date: October 9th, 2025

Subject:

Dear Public Information Officer,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS 239.010 et seq., We are submitting this request for public records maintained by the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC).

Specifically, we are requesting copies of all Food Consumption and Loss Control documents maintained by the Food Service Manager (FSM) for each NDOC facility, as described in Administrative Regulation (AR) 269.03 – Food Service Manager Responsibilities, for the most recent twelve (12) months.

This request includes, but is not limited to:

- Monthly Food Consumption Reports submitted by FSMs to the NDOC Food Service Administrator or Warden;

- Loss Control Reports documenting food shortages, spoilage, overproduction, theft, or other discrepancies;

- Inventory and usage summaries that correspond to consumption tracking;
- Supporting “back documentation” (as referenced in AR 269.03) including worksheets, logs, or records used to verify data submitted in the monthly reports;
- Any related internal memoranda, communications, or audit summaries that accompany or explain these reports.

Please include records from October 1, 2024 through the date of this request.

If separate OPs exist for individual institutions (e.g., Ely State Prison, Lovelock Correctional Center, High Desert State Prison, Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center, Southern Desert Correctional Center, Northern Nevada Correctional Center, Carlin Conservation Camp, Jean Conservation Camp, Pioche Conservation Camp, Stewart Conservation Camp, Stewart Conservation Camp, Three Lakes COnservation Camp), please include those versions as well.

Please provide the records in electronic format if available. If any portion of this request is denied, please provide the specific legal citation authorizing the withholding and describe the nature of the withheld material as required by NRS 239.0107(1)(d).

If any portion of this request is unclear or would benefit from clarification, please feel free to contact me. If the cost of fulfilling this request exceeds $25, kindly provide an estimate before proceeding.

Thank you in advance for your time and attention. We look forward to your response within five business days as required by Nevada law.

Sincerely,
Ashley Shead
[redacted]

(706)-974-4774

From: Amber Buell
To: NDOC Public Records Request
Subject: Public Records Request – NDOC Medical Contractor Insurance, Medical Malpractice & Surety/Bond Records
Date: Thursday, October 8, 2026 12:27:42 PM

[You don't often get email from [redacted]. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

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To: Nevada Department of Corrections – Public Records

Dear Public Records Officer:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, I am requesting copies of public records relating to the medical services contractor providing services to the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC), including services provided at NDOC facilities in Clark County, Nevada.

I am specifically requesting the following records:

1. The complete executed contract and all amendments, renewals, extensions, exhibits, attachments, and addenda relating to contract 99SWC-NV20-5284 / 99SWC-S947, including the contract with Reliable Health Care Services of Southern Nevada, Inc.

2. The complete solicitation/RFP identified as 99SWC-S947, including all exhibits, attachments, addenda, questions and answers, and bid specifications.

3. Attachment BB – Insurance Schedule, including the complete original document and any revised or amended versions.

4. All insurance requirements applicable to the medical contractor, including required:
- Medical malpractice/professional liability insurance
- General liability insurance
- Automobile liability insurance
- Workers' compensation coverage
- Umbrella/excess liability coverage
- Any other required insurance

5. The specific minimum coverage limits required for each type of insurance, including per-occurrence and aggregate limits.

6. Copies of any certificates of insurance, declarations pages, insurance schedules, endorsements, or other documents submitted by the contractor to demonstrate compliance with NDOC/Nevada insurance requirements.

7. Copies of any documents identifying the State of Nevada, Nevada Department of Corrections, or other state entity as an additional insured, loss payee, certificate holder, or otherwise protected party.

8. Copies of any surety bond, performance bond, payment bond, fidelity bond, or other bond required of the medical contractor, including:
- The bond amount
- Surety company
- Effective and expiration dates
- Bond number
- Conditions of the bond

- Any amendments, riders, or renewals

9. Any records showing whether the medical contractor is required to maintain medical malpractice or professional liability coverage specifically for services provided to NDOC inmates, including the required policy limits and applicable exclusions or endorsements.

10. Any records identifying the NDOC facilities covered by the contract, including facilities located in Clark County, Nevada, and any allocation of services or coverage among those facilities.

11. Any notices of default, claims, insurance claims, bond claims, cancellations, non-renewals, or lapses in required insurance or bonding relating to this contract.

12. The Notice of Award, bid tabulation, evaluation/scoring documents, and any other records identifying the awarded contractor and the basis for the award.

13. Any subsequent contract, solicitation, amendment, or replacement agreement that currently provides medical services to NDOC facilities in Clark County, if contract 99SWC-NV20-5284 / 99SWC-S947 is no longer the controlling agreement.

I am requesting the records in electronic PDF format, if available.

If any portion of the requested records is exempt from disclosure, please provide the non-exempt portions and identify the specific statutory basis for withholding or redacting each withheld portion.

If the requested records are maintained by another Nevada state agency, department, or procurement office, please advise me of the appropriate agency or forward this request to the appropriate records custodian if permitted.

If there are fees associated with locating or reproducing these records, please provide an estimate before incurring fees.

Please also let me know if you need any additional information from me to process this request.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Amber Buell
Email: [redacted]

Outlook

Public Records Request (NRS ch. 239) – NDOT correspondence with autonomous vehicle operators, labor organizations and the Legislature; agreements and launch records, January 1, 2024 to present

From [redacted]
Date Wed 9/16/2026 10:27 AM
To Public Records Requests <PublicRecordsReq@dot.nv.gov>

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender
You have not previously corresponded with this sender.

Report Suspicious

Dear Records Official:

Thank you for your time and help with this records request.

Under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS ch. 239, I request the following records from January 1, 2024 through the date of your search:

(1) All correspondence (including email), meeting requests, meeting notes, calendar entries, agendas and presentations between department executive staff or program staff and Waymo LLC, Tesla, Inc., Zoox, Inc., May Mobility, Inc., Motional AD Inc., Avride Inc., Nuro, Inc., Cruise LLC, Aurora Innovation, Inc., Kodiak Robotics, Inc., the Autonomous Vehicle Industry Association, or their representatives, lobbyists or counsel, concerning autonomous, automated or driverless vehicles.

(2) All correspondence, meeting notes and presentations between department staff and labor organizations or advocacy groups concerning autonomous vehicles.

(3) All department bill analyses, fiscal notes, testimony, comments and correspondence with the Legislature or the Governor's office concerning autonomous vehicle legislation or executive orders.

(4) All records concerning the planning, announcement or promotion of any autonomous vehicle launch, expansion or pilot in the state in which the department participated, including press releases and their drafts and event briefing materials.

(5) All agreements, memoranda of understanding, permits or right-of-way authorizations between the department and any named entity, and any incident notifications or complaints received by the department concerning autonomous vehicles.

Please provide records in electronic form (NRS 239.010(4)), with any log, spreadsheet or database in its native format (CSV or Excel) and documents as native or searchable PDF.

I am an investigator with Hunterbrook Media, a news organization, and I am requesting these records to gather information of public interest for dissemination to the public. This request is not made for a commercial purpose. Please notify me before incurring any charge under NRS 239.052.

If any record or portion is withheld, please cite the specific statute or other legal authority that makes the record confidential, as NRS 239.0107(1)(d) requires, and release all reasonably segregable non-confidential material. Please acknowledge receipt and respond within five business days as NRS 239.0107(1) requires. If any item is unclear, contact me at [redacted] so that we can narrow it.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Outlook

Nevada Department of Transportation: Public Record Request from Website

From info@dot.nv.gov <info@dot.nv.gov>
Date Mon 12/16/2024 2:57 PM
To Public Records Requests <PublicRecordsReq@dot.nv.gov>

This Message Is From an External Sender
This message came from outside your organization.

Report Suspicious

A new entry to a form/survey has been submitted.

Form Name:	Public Records Request
Date & Time:	12/16/2024 2:57 PM
Response #:	3633
Submitter ID:	29797
IP address:	[redacted]
Time to complete:	53 min. , 35 sec.

Survey Details

Page 1

1. **Contact Information**

***Name:**	[redacted]	***Street Address:**	[redacted]
***City, State, and Zip Code**	Las Vegas, NV 89147	***Phone Number:**	
***Email address:**	[redacted]	**Company (optional)**	Not answered

2. **Item Info (if additional space is needed please use Detailed Description below)**

Project #	Not answered	**Parcel #**	Not answered
Contract #	Not answered	**Agreement #**	Not answered
City/County	Not answered	**Location**	Not answered

3. **Please be specific and include/provide as much information as possible. Missing information may delay your request for records.**

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239) and applicable federal statutes, I hereby request access to and copies of records related to data collection, storage, and access mechanisms utilized within transportation systems, including automated, smart city, and vehicle tracking technologies. This request includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Devices, Software, and Unique Identifiers Collected
A comprehensive list of all devices, hardware, and software currently employed or under evaluation to collect data within transportation systems, including the types of unique identifiers collected, stored, or evaluated. Include:

Vehicle Related Identifiers:
-License Plate Numbers and Recognition Systems
Bluetooth Addresses and Capture Devices
-Wi-Fi MAC Addresses and Capture Devices
Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN) and Scanners

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

-Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) Transponder IDs and Readers
On Board Diagnostics (OBD) Device IDs and Readers
-Telematics Device IDs and Systems
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Tags and Systems
-LiDAR and Radar Signatures (vehicle detection and identification)
Acoustic Signatures (vehicle specific sound detection)

Personal Identifiers for Devices Humans Carry:

Smartphones and Tablets:
--IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity)
IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity)
--MAC Addresses (Wi-Fi and Bluetooth)
Device Serial Numbers
--SIM Card IDs

-Wearable Devices:
Bluetooth MAC Addresses
--Device Serial Numbers (e.g., fitness trackers, smartwatches, AR/VR devices)

-Smart Payment Systems:
NFC (Near Field Communication) Secure Element IDs
--RFID Tag UIDs (e.g., contactless credit/debit cards)

-Personal Electronics:
Laptop and Peripheral Device MAC Addresses
--Device Serial Numbers for laptops, e-readers, and other portable devices
RFID Enabled Badges and Smart Cards:
--RFID Chip UIDs (employee badges, transit cards)

-Other IoT-Connected Devices:
Device Serial Numbers or MAC Addresses for connected earbuds, headsets, etc.

Biometric Collection Systems:
-Facial Recognition Systems and Collected Data
Gait Analysis Systems (analysis and recording of walking patterns)
-Fingerprint Scanners and Collected Data
Iris Scanners and Patterns
-Voice Recognition Systems and Voiceprints

Include manufacturer names and model numbers for all devices, hardware, or systems used to collect, process, or evaluate the above identifiers.

Records detailing any additional unique identifiers collected beyond those explicitly listed here or under consideration for implementation.

Data Storage, Access, and Third-Party Information
A description of how these unique identifiers are stored and secured.
-Records identifying all state, federal, or third-party agencies with access to this data, including the scope and nature of their access.
-A list of software, tools, or platforms used to access, analyze, or process this data.
Access logs, audit trails, or records documenting user activity related to these systems, including timestamps, IT user groups, and permission levels.
Records identifying third party entities, contractors, or vendors with access to any of these systems or unique identifiers, including the scope and duration of their access.
Third Party Transactions: A list of all third parties from whom your agency purchases data or to whom your agency sells or shares collected data, including the scope and purpose of these transactions.

Opt-Out Management
Records identifying the individual(s) or department responsible for managing opt out requests from individuals who do not wish to have their data collected or stored.
Policies, procedures, or documentation outlining the process for individuals to opt out of data collection, including how such requests are tracked and fulfilled.

Records Readily Available

Records related to asset management, IT systems, and access logs are routinely maintained and can be easily generated without substantial effort.

Please Note: This request does not seek any personal identifying information (PII). Any such information may be redacted prior to fulfillment.

Thank you,
Nevada Department of Transportation

This is an automated message generated by Granicus. Please do not reply directly to this email.

From: Public Records Requests
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: PRTF Survey – NDOT
Date: Tuesday, September 22, 2026 11:06:12 AM
Attachments: Outlook-cid1_image.png
PRR Technology Overly Broad Example_Redacted.pdf
PRR Subject Matter Overly Broad_Redacted.pdf
NDOT Public Records Fee Schedule.pdf

Good Morning,

Below is NDOT's response to the supplemental questions related to the Public Records Task Force Survey.

1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your entity considered overbroad or unduly burdensome:
    a. Attachement PRR Technology Overly Broad Example_Redacted is an example of an overly broad request that specifically is requesting very technical and at times confidential information that had the potential to expose our technology infrastructure. In addition, the public records team would receive communication from the requester such as:
        i. *"This is electronically stored by asset management. How can it take month to show assets? I think the days of hiding the spy tactics have passed. We shouldn't have to prove we know what you have for you to say OK and give us records. Still not as bad as RTC losing a bus in Ireland and using Hart & Holand to cover it up. But not good David. Hart & Holand can't mark things attorney client privilege for funzies. We deserve to know the truth."*
    b. Attachement PRR Subject Matter Overly Broad_Redacted is an example in which we can provide records related to the request. The records search resulted in 189,000 search results which requires years for a member of the NDOT public records team to review based on available work hours and balanced against current PRR workload (currently, NDOT has 125 PRRs open and being processed, so far this year NDOT has received 1143 PRRs).
    c. Finally, we received a request from an individual who requested the entire contents of a single employee's email over the course of a 1-year period which resulted in over 33,000 search results. She refused to narrow her parameters when asked. In addition, she had another request that appeared to be a duplicate of this request. She also refused to close this request in lieu of fulfilling her already open request. I have not included communication with the requester in this response as she is party to litigation with NDOT.
2. Attached is the NDOT fee schedule. Currently, NDOT does not charge any of the

fees reflected in the fee schedule.

If there is any addition information or documentation the task force would like to review, please me know and I am happy to provide what I can.

Thanks so much,

Heather Hahn, CRM
Records Manager
Nevada Department of Transportation
o 775-888-7978
e heather.hahn@dot.nv.gov | w dot.nv.gov

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From: Shirley Tanaka
To: EMRB; FID Master; NHD Info; MCS Mailbox; Mines Safety and Training; WCS Helpdesk; Contact Email; MLD Info; nta; NRED Record Requests; TA Administration; [redacted]; Paula L. Hlade; [redacted]; Nv St Board of Architecture; Athletic Trainers; info@barber.nv.gov; [redacted]; chirobd@chirobd.nv.gov; publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us; info@nvcosmo.com; Board of Dental Examiners; info@nvopticians.org; Loretta Ponton; nvfuneralboard@fb.nv.gov; support@nvbhme.org; NVLABoard@outlook.com; [redacted] Nevada Board of Massage Therapists; Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners; Nursing Board; board@nvot.org; admin@nvoptometry.org; [redacted] Board Coordination; NVPTB Administration; NV ST Board of Podiatry; Board E-Mail; NBOP Admin; PILB Information; socwork; vetbdinfo@vetboard.nv.gov
Subject: Important Nevada Public Records Request
Date: Monday, August 17, 2026 11:26:00 AM

You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Under the authority of the Nevada public records law, I request public records maintained from November 2023 through the present concerning instances in which the Department of Business and Industry Director's Office became involved in matters that were otherwise being handled by your division, board, commission, bureau, program, or agency.

Specifically, I am requesting records involving Perry Faigin, Dr. Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini (Johnson) or other Director's Office employees when they reviewed, commented on, participated in, approved, rejected, modified, delayed, directed, recommended, or otherwise became involved in a matter that was originally being handled within your office.

This request includes, but is not limited to, matters involving:

- Enforcement actions;
- Investigations;
- Licensing decisions;
- Administrative complaints;
- Settlement discussions;
- Penalty recommendations or assessments;
- Audits or examinations;
- Regulatory actions;
- Employee misconduct investigations; (including but not limited to timesheet fraud, sexual misconduct, or substance abuse)
- Ethics complaints;
- Conflicts of interest;
- Retaliation complaints;
- Personnel investigations;
- Workplace safety concerns; and
- Misuse of state resources;

I am interested in understanding the extent to which the Director's Office became involved in decisions that would ordinarily be made by the individual divisions, boards, commissions,

bureaus, programs, or agencies within the Department.

This request is not limited to final decisions. It also includes situations where the Director's Office was consulted before a decision was made, asked to provide input, requested updates, attended meetings concerning a matter, requested additional information, or otherwise participated before the matter was resolved.

Please include records such as emails, Microsoft Teams messages, text messages, memoranda, meeting invitations, calendars, briefing materials, presentations, notes, routing communications, recommendations, draft decision documents, approval requests, status updates, attachments, and similar records reflecting the Director's Office's involvement.

If responsive records are maintained by both your office and the Director's Office, please search both locations for responsive records.

To assist in locating responsive records, searches may include communications referencing Perry Faigin, Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini (Johnson), the Director's Office, Director Sanchez, enforcement, settlement, investigation, licensing, penalty, audit, examination, personnel matter, fraud, employee complaint, ethics, retaliation, conflict of interest, management review, or similar terms.

If any records are withheld or redacted, please identify the specific statutory basis for the withholding and produce all reasonably segregable nonconfidential portions as required by the Nevada public records law.

I request production in electronic format.

JOE LOMBARDO
Governor



HELEN PARK
President

J. DAVID WUEST
Executive Secretary

STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF PHARMACY

985 Damonte Ranch Pkwy, Ste 206
Reno, NV 89521

October 1, 2026

Via Email
Shirley Tanaka
[redacted]

Re: August 17, 2026 Public Records Request

Dear Ms. Tanaka:

The Nevada State Board of Pharmacy (Board) received your public records request dated August 17, 2026, and timely provided an initial response advising that the Board was reviewing the request and identifying potentially responsive records.

The Board continued its review of your request pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NPRA), Chapter 239 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC), together with the statutes governing the Board.

Your request seeks records maintained from November 2023 through the present concerning instances in which employees of the Department of Business and Industry Directors Office became involved in matters otherwise being handled by the Board. The request identifies Perry Faigin, Dr. Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini (Johnson), and "other Director's Office employees," and includes numerous categories of regulatory, investigative, licensing, enforcement, personnel, and administrative matters.

Based on the Board's review, portions of your request potentially include records that are confidential or privileged under Nevada law. Other portions are overly broad or do not sufficiently identify a particular record or reasonably identifiable class of records. Pursuant to NAC 239.867, a Nevada governmental agency is not required to create a public record that does not exist to satisfy a request or otherwise required to conduct research for a requestor.

NAC 239.865 permits the Board to request additional information or clarification to identify the public records being requested. Accordingly, please clarify or narrow the following portions of your request:

Enforcement and Regulatory Actions: The terms "regulatory actions" and "enforcement actions" do not sufficiently identify a particular record or reasonably identifiable class of records. To the extent you seek disciplinary records, NRS 639.2485(2) provides that the complaint or other document initiating disciplinary action, and documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose discipline, are public records. Please identify the applicant, licensee, registrant, permit holder, facility, matter, approximate date, or other information sufficient to identify the records sought.

Investigations: Pursuant to NRS 639.2485 and NRS 622A.330(2), any materials, records, and reports related to Board investigations are confidential.

Licensing Decisions: The Board regulates numerous categories of licenses. The request for involvement in any "licensing decision" from November 2023 through the present does not identify a particular matter or reasonably identifiable class of records. Please identify the applicant, licensee, facility, application, license type, approximate date, or other information sufficient to identify the licensing decision at issue.

Administrative complaints: Pursuant to NRS 639.2485(2), the complaint or other document initiating disciplinary action, and documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose discipline, are public records. Please identify the particular complaint, licensee, registrant, applicant, facility, disciplinary proceeding, or other Board matter sought.

Settlement Discussions: Settlement agreements approved by the Board are public records pursuant to NRS 622.330(3). Settlement-related records, however, may include attorney-client privileged communications under NRS 49.095, attorney work product, or other protected material. Please identify the parties, approximate date or date range, or other information sufficient to identify the settlement records sought.

Penalty recommendations or assessments: To the extent the request seeks records or information obtained or generated during a Board investigation, such records are confidential pursuant to NRS 639.2485(1), unless made public pursuant to NRS 639.2485(2). Disciplinary matters and proposed penalties may also be considered at public Board meetings, recordings of which are public records. Please identify the disciplinary matter, licensee, type of penalty, or relevant time period sought.

Audits or Examinations: This category does not sufficiently identify a particular record or reasonably identifiable class of records. To the extent audit, examination, or inspection records constitute records of a Board investigation, NRS 639.2485(1) applies. Please identify the type of audit, examination, or inspection, the licensee or entity involved, and the relevant time period.

Employee misconduct investigations, including alleged timesheet fraud, sexual misconduct, or substance abuse; ethics complaints; conflicts of interest; retaliation complaints; personnel investigations; workplace safety concerns; and misuse of state resources: These categories are overly broad and potentially include substantially different records subject to different confidentiality requirements. Personnel and related records may be

restricted from disclosure depending on the nature of the particular record, including under NAC 284.718, NRS 284.4086, NRS 281A.350, or other applicable law. Please identify the employee, complaint, incident, investigation, or matter and provide an approximate date or narrower time period, to the extent known.

Upon receipt of your clarification, the Board will evaluate the narrowed request, identify potentially responsive records within its legal custody or control, and proceed in accordance with the NPRA.

Sincerely,

/s/ Skylar Young
Assistant General Counsel
Nevada State Board of Pharmacy

From: Brett Kandt
To: [redacted]
Cc: Darlene Nases
Subject: Fw: Public Records Request – RAADfest peptide/compounding investigation (July 2025)
Date: Thursday, July 31, 2025 11:46:20 AM
Attachments: BOP response Pascoe public records request.pdf
Outlook-4tqdn21b

Mr. Pascoe-

Please see the attached response to your public records request.

Regards,

Brett Kandt
General Counsel
Nevada State Board of Pharmacy

NOTICE: This information is provided as a courtesy on behalf of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy. This information does not constitute legal advice and does not establish an attorney-client relationship. This information does not override the specific provisions of Nevada law as applied to a particular set of facts.

From: Dave Pascoe [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 31, 2025 9:46 AM
To: Board Coordination <teambc@pharmacy.nv.gov>
Subject: Public Records Request – RAADfest peptide/compounding investigation (July 2025)

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Attn: Public Records Officer, Darlene Nases

Dear Public Records Officer,

Pursuant to NRS 239, I request records related to the RAADfest peptide injection incidents reported in Las Vegas on July 13, 2025 (Red Rock Casino).

Date range: July 1–Aug 31, 2025.

Records requested:

1. Complaints, investigations, inspection reports, notices of correction/violation, enforcement actions, or advisory memos regarding on-site injections/dispensing at RAADfest (including any temporary/remote clinic or booth) in Clark County.

2. Licensure/authorization records (including special event permissions) for any practitioner or entity providing peptide injections or handling prescription drugs at RAADfest, including any Nevada-licensed practitioner contracted by Dr. Kent Holtorf/Holtorf Medical Group.

3. Communications (emails/letters/memos) with LVMPD and SNHD concerning the RAADfest incidents.

4. Communications/records naming suppliers/manufacturers/compounders of peptides associated with RAADfest (including any reference to "Forgotten Formula"), and any product testing, detentions, or recalls.

Production: Electronic delivery preferred. If withholding any portion, please produce all segregable material and cite the exact NRS for each redaction/withholding. I am fine with staggered/rolling releases as records are located.

Fees: Provide a cost estimate before processing if > $50.

Requester: Dave Pascoe
Email: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted]
Address: [redacted]

Thank you.

From: Brett Kandt
To: [redacted]
Cc: Board Coordination; Darlene Nases
Subject: Fw: Public records request for pharmacy disciplinary actions
Date: Monday, August 3, 2026 8:57:44 AM
Attachments: NV_Board_of_Pharmacy_Disciplinary_Request_Signed_2026-07-31.pdf
BOP response Reckton public records request.pdf
Outlook-e1z0giui

Attached please find a response to your request.

Brett Kandt
General Counsel
Nevada State Board of Pharmacy

NOTICE: This information is provided as a courtesy on behalf of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy. This information does not constitute legal advice and does not establish an attorney-client relationship. This information does not override the specific provisions of Nevada law as applied to a particular set of facts.

From: Kingsong Chen [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, August 2, 2026 1:21 PM
To: Board Coordination <teambc@pharmacy.nv.gov>
Subject: Public records request for pharmacy disciplinary actions

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Attached is Reckton's completed request for the existing electronic table of final public disciplinary and enforcement actions covering current and former Board credential classes.

Please provide a written estimate and wait for my approval before incurring any charge.

Thank you,

Kingsong Chen
Reckton

[redacted]

From: Lilly Ava Tochner
To: Kathy Floyd
Subject: Re: Public Records Request
Date: Wednesday, November 5, 2025 12:47:50 PM

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Kathy,

Thank you so much for letting me know! I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best,
Lilly

On Mon, Nov 3, 2025 at 2:45 PM Kathy Floyd <kfloyd@post.state.nv.us> wrote:

> Good Afternoon!
>
> Pursuant to NRS239.0107 I am making you aware POST is unable to provide these items per this request within 5 days as we are consulting with our legal advisor to determine what records we are able to provide. We anticipate giving you a further response within 2 weeks.
>
> Thank you,
>
> *Kathy Floyd*
>
> Chief, Standards Division
>
> Nevada Commission on POST
>
> post.nv.gov
>
> (775) 687-3335
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Lilly Ava Tochner [redacted]
> **Sent:** Saturday, November 1, 2025 9:25 PM
> **To:** Michael D. Sherlock <msherlock@post.state.nv.us>; Rene Caldara <rcaldara@post.state.nv.us>

Subject: Public Records Request

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

To whom it may concern,

I hope this email finds you well. My name is Lilly Tochner, and I am a Research Assistant at UC Berkeley. I'm writing to make a public records request. Specifically, I'm requesting individual employment records for all police departments in Nevada, including local (municipal + county) and state police departments, for the period between January 1, 1980 and January 1, 2025, or the closest possible period.

I'm interested in all available data years containing the employment records of individual police officers

1. Full name

2. Employee badge number

3. Date of employment

4. Police department

5. Primary unit assignment

6. Tenure, education

7. Rank

8. Race

9. Gender

10. Type of contract [part-time "reserve" police officer or full-time]

11. Salary

12. Veteran status

13. Date or year of birth

14. Exam score in entry exams such as civil service service exam, if applicable.

15. Date of separation, if applicable).

If applicable, please include a separate entry in case an officer receives a salary for different positions in a given year.

I request that the information I seek be provided in electronic format via email, sent to [redacted]

Hopefully, the data will, therefore, be able to produce estimates of the number of separations (via retirement, layoffs, and resignations) and hires for each year. This request is for academic research on the police labor market.

Thanks in advance,

Lilly Tochner

--

[redacted]

University of California, Berkeley

Research Assistant | B.A. Political Science

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
To: Michael D. Sherlock
Subject: Nevada Public Records Act Request: Nevada police certification data request
Date: Monday, July 24, 2023 7:31:12 AM

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Nevada Commission On Peace Officer Standards And Training
Nevada Public Records Act Office
5587 Wa Pai Shone Avenue
Carson City, NV 89701

July 24, 2023

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a public records request made via MuckRock under the Nevada Open Records Act § 239 et seq., seeking records related to law enforcement officer certification in this state.

I are seeking data regarding all law enforcement officers who are actively certified as of the date of this request (or when the request is processed). If your system maintains historical records of previously certified officers who are no longer active, please include them as far back as possible. If correctional officers are certified by your agency, please include them as well.

Please provide as many of the following data points as are maintained for every certified or formerly certified officer:
* Officer unique ID number
* POST or state certification ID number
* Officer's full name
* Officer's date of birth or, if not releasable, year of birth or current age
* Officer's city and/or zip code of residence
* Officer's last/current department or agency
* Officer's last/current department or agency start date
* Officer's last/current position and/or rank at that department or agency
* Officer's previous departments/agencies (employment history), with start and end dates
* Officer's positions and/or ranks at previous departments or agencies
* Officer's original date of certification
* Current status of certification (active, lapsed, expired, suspended, etc.)
* Last action taken on certification
* Date of last action on certification
* Disciplinary actions taken against this officer's certification
* Dates of disciplinary actions taken against this officer's certification
* Decertification action taken (revocation, suspension, voluntary surrender, etc.), if applicable
* Date decertification action taken, if applicable
* POST case number, if applicable, if applicable
* Reason for decertification or similar action, if applicable
* Training history/additional certifications of this officer, if available

If your certification system contains data elements not listed above, please include them in the response, provided they are releasable under the law.

The Invisible Institute is an award-winning nonprofit journalistic production company based in Chicago's Woodlawn neighborhood. Our mission is to enhance the capacity of citizens to hold public institutions accountable.

Because I, the requestor, am a journalist, and because the information regards the safety, welfare, and legal rights of the general public, I request a fee waiver for this data. It is not for commercial benefit because I am a member of the nonprofit news media whose principal purpose is to access and disseminate information regarding the general public's safety, welfare, and legal rights. To the extent you intend to assess any charges, please notify me to discuss first.

Thank you for your time and prompt attention to this matter. Please contact me should you have any questions related to this request.

Sam Stecklow
Journalist
Invisible Institute

View request history, upload responsive documents, and report problems here:
https://accounts.muckrock.com/accounts/login/?next=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.muckrock.com%2Faccounts%2Flogin%2F%3Fnext%3D%252Faccounts%252Fagency_login%252Fnevada-commission-on-peace-officer-standards-and-training-33967%252Fnevada-police-certification-data-request-149811%252F%253Femail%253Dmsherlock%252540post.state.nv.us&url_auth_token=AAGL2L83vGDoAoTHa2_Z_JhnPL8%3A1qNwaQ%3Ayopeins2L0hZxgv4czkX5c3L2AzJqT4fRe93CEQuuGg

If prompted for a passcode, please enter:
MHEEJHYU

Filed via MuckRock.com
E-mail (Preferred): 149811-27254481@requests.muckrock.com

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
For mailed responses, please address (see note):
MuckRock News
[redacted]

PLEASE NOTE: This request is not filed by a MuckRock staff member, but is being sent through MuckRock by the above in order to better track, share, and manage public records requests. Also note that improperly addressed (i.e., with the requester's name rather than "MuckRock News" and the department number) requests might be returned as undeliverable.

From: Kathy Floyd
To: Teresa Varney
Cc: Michael D. Sherlock
Subject: Re: FOIA request
Date: Tuesday, August 4, 2026 7:07:57 AM

Good Morning,

I am in receipt of your request and will provide a response within 5 business days.

Thank you,

Kathy Floyd
Chief, Standards Division

From: Teresa Varney [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2026 1:51 PM
To: Kathy Floyd <kfloyd@post.state.nv.us>
Subject: FOIA request

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Kathy Floyd Nevada POST
Subject: Research Project-Esmeralda County Sheriff's Office/Nye County Sheriff's Office
Under the Nevada Public Records Act I am writing to formally request access to and copies of public records maintained by your agency Nevada POST.
Description of Requested Records:

Please provide copies of the following records:

The full reports, emails, from Nevada POST, Nevada Attorney General, Nevada Division of investigations,the Esmeralda County Sheriff Office or Nye County Sheriff's, office between years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 , any and all forms and emails of investigations into any and all Nevada Peace Officers found or suspected to have domestic violence convictions or any other conditions under NRS289 or NAC289 making them ineligible for certification, including names and reasons why.

I am looking for all information about what actions Nevada POST took in regards to the April 2026 POST audit that stated there was a sworn Esmeralda County employee working with a domestic violence conviction listed in the background narrative.

Any records and emails that exist of investigations or investigation forms that exist submitted to or from Nevada POST by or to any agency or other person for former Deputy Michael

Tulipat of the Esmeralda County Sheriff's Office as required under NRS 289.585 when a peace officer is under investigation and resign or terminated from employment.

Complete employment records including dates of service and all agencies employed by and all forms and emails submitted to or from anyone to or from Nevada POST for former Deputy Michael Tulipat formerly of the Nye County and Esmeralda County Sheriff and any other agencies worked for if any others exist.

Any other records that contain the name or words "Michael Tulipat" or "Deputy Tulipat" and the words "Domestic Violence" or "Domestic Battery"

Any records forms that contain the words "Esmeralda County Sheriff Domestic Violence "

Separately

All Peace Officer records forms and emails for former Peace Officer Ryan Schmall including total service time as a peace officer and his training records and anything else with the words "Ryan Schmall". Or "Deputy Schmall"

I request that these records be provided in an electronic format (such as PDF attachments via email or a secure download link).
Pursuant to NRS 239.052, any fees charged may not exceed the actual cost of reproducing the record. If your agency charges for electronic distribution or if duplication costs, please notify me of the estimated costs in writing before fulfilling this request.
I also request a waiver of all fees, as the disclosure of this information is in the public interest and accountability.
As required by NRS 239.0107, your office must respond to this request within five business days of receipt. Your response must either provide the records, provide a written estimate of the time needed to comply, or provide a written explanation citing the specific statutory exception authorizing the withholding of the records.
If any portion of this request is deemed exempt or confidential, please redact that specific portion and produce the remainder of the records as required by law.
This important matter is in the interest of public accountability and transparency.
Thank you for your time and assistance.
Please reply your response to this email address
Sincerely,
Teresa Varney
[redacted]

From:	Cyndi Shein
To:	AGGeneralCounsel
Cc:	Mike Strom
Subject:	Public Records Request - State Archives - Example of burdensome request
Date:	Wednesday, October 7, 2026 4:50:19 PM

Good afternoon,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information to the Public Records Task Force.

Example of unduly burdensome public records request:

The State Archives has been working on a public records request for 6 months. Using the search terms specified in the request, the State Archives downloaded relevant Governor's Office emails (from a previous administration) and converted them to PDF. Archives staff identified 1,565 files (474 MB) that meet the search criteria. Archives staff redacted personally identifiable information. Before the response can be sent to the requestor, the Attorney General's Office must review the records, and the Governor's Office Legal Counsel will be given the opportunity to review them for records protected by executive privilege.

The State Archives' fee schedule does not include digital deliverables or compensation for staff time spent on the search.

Fees
The State Archives has been uncertain about collecting fees for digital deliverables or the staff time dedicated to fulfilling public records requests. Staff feel empowered to collect fees for paper copies of records or for the media (USB drive) used to deliver digital copies. The fee schedule is here: https://nsla.nv.gov/archives/reproduction-fees

The State Library, Archives, and Public Records responded to your survey based strictly on the number of formal public records requests we received during the specified years. The nature of our role in state government requires staff to respond in a timely manner to all requests for information, whether the request is designated as a formal public records request or not. For example, in FY2026 staff received nearly 1,000 requests for records, but only 27 of the requests were designated by the requestors as "public records requests."

Please let us know if we can provide any additional information to assist the Task Force.

Sincerely,

Cyndi Shein

State Archivist and Deputy Administrator, Archives and Records
Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records
Department of Administration
(775) 684-3306 · cshein@admin.nv.gov
https://nsla.nv.gov/home

Chair, State Historical Records Advisory Board
https://nsla.nv.gov/state-historical-records-advisory-board

From: Lawson, Jacqueline
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Cc: Dixon, Erin P.
Subject: Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records
Date: Thursday, October 1, 2026 12:29:25 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
image004.png
image005.png
image006.png
image007.png
image003.png
nnph-public-records-request-fees.pdf

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Good afternoon,

Here are some examples of recent requests we have had difficulties with. The problems stemmed from releasing HIPAA protected and/or PHI information.

- One of our clients got Salmonella Poisoning, and i wanted to see where i can request the Health Department Report, she made.
- Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, I am requesting the **Final Outbreak Investigation Summary Report**, **Epidemiological Case Tracking Summaries (anonymized)**, and **joint agency correspondence logs with the Nevada Department of Agriculture** regarding the Northern Nevada Public Health investigation launched in May 2026 concerning the **Cryptosporidiosis outbreak cluster associated with the animal yoga event on April 12, 2026, at Ferrari Farms**.

Most requests NNPH receives are straightforward and easy to respond to.

Attached is a copy of the current NNPH fee policy, which differs slightly from the Washoe County policy.

Thank you,
Jackie

Jacqueline Lawson
Administrative Assistant I
Office of the District Health Officer

From: Christian Salmon
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch
Subject: Re: NPRA Request: NSCB Records for Listed Contractors, Individuals, and Complaint Matters
Date: Wednesday, July 29, 2026 7:55:05 AM
Attachments: image004.png
image005.png
image006.png
image002.png

Dear Ms. Broili-Kamesch,

Thank you for providing the final page count and invoice.

I am prepared to remit the $19.10 payment so that production of the records is not delayed. Please advise whether payment may be made remotely by credit card or another electronic method, and how. If not, please confirm that payment may be made at the Las Vegas office and that the records will be released electronically promptly after payment is received.

For clarification and to complete the record regarding this request, please also confirm:

- Whether the 432-page total excludes public-meeting minutes and audio recordings available without charge;
- Whether responsive records already available online were excluded and direct links will be provided;
- Whether exact duplicates and previously produced records were excluded as requested;
- Whether the $0.05-per-page charge for electronic production includes employee time or represents another type of cost;
- Whether NSCB has a written fee-waiver policy and, if so, please provide it;
- Whether NSCB has written policies or procedures governing public-records requests, fees, electronic production, fee waivers, or fee calculations and, if so, please provide them; and
- Whether the records will remain available for release by July 31, 2026, once payment is received.

I am proceeding with payment to avoid delaying access to the records while preserving these outstanding requests for clarification.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Christian Salmon
[redacted]

On Tuesday, July 21, 2026 at 10:52:43 AM PDT, Susan Broili-Kamesch <sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us> wrote:

Mr. Salmon:

The total number of public documents compiled per your below request is 432. After subtracting fifty (50) pages, the total page count is 382. The charge is $.05 per page, therefore the cost to compile these records is $19.10.

Attached is an invoice related to your request.

Once payment is received, the records will be released.

Payment will be accepted at either office of the Nevada State Contractors Board by cash (exact change only), check or credit card.

Thank you.

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511
Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us

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Please visit our website at https://www.nscb.nv.gov

We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

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From: Christian Salmon [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 16, 2026 3:56 PM
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: Re: NPRA Request: NSCB Records for Listed Contractors, Individuals, and Complaint Matters

====
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Dear Ms. Broili-Kamesch,

Thank you for your response. I am willing to clarify the scope of my request to avoid unrelated historical material and unnecessary duplication while preserving the records relevant to the listed complaint matters and entities.

Date range and clarified scope

1. **Records relating to my complaints and cases**

   Please use January 1, 2019 through the date the request is fulfilled for all records relating to my complaints, property, complaint numbers, and the listed contractors, persons, and entities.

   Please also include older records if they are contained in, attached to, referenced by, relied upon in, or maintained as part of a responsive complaint, investigation, enforcement, disciplinary, licensing, or closure file.

2. **Other complaints involving the listed contractors, persons, and entities**

   For complaints not filed by me, please limit the search to January 1, 2019 through the date the request is fulfilled and produce existing public records showing, where available:

   - The complaint or case number;
   - The date received and date closed;
   - The general complaint category;
   - The disposition or outcome;
   - Whether the matter resulted in a Notice to Correct, citation, disciplinary action, license action, fine, probation, suspension, revocation, criminal referral, recovery-fund matter, bond claim, hearing, settlement, or other enforcement action; and
   - Any public citation, disciplinary complaint, final order, settlement, or other public final-action document.

   Older records need only be included if they were incorporated into, referenced by, or relied upon in a post-2019 complaint, citation, disciplinary matter, enforcement action, or license action.

3. **Records that may be excluded to reduce unnecessary pages**

   To avoid unnecessary duplication, you may exclude:

   - Exact duplicates of documents I submitted, unless NSCB's copy contains stamps, annotations, handwritten notes, routing information, metadata, internal markings, or other material differences;
   - Duplicate copies of the same email or attachment;
   - Blank forms, generic brochures, and general informational materials;
   - Routine license-renewal, bond-renewal, and insurance-renewal records that are unrelated to the relevant work period, complaint decision, disciplinary action, enforcement action, bond claim, or license status at issue; and
   - General license information that is already available online, provided the applicable direct link is supplied.

This clarification is intended to eliminate unrelated and duplicative material. It does not narrow the requested records concerning my own complaints, cases, property, communications, or the actions taken by NSCB in those matters.

Fee and production clarification

Before I authorize or agree to any charge, please provide the following information:

- The final or reasonably estimated page count, separated by contractor, person, case, or record category;
- An itemized estimate showing how the proposed charge is calculated;
- An explanation of how the $0.05-per-page charge applies to records that will be transmitted electronically;
- Whether that charge includes employee time for searching, reviewing, redacting, organizing, scanning, converting, or transmitting records and, if so, how those costs are included in the per-page amount;
- Confirmation that the first 50 qualifying pages will be provided without charge under NSCB's published fee schedule;
- Identification and separation of any meeting minutes and audio recordings that will be provided without charge;
- Identification and links for responsive records already publicly available online;
- Identification of any documents previously produced that have been excluded as duplicates;
- The number of pages remaining after the no-charge records, online records, and excluded duplicates are removed; and
- A copy of NSCB's current written fee-waiver policy and criteria, together with the reason my waiver request was denied under that policy. If NSCB does not have a written fee-waiver policy, please confirm that.
- NSCB's current written policies and procedures governing public-records requests, fees, electronic production, fee waivers, and fee calculations.

Please also advise whether I may inspect any remaining chargeable records without charge before deciding which records I need copied or transmitted.

Rolling and no-charge production

Please proceed with rolling production of:

- Records available online through direct links;
- Meeting minutes and audio recordings available without charge;
- The first 50 qualifying pages available without charge; and
- Any other responsive records for which NSCB determines no charge applies.

For the first 50 pages, please provide complete records rather than splitting documents, using the following order of priority:

1. B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction—closure, administrative-citation, Notice-to-Correct decision, compliance, and contractor-only communication records;
2. New Gen Electric, LLC / Carlos Bracho—closing, disposition, and communication records;
3. Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers—closure, reopening, and later unlicensed-activity records;
4. Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC / Luis Delgado—closure, action-taken, Notice-to-Correct, and unanswered-communication records;
5. Lisa Bozek / Design Therapy Consulting LLC records; and
6. Jose Andres Lopez / GC Construction / JJ&D Investments, LLC referral and closure records.

I understand that July 31, 2026 is NSCB's estimated completion date. Please continue with the search and rolling production while the fee questions above are being clarified.

Please confirm receipt of this clarification and advise whether it changes the estimated page count or production date.

Respectfully,

Christian Salmon
[redacted]

On Wednesday, July 15, 2026 at 09:20:47 AM PDT, Susan Broili-Kamesch <sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us> wrote:

> Good morning.

In preparing records in connection with this request, some of these records go back 15 years, which you may not find helpful.

To help narrow down the search, as well as reduce the number of pages, please provide a date range in relation to your request.

Also, we do not yet have a final page count, but, if the request moves forward as requested below, we expect the page count to be over 500 pages and possibly close to 1,000 pages. Your request for waiver of fees cannot be granted. The NSCB will charge $.05 per page and the documents will be transmitted electronically.

Also, given the very large scope of this request, you are hereby advised that these documents will be provided to you no later than July 31, 2026.

Please advise if you would like to narrow the scope of your request.

Thank you.

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511
Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us

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Please visit our website at https://www.nscb.nv.gov

We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

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From: Christian Salmon [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 9, 2026 3:57 PM
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: Re: NPRA Request: NSCB Records for Listed Contractors, Individuals, and Complaint Matters

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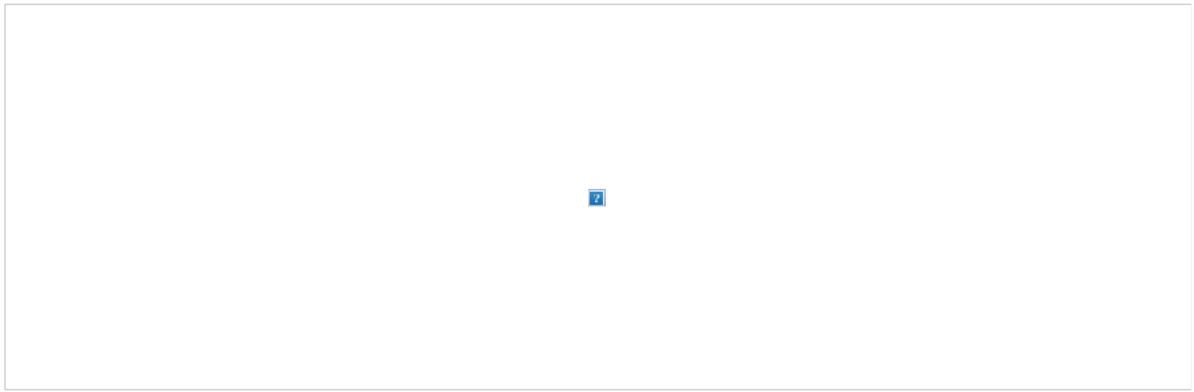
Hi Susan Broili-Kamesch,

Both NPRAs should be the same, soI'm not sure where the discrepancy is coming from. Nonetheless, so we can proceed, please retract the 9 page NPRA, and move forward with the page NPRA. Thank you,

Christian Salmon
On Thursday, July 9, 2026 at 03:02:57 PM PDT, Susan Broili-Kamesch <sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us> wrote:

Mr. Salmon.

You will notice my email indicated "future" request should be sent to the dedicated email address, see below screenshot:



Please advise if you wish to retract or cancel the initial request received early this morning? The first request contains 9 pages and the second request contains 17 pages.

Thank you.

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511
Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us



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We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

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From: Christian Salmon [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 9, 2026 2:54 PM
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: Re: NPRA Request: NSCB Records for Listed Contractors, Individuals, and Complaint Matters

====
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Hi Susan Broili-Kamesch,

Thank you for your reply. I thought you had asked me to redirect / resubmit my NPRA Request to the *publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us* email address. Pardon me for misunderstanding. Both submissions sent to *sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us*, and *publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us*, are identical.

How would you prefer to proceed? Thank you.

Best regards,
Christian Salmon

On Thursday, July 9, 2026 at 02:40:13 PM PDT, Susan Broili-Kamesch <sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us> wrote:

Mr. Salmon.

Does this request supersede the request received earlier today or are you expecting separate responses to both requests?

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511
Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us



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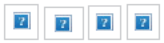
Please visit our website at https://www.nscb.nv.gov



We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

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From: Christian Salmon [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 9, 2026 2:29 PM
To: Public Records Request <PublicRecordsRequest@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: NPRA Request: NSCB Records for Listed Contractors, Individuals, and Complaint Matters

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Dear Nevada State Contractors Board - Public Records Department,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I request the public records described below.

I am requesting all public records in the Nevada State Contractors Board's legal custody or control concerning the matters, contractors, persons, complaint numbers, license numbers, and subjects listed below. The categories of records listed are intended as examples and specific directions for searching, and are not intended to limit this request. I am requesting any and all responsive records, whether or not specifically named below.

Please search records from January 1, 2019 through the date this request is fulfilled, including older records if they are contained in, attached to, referenced by, relied upon in, or maintained as part of any responsive complaint, licensing, disciplinary, enforcement, public-records, or meeting file.

Please search all NSCB-controlled locations where responsive records may exist, including but not limited to complaint files, licensing files, investigation files, public-records request files, disciplinary files, administrative-citation files, meeting/hearing files, paper files, scanned files, email accounts, attachments, shared drives, case-management systems, licensing databases, and any other NSCB repository.

This request includes records memorializing, summarizing, reflecting, referring to, or arising from oral communications, phone calls, voicemail messages, meetings, conferences, internal discussions, supervisory discussions, investigator discussions, or oral decisions, including but not limited to call logs, contact logs, investigator notes, case notes, handwritten notes, calendar entries, meeting notes, voicemail recordings, voicemail transcripts, internal summaries, task notes, and case-management entries.

For each listed contractor, licensee, person, business, DBA, owner, qualifier, managing member, responsible managing employee, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor, successor, or related entity, please include all public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

1. B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction

Please produce all public records concerning:

- B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction;
- NSCB Case No. 30066199;
- License No. 0086062;
- Administrative Citation No. C-2510-4892;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149;
- Paul Amenta, Evolution Solar, Eduardo De Posada, OutboxTek LLC, Tim Fromhart, Jerome Blitz, and any related person or entity referenced in the complaint, investigation, licensing, administrative-citation, bond, disciplinary, or closure records.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint file.
- The complete administrative-citation file and packet, including all attachments, exhibits, supporting evidence, proof of service, payment records, compliance records, final-order records, and records showing whether the citation was contested, modified, paid, closed, or made final.
- Any Notice to Correct, proposed Notice to Correct, draft Notice to Correct, internal discussion regarding whether to issue a Notice to Correct, decision memorandum, supervisor review, legal review, or record explaining why no Notice to Correct was issued.
- All records concerning corrective action, consumer-impact items, workmanship issues, permitting issues, roof or leak issues, generator issues, solar/battery system issues, Home Management / Load Controller issues, EMP-hardening issues, labeling issues, remaining incomplete work, or alleged incomplete contract scope.
- All correspondence between NSCB and B & F, Tim Fromhart, Jerome Blitz, Paul Amenta, Eduardo De Posada, Evolution Solar, OutboxTek, Paramount, any surety/bond company, any attorney, Clark County, NV Energy, the Attorney General, the Clark County District Attorney, or any other agency concerning this matter.
- All correspondence sent to the contractor or related parties that was not copied to me.
- All internal NSCB communications about this matter, including communications involving investigators, supervisors, leadership, legal counsel, licensing staff, public-information staff, public-records staff, or executive staff.
- All records concerning any public-records request relating to this matter, including search logs, custodian communications, production decisions, withholding decisions, redaction decisions, exemption decisions, and transmittal records.
- All bond, cash-bond, surety, insurance, recovery-fund, license-history, classification, monetary-limit, qualifier, managing-member, responsible-managing-employee, disciplinary, suspension, reinstatement, cancellation, renewal, and complaint-history records for all involved B & F licenses and related entities to the extent disclosable.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction, its licenses, owners, qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs, predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

2. Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers;
- NSCB Case No. 30063207;
- License No. 0084772;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149;
- Damien Bilyeu, Terry Wike, Jason Pugh, Charlene Fitzharris, Santiago, and any person or entity referenced in the original complaint, reopening request, or unlicensed-contractor complaint materials.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete original complaint file.
- The December 14, 2023 closing-letter file and all records supporting or explaining the statement that the complaint was withdrawn.
- All records concerning any request to reopen, re-file, reconsider, or continue the matter.
- All records concerning any statute-of-limitations, timeliness, four-year complaint-period, reopening, or new-complaint analysis.
- All records concerning the August 2025 unlicensed-activity complaint, including intake review, enforcement review, criminal-referral review, supervisor review, legal review, and any decision not to proceed.
- All records concerning the contractor's license status, cancellation, non-renewal, reinstatement, bond, insurance, disciplinary history, or authority to solicit or perform work.
- All records concerning the invoice provision or practice stating that "Contractors' Board Disputes" would add a $100 fee if the Board did not find negligence.
- All correspondence with the contractor, the complainant, NSCB staff, NSCB leadership, the Attorney General, the Clark County District Attorney, or any other agency concerning this matter.
- All records showing what written notification of action taken on the complaint was provided to the licensee and to me.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers, its owners,

qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs, predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

3. New Gen Electric, LLC / Carlos Bracho

Please produce all public records concerning:

- New Gen Electric, LLC;
- Carlos Bracho;
- NSCB Case No. 30065100;
- License No. 0091226;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149;
- the kitchen-remodel electrical work, complaint, investigation, closure, and any Better Business Bureau-related correspondence or records.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint file.
- The March 22, 2024 closing letter and all records showing to whom it was sent.
- All records explaining why the complaint was closed on the basis that the evidence did not support, or was inconclusive regarding, a violation.
- All records showing whether any closing letter, closure notice, disposition notice, action-taken notice, explanation of reasons, appeal information, reconsideration information, or similar record was sent to me.
- All communications between NSCB and New Gen Electric, Carlos Bracho, the Better Business Bureau, Clark County, any inspector, any attorney, or any other agency.
- All internal NSCB communications, supervisor reviews, legal reviews, evidence reviews, investigator notes, disposition notes, and case-management notes concerning this complaint.
- All licensing, bond, insurance, disciplinary, qualifier, monetary-limit, classification, renewal, suspension, reinstatement, and complaint-history records for New Gen Electric, LLC / Carlos Bracho to the extent disclosable.
- All records showing what written notification of action taken on the complaint was provided to the licensee and to me.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving New Gen Electric, LLC, Carlos Bracho, its owners, qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs, predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

4. Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC / Luis Delgado

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC;
- Luis Delgado;
- NSCB Case No. 30063683;
- NSCB Case No. 30068041;
- License No. 0082241;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint files for Case Nos. 30063683 and 30068041.
- All Notice to Correct records, amended Notice to Correct records, compliance records, permit records, inspection records, proof-of-completion records, closure records, and communications concerning the original repair and later repeated malfunction.
- All records concerning my question to Raymond Zack asking whether the "date of completion" is the date Luis Delgado installed the Stiebel Eltron under-counter unit as a result of my complaint.
- All records showing whether NSCB responded to that question or considered the issue internally.
- All closing letters, closure notices, disposition notices, action-taken notices, reasons for action, final-action records, or similar records sent to Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC, Luis Delgado, or me.
- All internal NSCB communications, supervisor reviews, legal reviews, investigator notes, disposition notes, and case-management notes concerning these matters.
- All licensing, bond, insurance, disciplinary, qualifier, monetary-limit, classification, renewal, suspension, reinstatement, and complaint-history records for Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC / Luis Delgado to the extent disclosable.
- All records showing what written notification of action taken on the complaint was provided to the licensee and to me.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC, Luis Delgado, its owners, qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs, predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

5. Lisa Bozek / Design Therapy Consulting LLC

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Lisa Bozek;
- Design Therapy Consulting LLC;
- Design Therapy;
- DesignTherapyLB@gmail.com;
- 9729 Peacock Hill Cir, Las Vegas, Nevada 89117;
- 702-461-2913;
- the kitchen-remodel complaint materials submitted by Christian Salmon;
- 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149;
- any allegation, report, investigation, intake review, referral, or decision concerning unlicensed contracting, acting as a contractor without a license, arranging construction work, coordinating licensed or unlicensed subcontractors, or using/arranging contractors while not licensed as a Nevada contractor.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint/intake file.
- Any decision not to investigate, not to open a case, not to pursue unlicensed-contracting enforcement, or to refer the matter elsewhere.
- Any correspondence sent to Lisa Bozek, Design Therapy Consulting LLC, Design Therapy, me, any subcontractor, any licensed contractor, or any other agency concerning this matter.
- Any records concerning whether NSCB determined Lisa Bozek, Design Therapy Consulting LLC, or Design Therapy did or did not require a contractor's license for the work at issue.
- Any records concerning criminal referral, civil enforcement, cease-and-desist action, citation, warning, or closure.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation,

reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Lisa Bozek, Design Therapy Consulting LLC, Design Therapy, any related business name, trade name, DBA, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor entity, successor entity, or related entity, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

6. Jose Andres Lopez / GC Construction / JJ&D Investments, LLC

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Jose Andres Lopez;
- GC Construction;
- JJ&D Investments, LLC;
- any related name, business name, trade name, DBA, owner, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor entity, successor entity, or related entity connected to my complaint and the criminal matter referred for prosecution.

This request includes, without limitation:

- Records documenting NSCB's intake, investigation, referral, cooperation with the Clark County District Attorney, communications with me, disciplinary records, closure records, public disciplinary records, and any records concerning restitution, victim participation, or agency follow-through.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Jose Andres Lopez, GC Construction, JJ&D Investments, LLC, any related business name, trade name, DBA, owner, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor entity, successor entity, or related entity, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

7. Public meeting, disciplinary hearing, board-meeting, and related public records

Please produce all public records, including agendas, agenda packets, supporting materials, staff reports, briefing memoranda, exhibits, minutes, transcripts, audio recordings, video recordings, disciplinary-hearing records, administrative-law-judge records, public-comment records, and board-meeting supporting materials where any of the following were discussed, considered, noticed, heard, voted upon, approved, closed, disciplined, cited, paid, referred, or otherwise acted upon:

- B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction;
- Administrative Citation No. C-2510-4892;
- Case No. 30066199;
- Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers;
- Case No. 30063207;
- New Gen Electric, LLC / Carlos Bracho;
- Case No. 30065100;
- Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC / Luis Delgado;
- Case Nos. 30063683 and 30068041;
- Lisa Bozek;
- Design Therapy Consulting LLC;
- Design Therapy;
- Jose Andres Lopez;
- GC Construction;
- JJ&D Investments, LLC.

For meeting minutes and audio recordings, I request production at no charge under NRS 241.035.

8. Search terms

Please use at least the following search terms, names, and identifiers:

- Christian Salmon
- TheChristianJSalmon@gmail.com
- ChristianJSalmon@aol.com
- 9060 W. Washburn
- 9060 West Washburn
- Case 30066199
- C-2510-4892
- B & F
- B&F
- B & F Electric
- B & F Construction
- Tim Fromhart
- Timothy Fromhart
- Jerome Blitz
- Paul Amenta
- Evolution Solar
- Eduardo De Posada
- Eduardo Posada
- OutboxTek
- Case 30063207
- Vegas Sprinkler Specialists
- U.S. Sprinklers
- Damien Bilyeu
- Terry Wike
- Jason Pugh
- Case 30065100
- New Gen Electric
- Carlos Bracho
- Case 30063683

Case 30068041

- Ultimate Service Plumbing
- Luis Delgado
- Raymond Zack
- Lisa Bozek
- Design Therapy Consulting LLC
- Design Therapy
- DesignTherapyLB@gmail.com
- Jose Andres Lopez
- GC Construction
- JJ&D Investments

Withholding/Redaction Log

If any responsive record is withheld or redacted, please provide a Withholding/Redaction Log identifying:

- The record withheld or redacted;
- The date of the record;
- The record type;
- The author, sender, recipient, or custodian, if applicable and disclosable;
- Whether the record is withheld in full or redacted in part;
- The specific legal authority relied upon for withholding or redaction;
- Whether the non-confidential portions can be produced with redactions.

Please do not withhold an entire record if redaction of confidential information would allow production of the non-confidential portions.

Format and fees

Please produce the records electronically by email, secure download link, or other electronic method. I request searchable PDFs where available, native/exported email or PDF with complete header information for emails, and native format for spreadsheets or databases where practical.

I request that no fee be charged because no paper copies are requested. If NSCB contends any fee applies, please provide an itemized written estimate and legal basis before incurring or charging any fee, including the specific authority for the fee, the calculation method, and whether the fee is based on actual cost.

I do not authorize paid copying, media charges, or other costs without prior written notice and my written approval.

Rolling production

Please produce records on a rolling basis. If some records are readily available, please produce those records now rather than delaying production until every search is complete.

Five-business-day response

Please provide the written response required by NRS 239.0107 within five business days, including one or more of the following as applicable:

- Production of readily available records;
- Written notice that NSCB does not have legal custody or control of any requested records, including the name and address of the governmental entity that does have custody or control if known;
- Written notice identifying the earliest date and time after which records will be available;
- Written notice of any denial based on confidentiality, including the specific statute or other legal authority making the record, or part of the record, confidential.

Please confirm receipt of this request.

Respectfully,

Christian Salmon
[redacted]

[redacted]

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: Christian Salmon[redacted]
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch <sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Cc: Public Records Request <publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us>
Sent: Thursday, July 9, 2026 at 02:22:46 PM PDT
Subject: Re: NPRA Request: NSCB Records for Listed Contractors, Individuals, and Complaint Matters

Ms. Susan Broili-Kamesch,

I will resend the NPRA Request there. Thank you.

Best regards,
Christian Salmon

On Thursday, July 9, 2026 at 10:48:39 AM PDT, Susan Broili-Kamesch <sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us> wrote:

Mr. Salmon.

To ensure receipt of future requests, please use the following dedicated email address: publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us

The Nevada State Contractors Board will respond as outlined on the attached document. You will be notified if the request cannot be satisfied within five (5) business days.

Thank you.

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511

Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us

"Model Regulatory Board"

Please visit our website at https://www.nscb.nv.gov

We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This email may contain confidential and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient(s). Any review, use, distribution or disclosure by others is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by email and delete the message and any file attachments from your computer. Thank you.

From: Christian Salmon [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 9, 2026 10:24 AM
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: NPRA Request: NSCB Records for Listed Contractors, Individuals, and Complaint Matters

====
CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or on clicking links from unknown senders.
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Dear Ms. Broili-Kamesch,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I request the public records described below.

I am requesting all public records in the Nevada State Contractors Board's legal custody or control concerning the matters, contractors, persons, complaint numbers, license numbers, and subjects listed below. The categories of records listed are intended as examples and specific directions for searching, and are not intended to limit this request. I am requesting any and all responsive records, whether or not specifically named below.

Please search records from January 1, 2019 through the date this request is fulfilled, including older records if they are contained in, attached to, referenced by, relied upon in, or maintained as part of any responsive complaint, licensing, disciplinary, enforcement, public-records, or meeting file.

Please search all NSCB-controlled locations where responsive records may exist, including but not limited to complaint files, licensing files, investigation files, public-records request files, disciplinary files, administrative-citation files, meeting/hearing files, paper files, scanned files, email accounts, attachments, shared drives, case-management systems, licensing databases, and any other NSCB repository.

This request includes records memorializing, summarizing, reflecting, referring to, or arising from oral communications, phone calls, voicemail messages, meetings, conferences, internal discussions, supervisory discussions, investigator discussions, or oral decisions, including but not limited to call logs, contact logs, investigator notes, case notes, handwritten notes, calendar entries, meeting notes, voicemail recordings, voicemail transcripts, internal summaries, task notes, and case-management entries.

For each listed contractor, licensee, person, business, DBA, owner, qualifier, managing member, responsible managing employee, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor, successor, or related entity, please include all public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

1. B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction

Please produce all public records concerning:

- B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction;
- NSCB Case No. 30066199;
- License No. 0086062;
- Administrative Citation No. C-2510-4892;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149;
- Paul Amenta, Evolution Solar, Eduardo De Posada, OutboxTek LLC, Tim Fromhart, Jerome Blitz, and any related person or entity referenced in the complaint, investigation, licensing, administrative-citation, bond, disciplinary, or closure records.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint file.
- The complete administrative-citation file and packet, including all attachments, exhibits, supporting evidence, proof of service, payment records, compliance records, final-order records, and records showing whether the citation was contested, modified, paid, closed, or made final.
- Any Notice to Correct, proposed Notice to Correct, draft Notice to Correct, internal discussion regarding whether to issue a Notice to Correct, decision memorandum, supervisor review, legal review, or record explaining why no Notice to Correct was issued.
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- All correspondence between NSCB and B & F, Tim Fromhart, Jerome Blitz, Paul Amenta, Eduardo De Posada, Evolution Solar, OutboxTek, Paramount, any surety/bond company, any attorney, Clark County, NV Energy, the Attorney General, the Clark County District Attorney, or any other agency concerning this matter.
- All correspondence sent to the contractor or related parties that was not copied to me.
- All internal NSCB communications about this matter, including communications involving investigators, supervisors, leadership, legal counsel, licensing staff, public-information staff, public-records staff, or executive staff.
- All records concerning any public-records request relating to this matter, including search logs, custodian communications, production decisions, withholding decisions, redaction decisions, exemption decisions, and transmittal records.
- All bond, cash-bond, surety, insurance, recovery-fund, license-history, classification, monetary-limit, qualifier, managing-member, responsible-managing-employee, disciplinary, suspension, reinstatement, cancellation, renewal, and complaint-history records for all involved B & F licenses and related entities to the extent disclosable.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction, its licenses, owners, qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs,

predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

2. Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers;
- NSCB Case No. 30063207;
- License No. 0084772;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149;
- Damien Bilyeu, Terry Wike, Jason Pugh, Charlene Fitzharris, Santiago, and any person or entity referenced in the original complaint, reopening request, or unlicensed-contractor complaint materials.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete original complaint file.
- The December 14, 2023 closing-letter file and all records supporting or explaining the statement that the complaint was withdrawn.
- All records concerning any request to reopen, re-file, reconsider, or continue the matter.
- All records concerning any statute-of-limitations, timeliness, four-year complaint-period, reopening, or new-complaint analysis.
- All records concerning the August 2025 unlicensed-activity complaint, including intake review, enforcement review, criminal-referral review, supervisor review, legal review, and any decision not to proceed.
- All records concerning the contractor's license status, cancellation, non-renewal, reinstatement, bond, insurance, disciplinary history, or authority to solicit or perform work.
- All records concerning the invoice provision or practice stating that "Contractors' Board Disputes" would add a $100 fee if the Board did not find negligence.
- All correspondence with the contractor, the complainant, NSCB staff, NSCB leadership, the Attorney General, the Clark County District Attorney, or any other agency concerning this matter.
- All records showing what written notification of action taken on the complaint was provided to the licensee and to me.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers, its owners, qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs, predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

3. New Gen Electric, LLC / Carlos Bracho

Please produce all public records concerning:

- New Gen Electric, LLC;
- Carlos Bracho;
- NSCB Case No. 30065100;
- License No. 0091226;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149;
- the kitchen-remodel electrical work, complaint, investigation, closure, and any Better Business Bureau-related correspondence or records.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint file.
- The March 22, 2024 closing letter and all records showing to whom it was sent.
- All records explaining why the complaint was closed on the basis that the evidence did not support, or was inconclusive regarding, a violation.
- All records showing whether any closing letter, closure notice, disposition notice, action-taken notice, explanation of reasons, appeal information, reconsideration information, or similar record was sent to me.
- All communications between NSCB and New Gen Electric, Carlos Bracho, the Better Business Bureau, Clark County, any inspector, any attorney, or any other agency.
- All internal NSCB communications, supervisor reviews, legal reviews, evidence reviews, investigator notes, disposition notes, and case-management notes concerning this complaint.
- All licensing, bond, insurance, disciplinary, qualifier, monetary-limit, classification, renewal, suspension, reinstatement, and complaint-history records for New Gen Electric, LLC / Carlos Bracho to the extent disclosable.
- All records showing what written notification of action taken on the complaint was provided to the licensee and to me.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving New Gen Electric, LLC, Carlos Bracho, its owners, qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs, predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

4. Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC / Luis Delgado

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC;
- Luis Delgado;
- NSCB Case No. 30063683;
- NSCB Case No. 30068041;
- License No. 0082241;
- Christian Salmon / 9060 W. Washburn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint files for Case Nos. 30063683 and 30068041.
- All Notice to Correct records, amended Notice to Correct records, compliance records, permit records, inspection records, proof-of-completion records, closure records, and communications concerning the original repair and later repeated malfunction.
- All records concerning my question to Raymond Zack asking whether the "date of completion" is the date Luis Delgado installed the Stiebel Eltron under-counter unit as a result of my complaint.
- All records showing whether NSCB responded to that question or considered the issue internally.

- All closing letters, closure notices, disposition notices, action-taken notices, reasons for action, final-action records, or similar records sent to Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC, Luis Delgado, or me.
- All internal NSCB communications, supervisor reviews, legal reviews, investigator notes, disposition notes, and case-management notes concerning these matters.
- All licensing, bond, insurance, disciplinary, qualifier, monetary-limit, classification, renewal, suspension, reinstatement, and complaint-history records for Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC / Luis Delgado to the extent disclosable.
- All records showing what written notification of action taken on the complaint was provided to the licensee and to me.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC, Luis Delgado, its owners, qualifiers, managing members, agents, associates, salespersons, DBAs, predecessor entities, successor entities, or related entities, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

5. Lisa Bozek / Design Therapy Consulting LLC

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Lisa Bozek;
- Design Therapy Consulting LLC;
- Design Therapy;
- DesignTherapyLB@gmail.com;
- 9729 Peacock Hill Cir, Las Vegas, Nevada 89117;
- 702-461-2913;
- the kitchen-remodel complaint materials submitted by Christian Salmon;
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- any allegation, report, investigation, intake review, referral, or decision concerning unlicensed contracting, acting as a contractor without a license, arranging construction work, coordinating licensed or unlicensed subcontractors, or using/arranging contractors while not licensed as a Nevada contractor.

This request includes, without limitation:

- The complete complaint/intake file.
- Any decision not to investigate, not to open a case, not to pursue unlicensed-contracting enforcement, or to refer the matter elsewhere.
- Any correspondence sent to Lisa Bozek, Design Therapy Consulting LLC, Design Therapy, me, any subcontractor, any licensed contractor, or any other agency concerning this matter.
- Any records concerning whether NSCB determined Lisa Bozek, Design Therapy Consulting LLC, or Design Therapy did or did not require a contractor's license for the work at issue.
- Any records concerning criminal referral, civil enforcement, cease-and-desist action, citation, warning, or closure.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Lisa Bozek, Design Therapy Consulting LLC, Design Therapy, any related business name, trade name, DBA, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor entity, successor entity, or related entity, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

6. Jose Andres Lopez / GC Construction / JJ&D Investments, LLC

Please produce all public records concerning:

- Jose Andres Lopez;
- GC Construction;
- JJ&D Investments, LLC;
- any related name, business name, trade name, DBA, owner, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor entity, successor entity, or related entity connected to my complaint and the criminal matter referred for prosecution.

This request includes, without limitation:

- Records documenting NSCB's intake, investigation, referral, cooperation with the Clark County District Attorney, communications with me, disciplinary records, closure records, public disciplinary records, and any records concerning restitution, victim participation, or agency follow-through.
- All public complaint-history, disciplinary-history, citation-history, investigation-history, enforcement-history, license-action, bond-claim, recovery-fund, suspension, cancellation, reinstatement, revocation, probation, fine, settlement, hearing, closure, and public disciplinary records involving Jose Andres Lopez, GC Construction, JJ&D Investments, LLC, any related business name, trade name, DBA, owner, agent, associate, salesperson, predecessor entity, successor entity, or related entity, whether or not the complaint was filed by Christian Salmon.

7. Public meeting, disciplinary hearing, board-meeting, and related public records

Please produce all public records, including agendas, agenda packets, supporting materials, staff reports, briefing memoranda, exhibits, minutes, transcripts, audio recordings, video recordings, disciplinary-hearing records, administrative-law-judge records, public-comment records, and board-meeting supporting materials where any of the following were discussed, considered, noticed, heard, voted upon, approved, closed, disciplined, cited, paid, referred, or otherwise acted upon:

- B & F Electric, LLC dba B & F Construction;
- Administrative Citation No. C-2510-4892;
- Case No. 30066199;
- Vegas Sprinkler Specialists, LLC dba U.S. Sprinklers;
- Case No. 30063207;
- New Gen Electric, LLC / Carlos Bracho;
- Case No. 30065100;
- Ultimate Service Plumbing LLC / Luis Delgado;
- Case Nos. 30063683 and 30068041;
- Lisa Bozek;
- Design Therapy Consulting LLC;
- Design Therapy;
- Jose Andres Lopez;

- GC Construction;
- JJ&D Investments, LLC.

For meeting minutes and audio recordings, I request production at no charge under NRS 241.035.

8. Search terms

Please use at least the following search terms, names, and identifiers:

- Christian Salmon
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- Case 30066199
- C-2510-4892
- B & F
- B&F
- B & F Electric
- B & F Construction
- Tim Fromhart
- Timothy Fromhart
- Jerome Blitz
- Paul Amenta
- Evolution Solar
- Eduardo De Posada
- Eduardo Posada
- OutboxTek
- Case 30063207
- Vegas Sprinkler Specialists
- U.S. Sprinklers
- Damien Bilyeu
- Terry Wike
- Jason Pugh
- Case 30065100
- New Gen Electric
- Carlos Bracho
- Case 30063683
- Case 30068041
- Ultimate Service Plumbing
- Luis Delgado
- Raymond Zack
- Lisa Bozek
- Design Therapy Consulting LLC
- Design Therapy
- DesignTherapyLB@gmail.com
- Jose Andres Lopez
- GC Construction
- JJ&D Investments

Withholding/Redaction Log

If any responsive record is withheld or redacted, please provide a Withholding/Redaction Log identifying:

- The record withheld or redacted;
- The date of the record;
- The record type;
- The author, sender, recipient, or custodian, if applicable and disclosable;
- Whether the record is withheld in full or redacted in part;
- The specific legal authority relied upon for withholding or redaction;
- Whether the non-confidential portions can be produced with redactions.

Please do not withhold an entire record if redaction of confidential information would allow production of the non-confidential portions.

Format and fees

Please produce the records electronically by email, secure download link, or other electronic method. I request searchable PDFs where available, native/exported email or PDF with complete header information for emails, and native format for spreadsheets or databases where practical.

I request that no fee be charged because no paper copies are requested. If NSCB contends any fee applies, please provide an itemized written estimate and legal basis before incurring or charging any fee, including the specific authority for the fee, the calculation method, and whether the fee is based on actual cost.

I do not authorize paid copying, media charges, or other costs without prior written notice and my written approval.

Rolling production

Please produce records on a rolling basis. If some records are readily available, please produce those records now rather than delaying production until every search is complete.

Five-business-day response

Please provide the written response required by NRS 239.0107 within five business days, including one or more of the following as applicable:

- Production of readily available records;
- Written notice that NSCB does not have legal custody or control of any requested records, including the name and address of the governmental entity that does have custody or control if known;

Written notice identifying the earliest date and time after which records will be available;

- Written notice of any denial based on confidentiality, including the specific statute or other legal authority making the record, or part of the record, confidential.

Please confirm receipt of this request.

Respectfully,

Christian Salmon

[redacted]

From: Susan Broili-Kamesch
To: Electrical Exam Seminars
Subject: RE: Public Records Request – Pending C-2 Electrical Contractor License Applications
Attachments: image002.png
image004.png
image005.png

Good morning.

The total number of records meeting criteria defined in your emails below, for the last 6 months, is 157 applications. The information you have requested is contained on 3 pages within the application. Therefore, the total cost to prepare these records is $235.50.

Please advise if you'd like to move forward with this request or if you would like to modify your request.

Once approval for this fee is confirmed, the records will begin to be compiled.

Please be advised that the due date of August 31, 2026 may need to be extended due to the voluminous number of records and amount of time to prepare then.

Thank you.

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511
Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us

"Model Regulatory Board"

Please visit our website at https://www.nscb.nv.gov

We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This email may contain confidential and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient(s). Any review, use, distribution or disclosure by others is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by email and delete the message and any file attachments from your computer. Thank you.

From: Electrical Exam Seminars [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, August 18, 2026 3:45 PM
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: RE: Public Records Request – Pending C-2 Electrical Contractor License Applications

Can you provide the pricing for receiving the public applications related to the electrical examination described in your initial email from January 2026 to the present?

Thank you.

From: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Sent: Tuesday, August 18, 2026 7:11 AM
To: Electrical Exam Seminars [redacted]
Subject: RE: Public Records Request – Pending C-2 Electrical Contractor License Applications

Good morning.

As stated in my first response, the Nevada State Contractors Board does not have the list you are requesting.

You may obtain the records as described in my first response.

Please advise if you would like these records; otherwise, your request will be unable to be completed.

Thank you.

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511
Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us

"Model Regulatory Board"

Please visit our website at https://www.nscb.nv.gov

We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This email may contain confidential and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient(s). Any review, use, distribution or disclosure by others is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by email and delete the message and any file attachments from your computer. Thank you.

From: Electrical Exam Seminars [redacted]
Sent: Monday, August 17, 2026 4:56 PM
To: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: RE: Public Records Request – Pending C-2 Electrical Contractor License Applications

Ms. Kamesch,

We are interested in obtaining a list of electrical exam applicants from January 2026 to the present date. Please advise what the cost would be for this list.

Thank you.

From: Susan Broili-Kamesch <SBroili-Kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us>
Sent: Friday, August 14, 2026 9:34 AM
To: Electrical Exam Seminars [redacted]
Cc: publicrecords@nscb.state.nv.us; Sally Putman <SPutman@nscb.state.nv.us>
Subject: RE: Public Records Request – Pending C-2 Electrical Contractor License Applications

Good morning.

The Nevada State Contractors Board does not have a list reflecting the information you are requesting.

This agency can provide copies of public applications, however, depending on the date range requested, the fee may be up to $.50 per page if determined to be an excessive request for records.

Regarding your request under #3 in your email below, you are welcome to access each publicly available Board meeting agenda on the NSCB website to perform a key word search for the information. If this agency compiles the information for you, you will be charged a per page fee.

Please advise if you would like to receive copies of applications reflecting applicant name, qualified individual and classification and also the date range requested. Once received, an estimate of cost will be provided.

Finally, payment must be received prior to distribution of records.

Thank you.

Susan Broili Kamesch
Licensing Administrator
Nevada State Contractors Board
5390 Kietzke Lane, Ste. 102
Reno, Nevada 89511
Email: sbroili-kamesch@nscb.state.nv.us

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"Model Regulatory Board"

Please visit our website at https://www.nscb.nv.gov

We, at the Nevada State Contractors Board, value your time and opinion. Please complete our short survey and let us know how well we served you today: https://www.research.net/s/NSCBCustomerSurvey. Thank you!

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This email may contain confidential and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient(s). Any review, use, distribution or disclosure by others is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by email and delete the message and any file attachments from your computer. Thank you.

From: Electrical Exam Seminars [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, August 13, 2026 3:55 PM
To: Public Records Request <PublicRecordsRequest@nscb.state.nv.us>
Cc: publicrecords@nscb.state.nv.us
Subject: Public Records Request – Pending C-2 Electrical Contractor License Applications

Dear Nevada State Contractors Board,
Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I am requesting access to public records related to pending C-2 (Electrical Contracting) license applications currently on file with the Board.
Specifically, we would like to request:

1. A list of applicants who have submitted a C-2 Electrical Contractor license application that is pending, approved-pending-exam, or awaiting the PSI trade/business-and-law examination, for the period of [insert date range, e.g., the last 6 months].
2. For each applicant, to the extent it is part of the public record: applicant/qualifying

individual name, business name (if applicable), classification requested (C-2, C-2d, C-2g, etc.), and application status.

3. Copies of recent Board meeting agendas/exhibits (or the underlying "Ratification of Staff Approved License Applications" attachment lists) that identify C-2 applicants noted as contingent on passing the required exam.

If any of the above cannot be provided in the requested form, please let us know what format is available, or point us to the appropriate public records search tool.

We understand normal application information is deemed public record. Please advise of any applicable copying/processing fees before fulfilling this request.

Thank you for your assistance.

Lynn Woods

Electrical Exam Seminars

[redacted]

[redacted]

Lenda Murnane

From: WordPress [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, November 26, 2023 4:35 PM
To: Public Records Request
Subject: NSHE PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST: Eugene Gnandt

⚠ External Email:

NSHE PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST
==========
Request Type: Electronic Delivery (when file size permits)
From: Eugene Gnandt
Phone: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]
Agency:
Physical Address:
[redacted]

Requested Documents:
All emails between Carol Del Carlo and Mark Doubrava.
All emails between Carol Del Carlo and Jason Geddes.

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Nevada System of Higher Education (https://nshe.nevada.edu)

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Lenda Murnane

From: NSHE <wp_administrators@nshe.nevada.edu>
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2024 1:04 PM
To: Public Records Request
Subject: NSHE PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST: Eli Segall

⚠ External Email:

NSHE PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST
==========
Request Type: Electronic Delivery (when file size permits)
From: Eli Segall
Phone: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]
Agency: Las Vegas Review-Journal
Physical Address:

Requested Documents:
Digital copies of any economic impact reports, fiscal analysis studies and the like, that were produced by outside companies for the Nevada System of Higher Education since 2014. This request, as further outlined below, also seeks copies of invoices showing what the companies were paid to produce those reports.

The reports sought with this request include, but are not limited to, reports or studies that address:
* Economic impact, economic analysis and economic forecasts
* Fiscal impact, fiscal analysis and fiscal forecasts
* Market research and market analysis
* Real estate analysis, including in regards to land, housing and commercial real estate

As part of this request, please also include:
* Requests-for-proposals issued by NSHE for any of the above-mentioned reports
* Proposals by outside companies that sought to produce any of the above-mentioned reports
* Invoices showing what outside companies were paid to produce any of the above-mentioned reports

Please let me know if you have any questions about this request or need any additional information

Thanks

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Nevada System of Higher Education (https://nshe.nevada.edu)

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From: NSHE
To: Public Records Request
Subject: NSHE PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST: Danielle Bennett
Date: Tuesday, June 4, 2024 12:33:14 PM

External Email:

NSHE PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST
==========

Request Type: Electronic Delivery (when file size permits)
From: Danielle Bennett
Phone: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]
Agency: American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada
Physical Address:
[redacted]

Requested Documents:
I am requesting any and all records relating to investments in or financial ties to companies with ties to Israel, weapons manufacturing, or weapons distribution, including but not limited to:
AeroVironment
Agilite
Ahava
Aimpoint AB
Airbnb
AM General
Amazon
Atlas Air of Purchase/Appollo Asset Management/J.F. Lehman & Company/Hill City Capital
Axa
BAE Systems
Barclays
Boeing
Booking.com
Cadre Holdings Inc.
CAF
CAL Cardo Airlines/Challenge Airlines
Caltex
Carrefour
Caterpillar
Chevron
Colt/Colt CZ Group SE
Corsight AI
Day & Zimmerman
Disney
DJI
Dynamit Nobel Defense
Elbit Systems
Elvo
Emtan Karmiel
Expedia
Flyer Defense
Ford Motor Company
Genasys Inc.
General Dynamics
General Electric

General Mills
General Motors
Genie Energy Ltd.
Ghost Robotics
Google/Alphabet
HD Hyundai
Hewlett Packard
HIK Vision
Hoplite Group
InfiniDome
Intel
Israel Aerospace Industries
Israel Shipyards
JCB/J.C. Bamford Excavators Limited
Kalitta Air
L3Harris Technologies Inc.
Leonardo SpA/DRS Sustainment Systems
Leupold & Stevens
Lockheed Martin
MDT Armor/Shladot
Meprolight
Mercedes-Benz
Motorola
National Airlines
NextVision
Nordic Ammunition Company (Nammo)
Northrup Grumman
Oshira
Oshkosh Corporation
Overseas Shipholding Group
Paz Oil
Planatir Technologies
Plasan
Pratt & Whitney
Puma
Rafael Advanced Defense Systems
ReMax
Renk Group
Rheinmetall AG
Rolls-Royce Holdings
RTX/Raytheon
s Manufacturing Company
Shield AI
Siemens
Sigmatech Inc.
SK Group
Skydio
Smartshooter
Soda Stream
SpearUAV
Sturm Ruger & Co
Teva
Texaco
Textron
ThyssenKrup
TKH Security
Toyota

TripAdvisor
Uni-Scope
Valero Energy Corporation
Volvo
Western Global Airlines
Woodward/Woodward HRT
Xtend

This e-mail was sent from a contact form on Nevada System of Higher Education (https://nshe.nevada.edu)

Stephanie Mears

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, July 8, 2026 12:04 PM
To: State Archives
Subject: Nevada Public Records Act Request — Session Laws and Historical Code (GavelSight LLC)

[You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

To the Administrator, Nevada State Archives, Department of Administration:

Under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS 239.010, GavelSight LLC requests public records concerning the Laws of Nevada — the State's session laws — and the historical compilations of Nevada's statutory code.

V3 EVIDENCE FUSION — worker closeout of record (fused 2026-07-05).

This section states, on the record, exactly what GavelSight already captured directly from NV's own official sources, exactly what remained blocked or absent, and the precise access GavelSight seeks. It is the factual predicate for the grounds that follow, and it forecloses the response that the material is "already on the website."

- WHAT GAVELSIGHT CAPTURED FROM CLEAN OFFICIAL SOURCES: 0. Accounted across 1169 from official hosts (www.leg.state.nv.us LCB Law Library/NRS/Statutes; NSLA and LCB Research Library finding aids only). Held bodies carry full provenance — raw bytes, source URL, source host, fetch timestamp, and a SHA-256 checksum.
- WHAT REMAINS MISSING OR BLOCKED: Storage guard fired with /Volumes/overflow about 188 MiB free; manifest maps 835 live NRS chapter targets, 824 local markdown files without raw SHA, 319 Statutes of Nevada entrypoints across 109 session folders, and access-only rows for territorial laws, historical code editions, superseded snapshots, and bulk/export Missing-provenance count among held bodies: not applicable for new raw bodies; existing current-code markdown lacks raw provenance. Banned-vendor delivery hits in the held corpus: 0 banned-vendor delivery-path hits in official LCB NRS/Statutes probes.
- BLOCKER CLASS: TARGET-MAP ONLY (official source map proven; no clean raw-provenance corpus held yet — capture pending storage/access).
- WHY THE PUBLIC WEBSITE IS INSUFFICIENT: Nevada has clean official LCB pages for current NRS and Statutes of Nevada, but website availability is not corpus possession: no raw law bodies were fetched under the storage guard, current code is current-only, session laws still need body expansion, and territorial/historical/superseded/bulk materials remain missing
- THE PRECISE ACCESS GAVELSIGHT SEEKS: Storage/offload before raw fetch; current NRS raw-byte provenance; full Statutes of Nevada body crawl/export for 1864-2025; territorial laws 1861-1864; historical code editions/supplements; superseded NRS snapshots; bulk/API/source database export; NSLA/LCB physical-holdings inventory and direct official files
- SUPPORTING RECORD (available to the custodian on request): Application/states/NV/NV_STATUTES_PLANB_CERTIFICATION_2026-07-05.md; Application/states/NV/nv_statutes_official_manifest_2026-07-05.jsonl;

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Application/states/NV/nv_statutes_coverage_matrix_1861_2026_2026-07-05.csv; Application/states/NV/nv_statutes_foia_access_targets_2026-07-05.csv.

GavelSight does not treat current-code capture as historical statute completion, and does not treat NV's law as "done" simply because a current-code interface exists. Every statute, session law, chaptered/enrolled act, and historical or superseded code edition the jurisdiction ever passed or officially published — from earliest territorial/statehood coverage through the present — is within the scope of this request until it is represented with clean, government-sourced provenance.

GavelSight opens by stating what it has already done and what it recognizes the State does well, because both define where this request begins.

WHAT NEVADA DOES WELL — AND GAVELSIGHT KNOWS IT. The Nevada Legislature publishes the Nevada Revised Statutes on leg.state.nv.us/NRS/ in HTML and PDF formats, with a programmatic API that makes the current statutory code accessible in a way most states do not match. GavelSight has used that resource and has already downloaded 825 NRS files directly from the Legislature's servers. Nevada also publishes its session laws — the Statutes of Nevada — in a collection that reaches back to the first Territorial session in 1861. That is extraordinary. Most states publish session laws online starting in the 1990s or 2000s at best; Nevada's collection spans over 160 years. GavelSight recognizes this as among the most complete session-law archives any state makes available.

A NOTE ON WHAT THIS REQUEST IS — AND IS NOT. GavelSight is not asking the State to build a website, create new records, or do anything it has not already done. The State necessarily holds the source files from which its website is built — the database, the XML or word-processing source, the typesetting files used to produce the compiled statutes. Those source files are public records. This request asks the State to copy them and provide them — the same act of production that any public-records request contemplates. Directing a requester to browse a website page by page is not a records production. It is the equivalent of telling someone to photograph each page of a book rather than handing them the book. The State holds the book.

THE GAP — AND WHY "IT'S ON OUR WEBSITE" DOES NOT ANSWER THIS REQUEST. GavelSight has independently audited every official NEVADA state website that publishes statutory materials. The following are the specific, independently sufficient grounds for this request. Each stands on its own. Each is a separate and complete basis for the production GavelSight seeks. A response that addresses one while ignoring the others does not satisfy the request:

GROUND 1 — NO BULK DOWNLOAD EXISTS. The Nevada Revised Statutes are published at leg.state.nv.us/nrs/ as individual HTML chapter pages — GavelSight has downloaded 825 of them, one at a time, because no alternative exists. Nevada offers no ZIP archive, no database export, no XML or JSON feed, and no API. The Legislative Counsel Bureau maintains the master statutory database internally; the only public path is to navigate the table of contents at leg.state.nv.us/law1.html and click through each chapter individually. Posting that database as a downloadable archive costs nothing and satisfies every future requester at once. Colorado, for comparison, offers its entire Revised Statutes as downloadable ZIP archives in HTML, PDF, and DOCX, and provides its official SGML database on request. Nevada can do the same.

GROUND 2 — SCRAPING IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR A RECORDS PRODUCTION. GavelSight acknowledges that Nevada's statute site uses straightforward HTML and does not employ aggressive bot-blocking technology. GavelSight's engineers were able to extract the current NRS chapter by chapter. But the fact that a well-resourced engineering team can reverse-engineer a website does not convert that website into a records production. The NRS contains thousands of individual sections spread across hundreds of chapter pages, each requiring a separate HTTP

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request, and the site's navigation and search functions require JavaScript to operate. A citizen without GavelSight's technical resources faces a site designed for one-at-a-time browsing, not bulk retrieval. The State holds the source database from which the website is generated; producing a copy of that database is simpler for the State than the scraping effort is for the requester — and it satisfies every future requester at once.

GROUND 3 — SESSION LAWS LACK BULK ACCESS AND PRE-STATEHOOD COVERAGE IS ABSENT. GavelSight recognizes that Nevada publishes an unusually complete session-law collection: the Statutes of Nevada from the 1st Session (1864) through the 83rd Regular Session (2025), including all special sessions, are listed at leg.state.nv.us/law1.html with individual chapter HTML pages. That is among the deepest session-law archives any state makes available. However, these session laws are accessible only one chapter at a time — there is no bulk download of any session volume, no ZIP archive, and no compiled PDF. A researcher studying 160 years of Nevada legislation must click through thousands of individual pages. More significantly, the Laws of the Territory of Nevada (1861-1864) — the four sessions of territorial legislation that preceded statehood — are entirely absent from the Legislature's site and available only through commercial subscription services or physical archives. Session laws are the primary legal authority: when a court must determine what the legislature actually enacted, the session law controls. The territorial sessions established the legal foundation on which the State was built; their absence from the State's own site is a gap this request targets.

GROUND 4 — HISTORICAL CODE EDITIONS ARE ABSENT. Nevada publishes only the current NRS on its website. No prior compiled editions — not the original 1957 NRS, not the 1929 Nevada Compiled Laws (or its supplements), not the 1912 Revised Laws, not the 1900 Cutting compilation, not the 1885 Bailey & Hammond compilation, not the 1873 Bonnifield & Healy compilation — are available in any digital form on any official state website. These editions exist in print at the Nevada Supreme Court Law Library, the State Archives (NSLA), and the Research Library; some have been digitized by HeinOnline for subscription access. But a citizen seeking to determine what Nevada law said in 1920 or 1940 has no path through the State's own systems. A statute that was in force decades ago and has since been repealed or amended is part of Nevada's legal history and may still govern vested rights, pending litigation, or retroactive analysis. The historical editions are public records.

GROUND 5 — THIS IS A REASONABLE REQUEST AND THE RIGHT THING TO DO. GavelSight is not filing this request to make a point or to test the public-records process. GavelSight will read every statute NEVADA produces — every section, every session law, every historical compilation, cover to cover. GavelSight is building the most comprehensive legal-research system ever constructed: one that cross-references every state's statutes with its courts' own opinions so that any citizen — any NEVADA citizen — can trace a statute from its first enactment through every amendment to the present day, see what the courts have held it means, and do so without paying a commercial vendor for access to the government's own work. That system does not exist today. GavelSight is building it, state by state, and NEVADA's contribution is a file transfer the State already has the capacity to make. These records should have been posted as bulk downloads years ago. Every state that publishes its law in machine-readable form eliminates this request entirely and serves every future researcher, journalist, lawyer, and citizen at once. GavelSight asks NEVADA to join them. The production is straightforward, the cost is minimal, and the public benefit is permanent.

THE REQUEST — stated so either remedy fully satisfies it:

(a) PUBLISH THE RECORDS — post the session laws in machine-readable form (searchable text, OCR-corrected PDFs, or natively-digital files) and the historical code-edition snapshots as downloadable files on the State's own systems. This resolves the request for every future requester at once; or

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(b) PRODUCE THE RECORDS — provide copies of: (i) the Statutes of Nevada (session laws) from the first Territorial session (1861) through the most recent completed session, in the best available machine-readable form — natively-digital files for modern sessions, OCR text for older sessions, raw scans only where no text layer exists; (ii) any pre-statehood territorial enactments, provisional codes, or organic acts the Archives holds; (iii) historical NRS edition snapshots and any superseded statutory compilations (Nevada Compiled Laws, etc.) in electronic form; by download link, bulk transfer, or media at GavelSight's expense.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED IN ADVANCE, so this resolves in one round:

- "Browse the website." The NRS site at leg.state.nv.us/nrs/ presents the current code as individual HTML chapter pages with JavaScript-dependent navigation and search. A citizen seeking Nevada's full statutory corpus must click through hundreds of chapter pages one at a time, with no export, no download, and no API. The State holds the source database from which the site is built; those source files are the public records this request seeks. A website is an interface, not a records production.

- "The NRS is already online." Yes — the current NRS, and GavelSight has it. This request is for the historical code editions (1873 through the original 1957 NRS), the territorial-era enactments (1861-1864), and a bulk export of the current NRS in machine-readable form — none of which is available on the Legislature's current site. A reference to leg.state.nv.us/NRS/ does not address the gap.

- "The session laws are already online." Nevada's session-law collection is extensive and GavelSight acknowledges that. But the collection is accessible only one chapter at a time — no bulk download exists for any session volume. And the pre-statehood territorial sessions (1861-1864) are entirely absent. This request targets those gaps plus the historical code editions that are not on the site at all.

- "Obtain them from LexisNexis or Westlaw." A commercial publisher's product is not the public record. The Supreme Court of the United States made clear that no one can own the law. Georgia v. Public.Resource.Org, Inc., 590 U.S. 255 (2020). Steering a requester to a private vendor's proprietary edition of the State's own enactments is the precise arrangement that decision condemned.

- "The purpose of the request / commercial requester." NRS 239.010 grants the right to inspect and copy public records to "any person" and does not condition access on the requester's purpose. The enacted law of Nevada belongs to the public, for any lawful use.

- "Burdensome." GavelSight asks for existing records in existing electronic form. Session laws are enacted in public, published in public, and carry no exemption. Nothing needs to be created, compiled, or reviewed for confidentiality. Rolling production by decade or era is welcome — GavelSight will take 1861-1900 first if that is simplest. GavelSight pays reasonable charges for electronic copies per NRS 239.055.

- "Wrong custodian." If the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the State Library, or another office holds a portion, please identify the custodian and forward the request per NRS 239.0107. GavelSight asks that the Archives produce what it holds in the meantime.

FOR CONTEXT. GavelSight LLC is building the most authoritative legal-research foundation that has ever existed — a system in which every statute traces to the government that enacted it, sourced directly from the State, with no vendor intermediary and no paywall. Nevada already

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publishes one of the strongest current-code interfaces in the country, and its session-law archive reaching to 1861 is among the deepest anywhere. This request asks for the last piece: those session laws in machine-readable text, the historical code editions, and the Territorial-era records that complete the picture. Most recently, Virginia pointed GavelSight to a site that already had its entire Code in bulk-downloadable PDF, HTML, and DOCX — no special production needed. States that publish this way resolve every future request at once at no additional cost.

SO THAT THIS REQUEST CAN BE RESOLVED IN A SINGLE RESPONSE. The following provisions are part of the request. Each removes a reason to pause, telephone, or write back before producing. Nothing in this section narrows the request; it exists so the office can act on this letter alone.

1. FEES — PRE-AUTHORIZED. GavelSight LLC pre-authorizes reasonable, itemized, actual duplication and retrieval costs up to $100 without further correspondence. Processing should not be suspended to await fee confirmation within that authorization. If estimated costs exceed it, the office is asked to produce the records that fall within the authorization and provide a written, itemized estimate for the remainder. A fee estimate does not withdraw or suspend any part of this request.

2. CLARIFICATION — DOES NOT STOP THE CLOCK. If any item is considered ambiguous, the office is asked to identify that item in writing and to continue processing and producing every unambiguous item without delay. A question about one item is not a basis to hold the rest.

3. ROLLING PRODUCTION — AUTHORIZED. Records may be produced as they are located, in any order. No portion should be held pending completion of the whole.

4. DELIVERY — ELECTRONIC. Production by download link, bulk transfer, or SFTP/cloud transfer (GavelSight operates a receiving endpoint), or by physical media at GavelSight's expense. Where records exist electronically, an offer of in-person inspection is not a substitute for copies; the request is for copies of the electronic records themselves.

5. PARTIAL WITHHOLDING — PRODUCE THE REST. If any record is withheld in whole or in part, the office is asked to produce everything else and to identify, in writing, each withheld record and the specific statutory exemption claimed for it. Withholding some records is not a basis to delay the remainder, and segregable non-exempt portions are requested.

6. IF NO RESPONSIVE RECORDS ARE HELD. For any item the office concludes it does not hold, a written statement to that effect identifying that item — and, where known, the agency or office that does hold it — is requested, so the item can be directed to the correct custodian without a second exchange.

7. ELECTION AND WRITTEN COURSE OF DEALING. Either remedy stated in this request — publication or production — fully satisfies it, at the office's election. No conference or discussion is required; this letter is intended to contain everything needed to act on it. All communications concerning this request should be in writing, by reply to the address from which it was transmitted.

A written response is requested within five business days per NRS 239.0107, identifying which remedy the Archives elects, the format, and a timeframe. If any record is withheld, a written statement citing the specific statutory exemption is requested per NRS 239.0107. All grounds — statutory, common-law, and constitutional — are expressly reserved.

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Respectfully,
GavelSight LLC
[redacted]

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Gmail Antinette Maestas <maestas.a@barber.nv.gov>

Important Nevada Public Records Request

3 messages

Shirley Tanaka [redacted] Mon, Aug 17, 2026 at 11:25 AM

To: "emrb@emrb.nv.gov" <emrb@emrb.nv.gov>, "fidmaster@fid.state.nv.us" <fidmaster@fid.state.nv.us>, "nhdinfo@housing.nv.gov" <nhdinfo@housing.nv.gov>, "mcs@dir.nv.gov" <mcs@dir.nv.gov>, "mines@business.nv.gov" <mines@business.nv.gov>, "WCSHelp@dir.nv.gov" <WCSHelp@dir.nv.gov>, "mail1@labor.nv.gov" <mail1@labor.nv.gov>, "mldinfo@mld.nv.gov" <mldinfo@mld.nv.gov>, "nta@nta.nv.gov" <nta@nta.nv.gov>, "RecordRequests@red.nv.gov" <RecordRequests@red.nv.gov>, "taadministration@taxi.state.nv.us" <taadministration@taxi.state.nv.us>, "cpa@nvaccountancy.com" <cpa@nvaccountancy.com>, "phlade@adgc.nv.gov" <phlade@adgc.nv.gov>, "information@nvababoard.org" <information@nvababoard.org>, "nsbaidrd@nsbaidrd.nv.gov" <nsbaidrd@nsbaidrd.nv.gov>, "atrainer@nsbat.nv.gov" <atrainer@nsbat.nv.gov>, "info@barber.nv.gov" <info@barber.nv.gov>
[redacted]
"chirobd@chirobd.nv.gov" <chirobd@chirobd.nv.gov>, "publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us" <publicrecordsrequest@nscb.state.nv.us>, "info@nvcosmo.com" <info@nvcosmo.com>, "nsbde@dental.nv.gov" <nsbde@dental.nv.gov>, "info@nvopticians.org" <info@nvopticians.org>,
[redacted]
"nvfuneralboard@fb.nv.gov" <nvfuneralboard@fb.nv.gov>,
[redacted]
<support@certemy.com>, "nvmassagebd@lmt.nv.gov" <nvmassagebd@lmt.nv.gov>, "nsbme@medboard.nv.gov" <nsbme@medboard.nv.gov>, "nursingboard@nsbn.state.nv.us" <nursingboard@nsbn.state.nv.us>,
[redacted]
"teambc@pharmacy.nv.gov" <teambc@pharmacy.nv.gov>, "ptapplication@govmail.state.nv.us" <ptapplication@govmail.state.nv.us>, "nvpodiatry@bop.nv.gov" <nvpodiatry@bop.nv.gov>, "board@nvbpels.nv.gov" <board@nvbpels.nv.gov>, "nbop.admin@govmail.state.nv.us" <nbop.admin@govmail.state.nv.us>, "pilbinfo@pilb.nv.gov" <pilbinfo@pilb.nv.gov>, "socwork@besw.nv.gov" <socwork@besw.nv.gov>, "vetbdinfo@vetboard.nv.gov" <vetbdinfo@vetboard.nv.gov>

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Under the authority of the Nevada public records law, I request public records maintained from November 2023 through the present concerning instances in which the Department of Business and Industry Director's

Office became involved in matters that were otherwise being handled by your division, board, commission, bureau, program, or agency.

Specifically, I am requesting records involving Perry Faigin, Dr. Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini (Johnson) or other Director's Office employees when they reviewed, commented on, participated in, approved, rejected, modified, delayed, directed, recommended, or otherwise became involved in a matter that was originally being handled within your office.

This request includes, but is not limited to, matters involving:

- Enforcement actions;
- Investigations;
- Licensing decisions;
- Administrative complaints;
- Settlement discussions;
- Penalty recommendations or assessments;
- Audits or examinations;
- Regulatory actions;
- Employee misconduct investigations; (including but not limited to timesheet fraud, sexual misconduct, or substance abuse)
- Ethics complaints;
- Conflicts of interest;
- Retaliation complaints;
- Personnel investigations;
- Workplace safety concerns; and
- Misuse of state resources;

I am interested in understanding the extent to which the Director's Office became involved in decisions that would ordinarily be made by the individual divisions, boards, commissions, bureaus, programs, or agencies within the Department.

This request is not limited to final decisions. It also includes situations where the Director's Office was consulted before a decision was made, asked to provide input, requested updates, attended meetings concerning a matter, requested additional information, or otherwise participated before the matter was resolved.

Please include records such as emails, Microsoft Teams messages, text messages, memoranda, meeting invitations, calendars, briefing materials, presentations, notes, routing communications, recommendations, draft decision documents, approval requests, status updates, attachments, and similar records reflecting the Director's Office's involvement.

If responsive records are maintained by both your office and the Director's Office, please search both locations for responsive records.

To assist in locating responsive records, searches may include communications referencing Perry Faigin, Kristopher Sanchez, Marcel Schaerer, Nikki Haag, Amanda Flocchini (Johnson), the Director's Office, Director Sanchez, enforcement, settlement, investigation, licensing, penalty, audit, examination, personnel matter, fraud, employee complaint, ethics, retaliation, conflict of interest, management review, or similar terms.

If any records are withheld or redacted, please identify the specific statutory basis for the withholding and produce all reasonably segregable nonconfidential portions as required by the Nevada public records law.

I request production in electronic format.

From: Tahoe Multisport [redacted]

Sent: Friday, September 18, 2026 7:38 AM

To: stparks stparks@parks.nv.gov

Subject: To the Nevada Division of State Parks Public Information Officer:

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

To the Nevada Division of State Parks Public Information Officer:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, Tahoe Multisport LLC requests electronic copies of the public records described below.

Time Period

January 1, 2022 through the date the search for responsive records is conducted.

Records Requested

Please provide all communications, records, photographs, videos, screenshots, attachments, and other materials sent to, received by, forwarded by, or exchanged between Nevada Division of State Parks personnel and any

owner, employee, representative, agent, or person associated with any of the following businesses or operators, where the communication or record mentions, depicts, discusses, complains about, reports on, or otherwise concerns Tahoe Multisport LLC, Sand Harbor

Kayak, Sand Harbor Multisport, JP Donovan/John Donovan, Belinda Quene, or Tahoe Multisport employees or operations:

-

Tahoe Jack's

-

Clearly Tahoe

-

Tahoe Paddle Sports / Tahoe Tony's

-

Tahoe Adventure Company

-

Any other commercial non-motorized watersports operator or applicant at Sand Harbor that communicated with State Parks concerning Tahoe Multisport

This request includes, without limitation:

SMS and MMS text messages; iMessages; other electronic or app-based messages; emails; photographs; videos; screenshots; attachments; forwarded communications; records or notes of complaints; and communications among

State Parks personnel forwarding, discussing, responding to, investigating, or acting upon such materials.

We specifically request records concerning allegations or reports that Tahoe Multisport or its owners, employees, guides, vehicles, trailers, kayaks, guests, or other operations were violating or operating outside the

terms of a permit, SCUP, contract, park rule, policy, direction, or operational requirement.

This includes, but is not limited to, records concerning:

-

Rental activity or allegations that Tahoe Multisport was conducting rentals;

-

Numbers of kayaks, boats, guides, guests, vehicles, shuttles, or trailers;

-

Launching, recovering, transporting, or shuttling guests;

-

Parking or vehicle access;

-

Additional or backup trailers;

-

Guests originating from or being transported from locations outside Sand Harbor;

-

Employee uniforms or clothing;

-

Equipment placement or storage;

-

Tour operations;

-

Safety practices or incidents;

-

Weather-related operations;

-

Photographs or videos purporting to document violations;

-

Complaints or allegations regarding Tahoe Multisport's compliance with its permit, SCUP, contract, or State Parks requirements; and

-

Tahoe Multisport's performance, compliance history, or suitability to receive or continue a commercial permit or contract.

State Parks Personnel/Custodians

The search should include records maintained by or involving personnel who worked at Sand Harbor, the Tahoe Region, or Division administration during the requested period, including, but not limited to:

Makaila Erdody, Allen Wooldridge, Marisa Cook, Brett Hartley, Kevin Fromherz, Sand Harbor rangers and supervisors, Tahoe Region personnel, and any other State Parks employee who received, was forwarded, reviewed, discussed,

or responded to communications concerning Tahoe Multisport.

Please do not limit the search to the specifically named custodians if other State Parks personnel possess responsive records.

Text Messages, Photographs and Videos

Because a significant purpose of this request is to obtain communications reportedly made to State Parks personnel by competing commercial operators through text messages and photographs/videos sent by cellular telephone,

please specifically search State-issued mobile devices, retained text-message records, messaging systems, email accounts, and other repositories reasonably likely to contain these records.

To the extent State-business communications responsive to this request were conducted or retained on personal devices, personal email accounts, or other non-State communications systems and constitute public records

subject to NRS Chapter 239, please include those responsive records as well.

For photographs and videos, please provide the original electronic file where reasonably available, including associated metadata retained by the agency, rather than only a printed copy or screenshot.

Please also include the communication accompanying or transmitting each photograph or video and any subsequent forwarding, response, or internal discussion of that material.

Complete Conversations

Where a responsive message is part of a longer text-message conversation, email thread, or other communication chain necessary to understand its context, please provide the complete responsive conversation or sufficient

surrounding messages to preserve the context and meaning of the communication.

Electronic Format

Please provide the records electronically in their existing electronic format where reasonably practicable.

If portions of responsive records are confidential or otherwise exempt from disclosure, please redact or segregate those portions and provide the remainder of the record, together with the applicable legal authority

supporting each withholding or redaction.

If the Division determines that any portion of this request requires clarification or narrowing, please contact us before excluding potentially responsive records. We are willing to work with the Division to reasonably

focus searches while preserving the categories of records described above.

Because this request specifically encompasses electronic communications, photographs, videos, and text messages that may be subject to ordinary retention or deletion practices, please preserve potentially responsive

records while this request is pending.

Thank you for your assistance.

JP Donovan

Tahoe Multisport

Sent from my iPhone

From: Patricia Olmstead
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: Public Records Survey responses
Date: Monday, September 28, 2026 11:28:26 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Hello,

Please see responses to the Public Records survey below.

1. Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome, and –
    a. The Nevada Department of Taxation ("Department") is in receipt of your public records request received October 16, 2024, requesting any and all correspondence between the Nevada Department of Taxation's senior leadership – including Shellie Hughes, Yvonne Nevarez-Goodson, Joe Bernardy, Jeff Mitchell – and any individual working in the Nevada Office of the Governor between the dates of January 3, 2023, and October 3, 2024.
    b. All emails, email attachments, Microsoft Teams direct messages, group messages, channel messages, meeting-chat messages, and documents shared through those communications that concern or refer to (employee name) or his employment with the Department of Taxation. This request includes communications between or among the identified custodians, other Department of Taxation employees, the Division of Human Resource Management, the Office of the Attorney General, or other State officials concerning: his probationary or employment status; his job performance, conduct, supervision, management style, working relationships, or interactions with employees; his three-month evaluation, performance evaluation, performance improvement plan, or PIP; complaints, allegations, concerns, investigations, interviews, witness statements, or reports concerning him; grievances filed by him or grievances he was alleged to have discussed or assisted with; team assignments, employee reassignment, training, supervisory responsibilities, attendance, leave, discipline, demotion, reversion, separation, or termination involving him. To reduce duplication and the burden of production, the initial production may exclude communications in which Mark Helton was a sender or recipient, except when those messages are necessary to provide the complete context of a responsive conversation or thread. Please include the complete conversation or thread, attachments, sender and recipient information, dates and times, subject lines, Teams conversation or channel names, and other reasonably available metadata necessary to understand the communication. Please provide the records electronically, preferably as searchable PDFs or in a Microsoft 365 export format

that preserves conversation context and metadata. I request rolling production of responsive records as they become available.

2. A copy of your Government Entity's fee schedule. – The Department of Taxation does not have a fee schedule.

***Important Notice:** *Sales & Use Tax Returns are now due on the 20th of the month. Please file all Modified Business Tax and Commerce Tax returns through My Nevada Tax.*

Patricia Olmstead
Public Information Officer
Nevada Department of Taxation
9850 Double R Blvd.
Reno, NV 89521
Phone: 775-687-9998
Email: polmstead@tax.state.nv.us

Mailing Address:
3850 Arrowhead Drive
Carson City, NV 89706

Find careers at: NVJobs

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT: This e-mail and any attachments are intended only for those to which it is addressed and may contain information which is privileged, confidential and prohibited from disclosure and unauthorized use under applicable law. If you are not the intended recipient of this e-mail, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, or copying of this e-mail or the information contained in this e-mail is strictly prohibited by the sender. If you have received this transmission in error, please return the material received to the sender and delete all copies from your system.

From: Julie Wootton-Greener
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: Supplemental materials for Public Records Taskforce survey
Date: Wednesday, October 7, 2026 8:41:57 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Good morning,

Below are supplemental materials from the Nevada Department of Education in response to the Public Records Taskforce survey. Please let me know if additional information or clarification is needed.

Thank you.

Fee Schedule for Public Records Requests:
No fees will be assessed until total costs reach $10. If the cost of producing the records is estimated to be more than $10, the records will not be produced until payment is received, unless a decision to waive fees has been made.

Copying fees:

- Black & white, 8 %" x 11" $0.03 per page
- Black & White, 8 %" x 14" $0.06 per page
- Color up to 8 %" x 14" $0.10 per page
- Electronic scanning to CD $5 per disc
- Certified true copies: $5 per page

Up to three (3) examples of public records requests your Government Entity deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome

- **12/1/25**

Dear Public Records Officer,
Under Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239, I request copies of the following records (2019–2025) in the possession of Superintendent Jhone Ebert or the Nevada Department of Education:
1. All annual lists of "resources that reflect nationally accepted best practices for addressing the rights and needs of persons with diverse gender identities or expressions" distributed pursuant to NAC 388.880(5), including dates of distribution and any approval signatures.
2. All emails, memos, or correspondence to/from Jhone Ebert containing the terms: "NAC 388.880," "best practices," "gender identity," "GLSEN," "HRC Welcoming Schools," "transgender student," "parental notification," or "confidentiality" in connection with NRS 388.133 or student gender policies.

3. Any meeting agendas, minutes, or briefing materials presented by or to Superintendent Ebert regarding gender identity guidance, confidentiality, or NAC 388.880 compliance.
4. All training materials or guidance documents approved or distributed by Superintendent Ebert related to supporting transgender or gender-diverse students.
I request these records in electronic format (PDF or searchable text) and ask that fees be waived as the disclosure is in the public interest. If fees exceed $25, please notify me first. Thank you.

- **One constituent filed 13 separate public records requests in April 2026 and an additional 12 separate requests in August 2026. All of the requests were for electronic summaries of purchase orders.**

- **5/17/26**

Pursuant to Nevada public records law, I respectfully request copies of records related to the creation, development, branding, procurement, implementation, and operation of the "Nevada COMPASS" program, platform, mobile application, and/or related initiatives. This request includes, but is not limited to:
1. Creation and Development
* Records regarding the origin, conception, naming, branding, or development of Nevada COMPASS * Internal communications discussing the name "Nevada COMPASS" * Planning documents, proposals, concept papers, meeting notes, or presentations
2. Procurement and Contracts
* Requests for proposals (RFPs), requests for information (RFIs), scopes of work, bids, contracts, amendments, purchase orders, invoices, and vendor agreements related to Nevada COMPASS * Records identifying any contractors, subcontractors, developers, consultants, nonprofits, or partner organizations involved
3. Funding Sources
* Records identifying funding sources, including federal grants, state appropriations, McKinney-Vento funding, ESSER funding, or other grant programs used for development or implementation
4. Data Sharing and Privacy
* Data-sharing agreements, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), privacy policies, FERPA-related reviews, cybersecurity assessments, or legal analyses related to the platform * Records identifying what user data is collected, stored, shared, or accessible through the platform
5. Communications
* Communications between NDE employees, contractors, vendors, nonprofits, advocacy organizations, school districts, or partner agencies regarding Nevada COMPASS * Communications referencing branding concerns, naming discussions, trademark considerations, or confusion with similarly named Nevada organizations or initiatives
6. Public Rollout and Implementation
* Rollout plans, onboarding materials, training materials, pilot program documentation, implementation timelines, and statewide deployment records *

Records identifying participating agencies, districts, schools, or providers
7. Domains and Technology
* Records regarding website/domain registration, hosting, software platforms, app development infrastructure, or ownership/administration of associated domains or applications
Please provide records in electronic format where possible. If any portion of this request is denied, please cite the specific legal exemption relied upon and provide all segregable non-exempt portions. Thank you for your time and attention to this request.

Julie Wootton-Greener
Public Information Officer
Nevada Department of Education
julie.woottongreener@doe.nv.gov
Desk: (702) 486-6602



Corina Jimenez

To: Corina Jimenez
Subject: RE: Information request

From: Nursing Board <nursingboard@nsbn.state.nv.us>
Sent: Tuesday, February 17, 2026 2:43 PM
To: Corina Jimenez <cjimenez@nsbn.state.nv.us>
Subject: FW: Information request

From: Emily [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, February 14, 2026 3:44 PM
To: Nursing Board <nursingboard@nsbn.state.nv.us>
Subject: Information request

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

I want to know how many LPNs and how many RN are in Nevada with active licenses. I also want to know how many of LPN and how many RN have a history of discipline against their licenses. I want to know how many LPNs and how many RN had discipline against their licenses in 2000. 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and so far in 2026. I want the information broken down to tell which types of discipline are probation, letter of reprimand, etc. I want to know if the history of discipline causes a nurse's license to be publicly flagged, and if so, for how long. I want to know what actions usually cause a nurse to receive an LOR. I want to know what actions can cause a nurse to receive an LOR, and I want to know what actions most often cause a nurse's license to be flagged with an LOR. Please, email me this information and call me if you have any questions. I need this information for research purposes.

[redacted]

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Corina Jimenez

To: Corina Jimenez
Subject: RE: NV APRN Records Request

From: Nursing Board <nursingboard@nsbn.state.nv.us>
Sent: Monday, March 30, 2026 3:40 PM
To: Corina Jimenez <cjimenez@nsbn.state.nv.us>
Subject: FW: NV APRN Records Request

From: Cerna, Samantha [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 30, 2026 1:49 PM
To: Nursing Board <nursingboard@nsbn.state.nv.us>
Subject: NV APRN Records Request

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Nevada State Board of Nursing,

Pursuant to the Nevada Open Records Act NRS § 239 et seq., I am requesting an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of public records. For all advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) licensed in the state from 2010 to present, I would like the following information:

- First Name;
- Middle Name;
- Last Name;
- Practice address;
- NPI;
- Degree that qualified the licensee for APRN licensure (e.g., MSN, DNP);
- Institution of degree that qualified the licensee for APRN licensure;
- Graduation date of degree that qualified the licensee for APRN licensure;
- Degree that qualified the licensee for RN licensure (e.g., undergraduate BSN, ADN);
- Institution of degree that qualified the licensee for RN licensure;
- Graduation date of degree that qualified the licensee for RN licensure;
- APRN license number;
- APRN license start date;
- APRN license expiration date;
- APRN license status (active, inactive);
- In-state RN license number;
- In-state RN license start date;
- In-state RN license expiration date;
- In-state RN license status (active, inactive);

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- State of initial RN license;
- Start date of initial RN license;
- Disciplinary actions;
- Suspension, revoked, or other license limitation dates, if applicable

If possible, I would like this information in a comma separated variable or spreadsheet form.

I am aware licensees are available for lookup online. However, this list does not contain all of the information I am looking for. I am reaching out to obtain the more detailed information described above for each APRN. I am not seeking any protected, confidential information or personal contact information.

I believe the Board should have education information for each APRN, as completion of an approved nursing program is a requirement for licensure.

If there are any fees for searching or copying these records, please inform me if the cost will exceed $100. However, I would also like to request a waiver of all fees in that the disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest and will contribute significantly to the public's understanding of the role of APRNs in the health system. I am part of a research team at the Brown University School of Public Health seeking this information for research purposes. APRN education is a critical factor in the practice patterns of APRN in our health system. This research seeks to identify the relationship between APRN education and the care delivered by APRNs for vulnerable and underserved patients in Nevada. This information is not being sought for commercial purposes.

Please respond to this request in a reasonable time period. If access to the records I am requesting will take longer, please contact me with information about when I might expect copies or the ability to inspect the requested records.

If you deny any or all of this request, please cite each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information and notify me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law.

Thank you for considering my request.

Sincerely,

Samantha Cerna

--

BROWN

Samantha Cerna '29
B.A. in Economics & Public Health
[redacted]
LinkedIn
[redacted]

Email tracked with Mailsuite · Opt out

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STATE OF NEVADA-BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM

Please note that this form is intended for a request for records held by the Board of Cosmetology. Requests for records of Nevada state agencies must be submitted directly to the records officer for that state agency.

Date of Request	September 19 2026
Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	Jack Grieg
Organization:	Self
Address:	[redacted]
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
E-mail:	

Records Requested:

Records held by the Board of Cosmetology: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Check one: ☐ Paper copies ☒ Electronic copies ☐ Certified copies ☐ Inspection (in person)

Please be specific and include as much detail as possible regarding the records you are requesting.

Records relating to expenditures from January 1 2023 to present day, specifcally: contracts and their related documents (bids, rfqs, rfps, solicitation agreements, scopes of work) for outside vendors, private contractors, independent contractors, software, office supplies; monthly statements for all agency issued credit cards or purchasing cards or p-cards; itemized receipts and expense reports including copies the actual receipts, digital receipts, POs, and documents for reconciliation and personal employee reimbursement; reconciliation logs: including the reports where the employee must state the business justification for the transactions.

To complete an estimate, the agency will need the following information:

☐ I will pick up	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*	☒ Please send USPS Only if necessary to be mailed	☒ E-mail (if format allows) Preferred

Statement

☒ I understand there is a charge for copies of public records. I understand I will receive a written estimate for production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be over $25.00, which I will be required to pay in full prior to inspection or reproduction. Materials will be held for 30 days.

Requester Signature Jack Grieg

Signature

Office Use Only

Request status:		**Estimate:**	
Date			
_____	Request received	Estimate:	$ _____
_____	Receipt acknowledgement issued	Date deposit received	_____
_____	Request filled	Actual (if different):	$ _____
_____	Estimated completion	Date final payment received	_____
_____	Estimate provided	Completed by	_____
_____	Request denied in whole		
_____	Other:	*Retain request form for 90 days following completing of request.*	
		RDA 2009047	

Nevada State Board of Cosmetology
8945 W. Russell Road #200 – Las Vegas, NV 89148
740 Del Monte Lane #12– Reno, NV 89511 Attention: Steven McDonald,
Phone: (702) 508-0015

Outlook

RECEIVED
By Nick Doyle at 9:41 am, Sep 18, 2026

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST – NEVADA WILDFIRES AND HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE

From LaFawndah Sampson [redacted]
Date Wed 9/16/2026 9:13 PM
To Public Records <publicrecords@doi.nv.gov>

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

I have been following Nevada's growing homeowners insurance problem, particularly the effect of wildfire risk on the availability and affordability of coverage. DOI has reported increasing wildfire-related cancellations and declinations, while Nevada homeowners in some areas have faced increasing difficulty obtaining or keeping coverage.

The 2025 Legislature considered a FAIR Plan that would have provided a backstop for homeowners unable to obtain coverage. DOI also helped develop and advance AB 376, an approach developed in consultation with the insurance industry that relied in substantial part on voluntary insurer participation, a regulatory sandbox, and alternative products that could exclude wildfire coverage. After the bill passed, no insurer participated in the sandbox. Commissioner Gaines later expressed disappointment with the lack of participation and discussed the industry's support for the program. Meanwhile, wildfire-related cancellations, nonrenewals and declinations continued to increase, and DOI acknowledged that it had not taken enforcement action.

That sequence raises questions about how DOI developed its response, what information it relied upon, what alternatives it considered, and how it evaluated whether its approach was working. I would like to understand who developed and recommended the approach, how DOI worked with the insurance industry, what the industry was asking DOI to consider, what alternatives DOI considered, and how DOI evaluated its response as the insurance-availability problem continued.

Nevada has experienced numerous significant wildfires during this period. DOI's public materials have identified, among others, the Davis, Hawk, Bug, Fred Mountain, Stallion, Oxley and Sombrero fires. These fires are examples and are not intended to limit this request. References to "wildfire," "wildfires," "wildfire-related," or DOI's "wildfire response" mean Nevada wildfires generally from January 1, 2024 through the present that resulted in or raised concerns about evacuations, residential property damage, insurance claims, insurance availability, underwriting, cancellations, nonrenewals, declinations or other homeowners insurance issues.

DOI's public response during the 2026 wildfire season included consumer guidance, assistance to affected residents and requests that insurers voluntarily provide flexibility to policyholders. I would like to understand what DOI was doing behind those public responses, including whether it was investigating the underlying insurance-availability problem, considering regulatory or enforcement action, evaluating whether earlier policy choices had worked, or considering other approaches.

1. Please produce communications from January 1, 2024 to the present maintained by or involving DOI leadership concerning Nevada wildfires and wildfire-related homeowners

insurance issues. For purposes of this category, please search records maintained by Scott Kipper, Ned Gaines, Nick Stosic, Alexia Emmermann and Adam Plain.

This includes Nevada wildfires generally during the requested period, including but not limited to the Davis, Hawk, Bug, Fred Mountain, Stallion, Oxley and Sombrero fires, where DOI discussed or considered homeowners insurance availability, cancellations, nonrenewals, declinations, underwriting, property inspections, wildfire risk, insurance claims, regulatory action, enforcement, consumer protection or the adequacy of DOI's response.

Please also include communications concerning AB 376, AB 437, the FAIR Plan, the regulatory sandbox, wildfire exclusions, wildfire deductibles or possible investigation or enforcement action.

This includes communications among the identified custodians and communications with B&I, the Governor's Office, legislators, insurers, insurance trade groups, lobbyists and other outside parties.

Please include records showing what information was provided to DOI leadership about the increasing loss of homeowners coverage, who received that information, what recommendations were made, and what DOI leadership decided to do in response.

2. Please produce records showing DOI's development, review and handling of AB 376 and AB 437, including records maintained by the principal custodians identified in this request.

I am looking for the development and review of the bills, proposed language and amendments, legislative strategy, testimony, fiscal notes, meetings, internal recommendations and communications with legislators or the insurance industry.

On March 31, 2025, AB 376 was presented to the Assembly Commerce and Labor Committee by Assemblymember P.K. O'Neill with Commissioner Scott Kipper and Adam Plain from DOI. During that hearing, O'Neill stated that the proposal had been developed through work with DOI and the insurance industry and used NCOIL model language.

Please include records showing who within DOI participated in developing or reviewing that approach; who proposed, recommended, supported, questioned or opposed particular provisions; who proposed or supported the regulatory sandbox, wildfire exclusions, wildfire deductibles or other alternative insurance products; what alternatives DOI considered; and what DOI understood these provisions were supposed to accomplish for homeowners who were losing or unable to obtain coverage.

Please also include records showing the role of the identified custodians in developing, reviewing, recommending, approving or communicating DOI's position on these proposals.

Please include records concerning DOI's consideration of AB 437 and the FAIR Plan, including any internal recommendation to support, oppose, remain neutral on, modify or pursue an alternative to that proposal and the reasons stated in existing records for DOI's position.

3. Please produce communications between DOI leadership and insurers, insurance-company representatives, APCIA, NAMIC, NCOIL, lobbyists or other insurance-industry representatives concerning wildfire insurance, AB 376, AB 437, the FAIR Plan, cancellations and nonrenewals, underwriting restrictions, wildfire exclusions, wildfire deductibles or the regulatory sandbox. This search should include communications maintained by Scott Kipper, Ned Gaines, Nick Stosic, Alexia Emmermann and Adam Plain.

I am particularly interested in communications before and during the 2025 legislative session showing what the insurance industry was asking DOI to do, who at DOI was meeting or

communicating with industry representatives, what proposals or concerns the industry presented, and whether those discussions affected DOI's legislative position.

Please also include records showing whether DOI proposed, accepted, rejected, revised or otherwise changed proposed legislation, regulations, regulatory requirements or policy positions in response to concerns or requests raised by insurers or insurance-industry representatives.

Please include meeting invitations, calendars, attendee lists, agendas, presentations, briefing materials, proposed language and follow-up communications for these meetings.

4. Please produce records showing what happened after AB 376 became law on June 9, 2025.

This includes DOI's efforts to obtain insurer participation in the regulatory sandbox, communications with insurers about possible products, inquiries or proposals received, and internal discussions after it became apparent that insurers were not participating.

At a February 27, 2026 legislative meeting, Commissioner Gaines stated that no insurer had filed anything under the sandbox, said he was "very disappointed," and explained that his understanding was that the insurance industry had lobbied hard for the program. He also described personally contacting industry representatives on a weekly basis trying to encourage participation.

Please include the records behind those statements, including Gaines's industry outreach, responses received, and internal DOI communications concerning why insurers were not participating, whether DOI believed the program was accomplishing its intended purpose, whether the industry had represented that it would use the program, and whether DOI considered a different approach after participation did not occur.

Please specifically include responsive records maintained by Gaines, Stosic, Emmermann, Plain and the other identified custodians, including records showing recommendations they made, information they received, actions they proposed, and any follow-up assigned to them concerning the lack of insurer participation.

Please also include existing records evaluating whether the regulatory sandbox, wildfire exclusions, wildfire deductibles or other provisions of AB 376 were helping homeowners obtain or retain coverage.

5. Please produce records concerning DOI's consideration of investigation or enforcement as wildfire-related cancellations, nonrenewals and declinations continued to increase.

This includes discussions of investigations, market conduct examinations, data calls, subpoenas or other information gathering, enforcement actions, fines, directives, bulletins or other regulatory options.

Please specifically search records maintained by Ned Gaines, Nick Stosic and Alexia Emmermann for communications concerning whether DOI had sufficient evidence to investigate or take action; what additional evidence was believed necessary; whether additional data or investigation was requested; who participated in deciding whether to pursue enforcement; whether anyone recommended enforcement or additional investigation; and whether anyone recommended waiting, issuing guidance or taking another approach instead.

Please also include records showing recommendations made by Gaines, Stosic, Emmermann or other DOI leadership concerning these issues, decisions or instructions resulting from those recommendations, and any assignments or follow-up arising from them.

This includes communications concerning the June 17, 2026 legislative hearing where DOI discussed the sharp increase in wildfire-related cancellations and declinations and Gaines acknowledged that DOI had not yet taken enforcement action.

I read a June 18, 2026 Nevada Current article reporting that wildfire-related declinations increased from approximately 2,400 in 2022 to 13,000 in 2024 and that DOI could not give legislators a firm explanation for some of the geographic increases. The article reported that Gaines said DOI was conducting "additional research" into what was driving some of the results.

I read the article here:

https://nevadacurrent.com/2026/06/18/home-insurance-being-cancelled-declined-for-wildfire-risk-in-some-surprising-places/

Please produce the records used to prepare DOI for that hearing and media response, including the underlying data, briefing materials, talking points, drafts, questions and answers, meeting records and communications identifying who participated in preparing DOI's response.

Please also produce records showing what additional research DOI conducted after the hearing, what DOI learned, who received or reviewed the results, and whether the findings caused anyone within DOI to recommend an investigation, enforcement action, additional data collection, regulatory change or different legislative approach.

6. Please produce existing records evaluating whether DOI's response to the homeowners insurance problem was working and whether changes to that response were needed.

This includes management records, emails, meeting notes, assignments, evaluations or recommendations concerning DOI's response to increasing wildfire-related insurance-availability problems, AB 376 and AB 437, the regulatory sandbox, continuing cancellations, nonrenewals and declinations, or DOI's enforcement response.

Please include records reflecting concerns about DOI's approach; recommendations for a different approach; requests for additional action; and changes or reassignment of responsibility.

Please also include records showing the responsibilities assigned to Kipper, Gaines, Stosic, Emmermann, Plain or other DOI personnel for legislative policy, insurer communications, data analysis, regulatory response, enforcement and consumer communications, including changes in those responsibilities during the requested period.

I am requesting existing records and am not asking DOI to create an evaluation or determine whether any employee performed adequately.

7. Please produce DOI's internal records concerning its public, legislative and media communications about wildfire-related homeowners insurance.

This includes communications, drafts, talking points, briefing materials, meeting invitations, calendars and assignments concerning media inquiries, legislative inquiries, public criticism, community meetings, consumer guidance or other public communications.

Please include records identifying who developed, drafted, reviewed or approved DOI's responses and the information, data and policy positions used in preparing them, including the internal preparation for the June 17, 2026 legislative hearing and related June 2026 media inquiries.

Please also include records discussing whether DOI's public messaging accurately reflected information available internally concerning cancellations, nonrenewals and declinations,

participation in the regulatory sandbox, insurer concerns or requests, DOI's enforcement options and the continuing insurance-availability problem.

8. Please produce records concerning DOI's response to significant Nevada wildfires from January 1, 2024 through the present.

This includes, but is not limited to, DOI's response to the Davis, Hawk, Bug, Fred Mountain, Stallion, Oxley and Sombrero fires; DOI's 2026 wildfire-season guidance; its August 11 wildfire guidance; its August 25 and August 26 consumer guidance; Bulletin 26-003; and DOI's provision of on-site insurance assistance.

Please include communications, meeting records, assignments, drafts and recommendations involving DOI leadership and the principal custodians identified in this request concerning what DOI should do in response to Nevada wildfires; whether DOI should take regulatory or enforcement action in addition to providing consumer information; whether insurers should be required or requested to take particular actions; and who developed, reviewed and approved DOI's response.

Please include records showing who recommended, developed, reviewed or approved DOI's response and any recommendation by the identified custodians for regulatory, enforcement or legislative action.

Please also include communications concerning whether Nevada's continuing wildfire activity changed DOI's assessment of homeowners insurance availability, AB 376, the regulatory sandbox, cancellations, nonrenewals, declinations, underwriting practices or the need for additional legislative, regulatory or enforcement action.

I am particularly interested in records showing whether DOI considered regulatory responses to the underlying availability, underwriting, cancellation and nonrenewal issues in addition to asking insurers voluntarily to provide flexibility following individual wildfires.

9. Please produce communications between the principal DOI custodians identified below and Kris Sanchez, Perry Faigin, Teri Williams or other B&I Director's Office personnel concerning the subjects above.

This includes communications in which DOI provided information, recommendations or proposed actions to B&I; B&I requested information or action from DOI; DOI sought B&I's review, approval or input; or B&I questioned, modified, approved, rejected or otherwise responded to DOI's proposed approach.

For Governor's Office communications, please include communications between DOI leadership and Governor's Office personnel concerning these subjects and records sufficient to identify the Governor's Office personnel involved and what information, recommendation, request or direction was communicated.

This request is directed only to records maintained by the Nevada Division of Insurance concerning DOI's own regulatory, enforcement, legislative, management and operational response. A separate request may be submitted to the B&I Director's Office concerning records maintained by that office. Please process this request independently, search DOI's own records, and do not refer or consolidate this request with a request submitted to B&I in place of conducting DOI's own search.

For purposes of locating responsive records, the principal DOI custodians are Scott Kipper, Ned Gaines, Nick Stosic, Alexia Emmermann and Adam Plain. DOI should search the email, Teams messages and chats, calendars and other locations maintained for each of these custodians for the subjects identified above. Roger Hayashi is an additional custodian for the media, legislative and wildfire-response records identified in paragraphs 5, 7 and 8. Identification of these custodians is intended to assist DOI in

locating responsive records and does not limit the request where responsive records are maintained by other DOI personnel.

The relevant period is January 1, 2024 through the present, and the requested records are limited to the homeowners insurance, wildfire, legislative, regulatory and enforcement subjects described above.

Responsive records include emails, Teams messages and chats, meeting invitations and calendars, memoranda, notes, presentations, reports, spreadsheets, attachments, drafts, and text messages used for state business.

If one category can be produced before the others, please produce those records on a rolling basis.

If no responsive records are found for one of these categories, please identify the custodians and locations searched. If a particular search produces an unusually large number of potentially responsive records, please identify the affected category, custodian and approximate number of results before asking me to narrow the request so that I can address the specific search issue.

If responsive records are withheld or redacted, please identify the legal basis and produce all reasonably segregable nonconfidential portions. Please provide all the public records electronically.

Sent with Proton Mail secure email.

STATE OF NEVADA-BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM

Please note that this form is intended for a request for records held by the Board of Cosmetology. Requests for records of Nevada state agencies must be submitted directly to the records officer for that state agency.

Date of Request	9/30/26
Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	Eric Neugeboren
Organization:	The Nevada Indepdendent
Address:	[redacted]
City, State, Zip:	[redacted]
Phone:	[redacted]
E-mail:	[redacted]

Records Requested:

Records held by the Board of Cosmetology: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Check one: ☐ Paper copies ☑ Electronic copies ☐ Certified copies ☐ Inspection (in person)

Please be specific and include as much detail as possible regarding the records you are requesting.

All email correspondence between members of The State Board of Cosmetology and any of the following people since July 1, 2025:

Sandra Jauregui, Steve Yeager, Nicole Cannizzaro, Skip Daly, Ira Hansen, Rochelle Nguyen, Melanie Scheible, Robin Titus, Shea Backus, Gregory Hafen II, Alexis Hansen, Howard Watts"

To complete an estimate, the agency will need the following information:

☐ I will pick up	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*	☐ Please send USPS	☒ E-mail (if format allows)

Statement

☑ I understand there is a charge for copies of public records. I understand I will receive a written estimate for production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be over $25.00, which I will be required to pay in full prior to inspection or reproduction. Materials will be held for 30 days.

Requester Signature [redacted]

Signature

Office Use Only

Request status:		**Estimate:**	
Date			
_____	Request received	Estimate:	$ _____
_____	Receipt acknowledgement issued	Date deposit received	_____
_____	Request filled	Actual (if different):	$ _____
_____	Estimated completion	Date final payment received	_____
_____	Estimate provided	Completed by	_____
_____	Request denied in whole		
_____	Other:	*Retain request form for 90 days following completing of request. RDA 2009047*	

Nevada State Board of Cosmetology
8945 W. Russell Road #200 – Las Vegas, NV 89148
740 Del Monte Lane #12– Reno, NV 89511 Attention: Steven McDonald,
Phone: (702) 508-0015

STATE OF NEVADA-BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM

Please note that this form is intended for a request for records held by the Board of Cosmetology. Requests for records of Nevada state agencies must be submitted directly to the records officer for that state agency.

Date of Request	9/30/26
Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	Eric Neugeboren
Organization:	The Nevada Independent
Address:	[redacted]
City, State, Zip:	[redacted]
Phone:	[redacted]
E-mail:	[redacted]

Records Requested:

Records held by the Board of Cosmetology: ☑ Yes ☐ No

Check one: ☐ Paper copies ☑ Electronic copies ☐ Certified copies ☐ Inspection (in person)

Please be specific and include as much detail as possible regarding the records you are requesting.

All emails to and from members of The State Board of Cosmetology since July 1, 2025, with the phrase "R074-25"

To complete an estimate, the agency will need the following information:

☐ I will pick up	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*	☐ Please send USPS	☒ E-mail (if format allows)

Statement

☑ I understand there is a charge for copies of public records. I understand I will receive a written estimate for production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be over $25.00, which I will be required to pay in full prior to inspection or reproduction. Materials will be held for 30 days.

Requester Signature [redacted]

Signature

Office Use Only

Request status:		Estimate:	
Date			
_____	Request received	Estimate:	$ _____
_____	Receipt acknowledgement issued	Date deposit received	_____
_____	Request filled	Actual (if different):	$ _____
_____	Estimated completion	Date final payment received	_____
_____	Estimate provided	Completed by	_____
_____	Request denied in whole		
_____	Other:	*Retain request form for 90 days following completing of request.*	
		RDA 2009047	

Nevada State Board of Cosmetology
8945 W. Russell Road #200 – Las Vegas, NV 89148
740 Del Monte Lane #12– Reno, NV 89511 Attention: Steven McDonald,
Phone: (702) 508-0015

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

August 12, 2026

BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

Nevada Gaming Control Board
Attn: Custodian of Records
Public Records Request
1919 College Parkway
Carson City, NV 89702

Re: Public Records Request

Dear Whomever it May Concern:

We write to you today to request the following records pursuant to Nevada's Revised Statutes, Chapter 239 (Public Records):

- All electronic and written correspondence and other forms of communication, inclusive of emails, written letters, and memoranda, dated January 2025 to present between Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the Nevada Gaming Control Board ("NGCB"); George Assad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, NGCB member and any official or employee of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") or the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC").

- All electronic and written correspondence and other forms of communication, inclusive of emails, written letters, and memoranda, dated January 2025 to present between Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB; George Assad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, NGCB member and Nevada Congresswoman Dina Titus and/or members of Representative Titus' staff.

- All electronic and written correspondence and other forms of communication, inclusive of emails, written letters, and memoranda, dated January 2025 to present between Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB; George Assad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, NGCB member and Nevada Senator

Catherine Cotez Masto, Nevada Senator Jacky Rosen, and/or member of either Senator's staff.

- All electronic and written correspondence and other forms of communication, inclusive of emails, written letters, and memoranda, dated January 2025 to present between Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB; George Assad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, NGCB member and any individual or entity containing the phrases "prediction market," "prediction markets," "illegal gaming operator," "illegal gaming operators," "event contracts," "event contract," "unlicensed gaming operator," "unlicensed gaming operators," "illegal operations."

- All electronic and written correspondence and other forms of communication, inclusive of emails, written letters, and memoranda, dated January 2025 to present between Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB; George Asssad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, NGCB member and any individual or entity containing the phrases "Blockratize, Inc.," "Blockratize," "Polymarket," "Coinbase Financial Markets, Inc.," "Coinbase," "KalshiEX, LLC" and/or "Kalshi."

- All electronic and written correspondence and other forms of communication, inclusive of emails, written letters, and memoranda, dated January 2025 to present between Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB; George Assad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, NGCB member and any individual or entity concerning Senate Bill 256 ("SB256").

- All electronic and written correspondence and other forms of communication, inclusive of emails, written letters, and memoranda, dated January 2025 to present present between any members of the NGBC's staff, including but not limited to Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB; George Asssad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, and representatives of the following organizations:
    - American Gaming Association;
    - National Conference of State Legislatures;
    - Indian Gaming Association;
    - National Congress of American Indians;
    - Better Markets; and/or
    - Sports Betting Alliance.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

- All meeting minutes or notes from phone calls or meetings occurring between January 2025 and present between any members of the NGBC's staff, including but not limited to Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB; George Asssad, NGCB member; and/or Chandeni Sendall, and representatives of the following organizations:
    - American Gaming Association;
    - National Conference of State Legislatures;
    - Indian Gaming Association;
    - National Congress of American Indians;
    - Better Markets; and/or
    - Sports Betting Alliance.

- The calendars of the following NGCB officials from January 2025 to present:
    - Mike Dreitzer, Chairman of the NGCB;
    - George Asssad, NGCB member; and
    - Chandeni Sendall

We are willing to pay all required fees incurred in providing the requested information. Should you anticipate the fees associated with this request exceeding $500, please contact me for prior approval before incurring costs.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [redacted]

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

From: Purchasing Records Requests
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Cc: Purchasing Records Requests
Subject: Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records
Date: Monday, September 28, 2026 8:46:12 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Good morning,

Please see the below example of an overbroad PRR, and our response. We get many of these types of requests and provide searching instructions for them to pull the data from Epro themselves.

However, as the Procurement system is moving to CoreNV in 2027, we will be losing access to Epro and will have to determine a new method for fulfilling these types of PRR's. We don't know what that will look like yet, as processes are still being created. We think that a software solution may be the answer, but we are just starting to look at possibilities.

Also, here is our fee schedule, which is on our website.

Public Records Requests

Fees for Public Records

Per NRS 239.052, a government entity is permitted to charge a fee for the actual cost incurred in the provision of a public record. This includes, without limitation, the cost of ink, toner, paper, media, and postage.
Pursuant to NRS 239.052(2), the Purchasing Division chooses to waive this fee except for the following exceptions:

- Hard copy requests of 50 or more single pages
- Postage costs
- The media used to provide electronic records (e.g., thumb drive, discs)

The Division will inform the requestor of any fees prior to responding to the request.

Fees List :

- Black and white copies, up to 8.5" x 11": $0.05 per page
- Color, up to 8.5" x 11": $0.50 per page
- Compact Disc/DVD/Thumb Drive: $5.00 per device

Electronic versions (.pdf) could be too large to be emailed so other means of delivery can be discussed. The Department PIO will reach out to the requestor if the materials are too large to email.

Submit public records requests here.

- purchasingrecords@admin.nv.gov

Thank you!

Heather Chavez | Administrative Assistant III
State of Nevada | Purchasing Division
515 E. Musser St., Ste 300 | Carson City, NV 89701
W (775) 531-3308
hchavez@admin.nv.gov |nevadaepro.com | purchasing.nv.gov

We would greatly appreciate your feedback about the customer service you received.
Click here to complete a customer service survey.

Unified to provide Efficient, Transparent, and Value-Driven Procurement.

**PUBLIC RECORDS NOTICE: In accordance with NRS Chapter 239, this email and responses, unless otherwise made confidential by law, may be subject to Nevada Public Records laws and may be disclosed to the public upon request. **

-----Original Message-----
From: Purchasing Records Requests <PurchasingRecords@admin.nv.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2026 2:07 PM
To: Nicole Ramsey [redacted]
Cc: Purchasing Records Requests <PurchasingRecords@admin.nv.gov>; Lino Jasso <LJasso@admin.nv.gov>
Subject: RE: FOIA Request - Hearings and Appeals

Good afternoon,

You requested records for multiple vendors. The instructions below will provide the means to search for any vendors you want using our procurement system.

The solicitation, vendor proposals, evaluation scoring, and resultant contracts requested are already publicly available via NevadaEPro. https://NevadaEPro.com. Do not log in! Using the advanced search at the top, enter the bid number and press the magnifying glass to search. The resulting page will show the bid number and each of the contract numbers as clickable links—each one houses the documents associated with that Bid Solicitation or Contract/Blanket Purchase Order. After clicking through to the Bid Solicitation document, scroll to the bottom of the page to locate the Bid Tab button. That button will lead to the page with various tabs where each vendor proposal, award information, and scoring is located. Click a proposal number to see details about the proposal and download the vendor documents. If after reviewing the public documents in NevadaEPro, there is something else you need, please contact PurchasingRecords@admin.nv.gov.

Vendors are also already publicly available via NevadaEPro. https://NevadaEPro.com.

To see the Vendors:
1. Go to https://NevadaEPro.com (not logged in)
2. Click the blue word Advanced in the page header
3. From the lower Document Type dropdown, choose Vendors
4. Enter your search criteria (such as Vendor Name)
5. Click the blue Search button
6. The results will be displayed
7. From the search results, the user can export the list to CSV, XLS, or PDF in the top right corner
8. Click on the Vendor ID
9. Click on the Contracts tab. This will display all current contracts with that vendor
10. From the main Epro page, you can search for any contracts by the contract number you just received in the Vendor Profile, by choosing Contract from the dropdown rather than Vendor, and putting in the contract number

Purchase orders are already publicly available via NevadaEPro. https://NevadaEPro.com. You requested information for Purchase Orders for a specific vendor for a specific time period.

To see the Purchase Orders issued for specific dates:
1. Go to https://NevadaEPro.com (not logged in)
2. Click the blue word Advanced in the page header
3. From the lower Document Type dropdown, choose Purchase Orders
4. https://nevadaepro.com/bso/view/search/external/advancedSearchPurchaseOrder.xhtml
5. In the Vendor Name field, type in the Vendor you are searching for
6. In the Sent Date From field, enter the date you want
7. In the Sent Date To, enter the date you want
8. Click the blue Search button
9. The results will be displayed
10. You can export these results by clicking one of the icons in the upper right side of the search results (CSV, Excel, or Adobe)

However, orders from a contract are officially the custody of the issuing using agency, and there are some agencies that do not use NevadaEPro, so you may want to contact individual using agencies as well.

Also, the State of Nevada has another tool you may be interested in. This is where you can download spend to various vendors. https://checkbook.nv.gov/. This site is administered by the Controller's Office, so any questions regarding its use can be addressed to them: https://controller.nv.gov/Contact/ContactUs/

We now consider this request closed.

Respectfully,

Public Records
State of Nevada | Purchasing Division
515 E. Musser St., Ste 300 | Carson City, NV 89701 W (775) 531-3308
PurchasingRecords@admin.nv.gov |nevadaepro.com | purchasing.nv.gov

We would greatly appreciate your feedback about the customer service you received.
Click here to complete a customer service survey.

Unified to provide Efficient, Transparent, and Value-Driven Procurement.

**PUBLIC RECORDS NOTICE: In accordance with NRS Chapter 239, this email and

responses, unless otherwise made confidential by law, may be subject to Nevada Public Records laws and may be disclosed to the public upon request. **

-----Original Message-----
From: Lino Jasso <LJasso@admin.nv.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2026 2:04 PM
To: Purchasing Records Requests <PurchasingRecords@admin.nv.gov>
Subject: FW: FOIA Request - Hearings and Appeals

Hi,

The email below was received yesterday.

Lino Jasso| Hearings Division
2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 220
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
T: (702)-486-3409: ljasso@admin.nv.gov
File online with our Court: eFlex

-----Original Message-----
From: Nicole Ramsey [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2026 10:36 AM
To: Lino Jasso <LJasso@admin.nv.gov>
Subject: FOIA Request - Hearings and Appeals

You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Records Custodian,

The Data Branch is submitting a public records request for records pertaining to vendor procurement and purchasing activity.

Pursuant to Nevada's Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239)

Scope of Request:

All products from: eScribers, For the Record, JAVS, Stenograph, and VIQ Solutions

We are looking for records from 2022 to now that capture the pricing details of any

engagement, which may include (where applicable) subscription terms, licensing fees, per-unit costs, and implementation charges.

Relevant records may include:

* Contracts, service agreements, and order forms
* Purchase orders involving the above vendors
* RFP or solicitation documents
* Task orders issued under cooperative purchasing agreements

To make fulfillment as easy as possible, we are willing to receive records in whatever format is most convenient, including:

* Spreadsheet exports (preferred)
* PDF or Word documents
* Standard ERP or finance system reports
* Any summary-level purchasing records your office already keeps on hand

To the extent any portion of the requested records is exempt from disclosure, we ask that the remaining non-exempt segregable portions be released.

For full transparency, this request is for commercial purposes. We will gladly adhere to any policies or procedures Hearings and Appeals has in place for public records requests, and are open to narrowing, clarifying, or modifying the request to make fulfillment easier on your end.

Records may be sent directly to Nicole Ramsey at the following:

Email: [redacted]

Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

We appreciate your help and look forward to a prompt response. If this request belongs with another agency or department, please forward it to the appropriate custodian or let us know. Thank you for your cooperation.

Best regards,

Nicole Ramsey

The Data Branch

Where these records go: The Data Branch is building a national reference of public purchasing records gathered from public sources across the country. When it launches at thedatabranch.com <https://thedatabranch.com/> , the app will help public agencies compare what peer agencies paid for similar products and services.

Records from your agency will contribute to this shared resource. Please feel free to share it with your purchasing or finance team.

INTERNAL REF: c7537935-225d-4350-a4a7-ee277c01ac7b

<https://app.frontapp.com/api/1/noauth/companies/dec7b537a4e036884cc9/seen/msg_2y8p9axn/han_9tn5jff/de992ce5.gif>

From: Ashvik Katikireddy
To: State Treasurer
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Public records request — collateral pool records for public deposits (NRS Chapter 356)
Date: Wednesday, August 26, 2026 2:43:47 PM

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Public Records Officer,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of the following public records maintained by the Office of the State Treasurer in connection with the collateralization of public deposits under NRS Chapter 356 (including the collateral pool program under NRS 356.350 to 356.390 and NAC 356.100 to 356.140):

The daily reports submitted by depositories of the total balance of public money held in the accounts of public depositors participating in the collateral pool, for all depositories and all available periods.

The weekly summary reports submitted by depositories of the total fair market value of securities maintained at a third-party depository for the benefit of the State Treasurer as collateral, for all depositories and all available periods.

The security-level detail of collateral pledged for the benefit of the State Treasurer, for each depository and period: security description and type, CUSIP number, par value, fair market value, the third-party depository or custodian holding the securities, and any Federal Home Loan Bank irrevocable letters of credit pledged in lieu of securities.

Any summary or aggregate tabulations the Office maintains of public deposits and pledged collateral by depository over time, including collateral-monitoring, assessment, or compliance records under NRS 356.360 to 356.380.

Please also provide blank copies of the current and historical reporting forms, collateral pool agreements, and instructions used by depositories for reporting and pledging collateral, so I can interpret the fields correctly.

I request the records in machine-readable electronic form (CSV, Excel, or a database export) where they exist in that form, delivered by email or download link. I am happy to receive the electronically maintained portion of the history first if older records exist only on paper.

If any portion of these records is confidential under NRS 239 or another statute, please release the non-confidential portions and cite the specific provision for anything withheld. If fees will exceed $50, please contact me with an estimate before proceeding; if the request as framed is burdensome, I welcome a call to narrow it (my priority is the depository-level pledged-collateral records with CUSIP detail).

This request is for academic research on public deposit programs and bank lending. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Ashvik Katikireddy
[redacted]

From: Everett Sloan
To: State Treasurer
Subject: FOIA Request - Nevada Capital Investment Corporation (NCIC)- Silver State Opportunities Fund
Date: Thursday, July 30, 2026 9:59:00 AM

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

The Data Branch is writing to submit a public records request regarding vendor procurement records.

Pursuant to Nevada's Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239)

Scope of Request:

All products from: eScribers, For the Record, JAVS, Stenograph, and VIQ Solutions

We are looking for records from 2022 to now that capture the pricing details of any engagement, which may include (where applicable) subscription terms, licensing fees, per-unit costs, and implementation charges.

Specifically, we are seeking:

- Contracts, service agreements, or order forms
- Purchase orders tied to the listed vendors
- RFP or solicitation documents
- Task orders issued against cooperative purchasing agreements

We are flexible on format and can accept records in whichever way your office already keeps them, such as:

- Spreadsheet exports (preferred)
- PDF or Word documents
- Standard ERP or finance system reports
- Any existing summary-level purchasing records your office already maintains

Where portions of the requested records may be withheld under an applicable exemption, we ask that all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions still be produced.

This request *is* for commercial purposes. We are happy to comply with all applicable policies and procedures Nevada Capital Investment Corporation (NCIC)- Silver State Opportunities Fund has in place to handle FOIA requests, and are willing to narrow down, clarify, or adjust the request to make fulfillment easier for your office.

Please direct responsive records to The Data Branch at the following contact:

Everett Sloan

Email: [redacted]

Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

We look forward to your timely response and appreciate your attention to this request. Should it have been directed to the wrong agency or department, please advise or pass it along to the appropriate custodian. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Everett Sloan

The Data Branch Research Team

Where these records go: The Data Branch is building a national reference of public purchasing records gathered from public sources across the country. When it launches at thedatabranch.com, the app will help public agencies compare what peer agencies paid for similar products and services. Records from your agency will contribute to this shared resource. Please feel free to share it with your purchasing or finance team.

From: State Treasurer
To: Kirsten Van Ry
Subject: FW: Public records request (NRS ch. 239) — reports required by NRS 356.360(4)
Date: Tuesday, August 25, 2026 3:35:31 PM
Attachments: ~WRD0000.jpg

From: Sungho Park [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, August 25, 2026 12:27 PM
To: State Treasurer <StateTreasurer@nevadatreasurer.gov>
Subject: Public records request (NRS ch. 239) — reports required by NRS 356.360(4)

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Records Custodian,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS chapter 239, I request copies of the following records maintained by the Office of the State Treasurer in connection with the collateral pool for public deposits under NRS chapter 356.

I have already collected the Daily Depository Reports published through the Office's public reports portal for 2005 to the present, so I am not asking the Office to reproduce those. This request is directed at the reports the statute requires that are not published there.

1. The monthly third-party custodian securities reports required by NRS 356.360(4)(b), for all depositories and all available periods. That subsection requires the State Treasurer to "[d]irect any third-party depository that holds acceptable securities on behalf of the depository to submit a monthly report to the State Treasurer setting forth a list of those securities." I am requesting the records that requirement produces: for each security, the CUSIP number, description, par or face value, market value, maturity date, and the custodian holding it, by depository and month.

2. The monthly account reports required by NRS 356.360(4)(a) — "a monthly report setting forth a list of accounts at the depository that hold public money" — for all depositories and all available periods, including the public entity holding each account and the balances reported.

3. The daily reports of total public money required by NRS 356.360(4)(a), as a machine-

readable extract, for any period before 2005 that is not available through the public portal, and for any period where the portal record is incomplete.

4. The annual financial statements submitted by depositories under NRS 356.360(4)(a), or an index identifying which were filed and when.

5. Blank copies of the current and historical versions of the reporting forms, file specifications, or system layouts used for items 1 through 4, so that I can interpret the fields correctly.

6. A list of financial institutions that have participated in the collateral pool over time, with entry and exit dates, and a list of those securing public deposits outside the pool under NRS 356.133 where the Office maintains one.

On confidentiality. Chapter 356 contains no provision making these reports confidential. Under NRS 239.010, public books and records are open to inspection unless declared confidential by law, and the burden of establishing confidentiality rests with the governmental entity. If the Office administers a practice of distributing these particular reports only to public depositors and depositories, I note that an internal distribution practice is not itself a statutory exemption. Should the Office withhold any portion, I ask that it identify the specific statute making that information confidential, and release all non-exempt portions, including redacted versions where only part of a record is claimed to be exempt.

Time period. I am requesting these records for all available periods, beginning in 1970 or at the program's inception, whichever is later. I recognize that older records may exist only on paper, microfilm, or in a legacy system. Where that is the case, please (a) state the program's inception date and the earliest period for which records still exist, (b) identify the records retention schedule that governs these records and whether any have been destroyed or transferred to the State Archives or another repository, and (c) provide the electronically maintained portion first. I am glad to receive the history in installments, and a partial history is far more useful to me than none.

I request the records in machine-readable electronic form (CSV, Excel, or a database export) where they exist in that form, delivered by email or download link. If fees will exceed $50, please contact me with an estimate before proceeding. If the request as framed is unduly burdensome, I welcome a conversation to narrow it; my priority is item 1, followed by item 2.

This request is for academic research on public deposit programs and bank lending.
Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Sungho Park

[redacted]



Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>

Purchasing Public Records Request PRR-2025-407

6 messages

Jamilah McGrue <jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu> Mon, Nov 10, 2025 at 4:32 PM
To: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>

Chelsea,

We received a public records request from Justin Wenig with Starjump for vendor agreements. I can tell you that UNR received the same request. Let me know if you think other departments may have responsive records, and I will contact them directly.

> **All contracts (and/or Master Service Agreements with all associated purchase orders) that are in effect or have been in effect in the last 3 years with any of the following vendors with which you have a relationship:**
>
> **- CampusCE, Intrinsik Enrole, Canvas Catalog, Ellucian Elevate, Hannon Hill, Terminalfour**
>
> **I am requesting existing, already maintained electronic records (without copying, scanning, or printing).**

The deadline is Monday, Nov. 16. Let me know if you have any questions.

Jamilah McGrue
(pronounced: Juh-Mill-luh)
Public Affairs Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Pronouns: She/Her/Hers
"You don't have to be 'one of' to stand with."

jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-5895

unlv.edu • Twitter • Facebook • Instagram • YouTube

Working remotely on Mondays and Fridays

PUBLIC RECORDS NOTICE: In accordance with NRS 239.010, this email and responses, unless otherwise made confidential by law, may be subject to Nevada Public Records laws and may be disclosed to the public upon request.

Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu> Wed, Nov 12, 2025 at 11:10 AM
To: Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Hi Rhonda - is this PRR something you can assist me with? Or if there is a buyer who can? Deadline is 11/16.

Chelsea Meggerson
Executive Director
Purchasing and Contracts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-5508

[Quoted text hidden]

Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu> Wed, Nov 12, 2025 at 11:15 AM
To: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>

Yes, I will start on it this afternoon.

Rhonda Dale
Interim Assistant Director
Purchasing & Contracts
Business Affairs

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

rhonda.dale@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-1578
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu> Wed, Nov 12, 2025 at 3:16 PM
To: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>

I found no records for any of these suppliers except for NSU (Campus CE). Do they have their own requests? Canvas Catalog is sold by Instructure and I didn't see that listed on any of those POs. Let me know if I can assist further.

Rhonda Dale
Interim Assistant Director
Purchasing & Contracts
Business Affairs
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

rhonda.dale@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-1578

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On Wed, Nov 12, 2025 at 11:11 AM Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu> wrote:
[Quoted text hidden]

Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu> Wed, Nov 12, 2025 at 3:46 PM
To: Jamilah McGrue <jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu>
Cc: Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

HI Jamilah,

Rhonda reviewed and did not identify any responsive records for this request.

Thank you,

Chelsea

Chelsea Meggerson
Executive Director
Purchasing and Contracts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-5508

[Quoted text hidden]

Jamilah McGrue <jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu> Thu, Nov 13, 2025 at 8:50 AM
To: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>
Cc: Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Thank you both!

"You don't have to be 'one of' to stand with."
Jamilah McGrue
(pronounced: Juh-mill-luh)
Office: (702) 895-5895
Working remotely on Mondays and Fridays

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[Quoted text hidden]

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>

Purchasing Public Records Request PRR-2026-28

7 messages

Jamilah McGrue <jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu> Thu, Jan 22, 2026 at 4:32 PM
To: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>

Hi Chelsea,

We received another public records request from Justin Wenig with Starbridge for vendor agreements. Let me know if you think other departments may have responsive records, and I will contact them directly.

> **All contracts (and/or Master Service Agreements with all associated purchase orders) that are in effect or have been in effect in the last 3 years with any of the following vendors with which University Of Nevada Las Vegas have a relationship:**
>
> **- Genius SIS (Genius CE), Lounge, Ready Education (Campus Groups), Suitable**
>
> **I am requesting existing, already maintained electronic records (without copying, scanning, or printing).**

The deadline is Thursday, Jan. 29. Let me know if you have any questions.

Jamilah McGrue
(pronounced: Juh-Mill-luh)
Public Affairs Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Pronouns: She/Her/Hers
"You don't have to be 'one of' to stand with."

jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-5895

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Working remotely on Mondays and Fridays*

PUBLIC RECORDS NOTICE: In accordance with NRS 239.010, this email and responses, unless otherwise made confidential by law, may be subject to Nevada Public Records laws and may be disclosed to the public upon request.

Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu> Fri, Jan 23, 2026 at 1:03 PM
To: Deanna Calderon <deanna.calderon@unlv.edu>
Cc: Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Hi Deanna,

Would you mind assisting with another PRR? Similar to previous ones we received, and the deadline is next Thursday 1/29. We have so many requests inbound so I can request an extension if needed.

Thank you!

Chelsea

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Chelsea Meggerson
Executive Director
Purchasing and Contracts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-5508

[Quoted text hidden]

Deanna Calderon <deanna.calderon@unlv.edu> Fri, Jan 23, 2026 at 2:26 PM
To: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>
Cc: Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Hi Chelsea,

Yes, I will get started on this and will aim for Monday EOD completion. If this changes, I will be sure to let you know.

Best Regards,

Deanna Calderon
Purchasing Analyst
Purchasing and Contracts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

deanna.calderon@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-2561

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Top 3 percent nationally in research activity.

[Quoted text hidden]

Deanna Calderon <deanna.calderon@unlv.edu> Mon, Jan 26, 2026 at 10:17 AM
To: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>, Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Hi Chelsea,

Below is a draft email for Jamilah. Please let me know your comments and/or feedback:

Purchasing performed a review of PRR-2026-28 and there were no contract or purchase order records found.

Please reference the below grid for the review details.

Public Records Request PRR-2026-28, any contract and/or PO record from 01/22/2023 to current

Suppliers	In SREG (SUP)	Contract Records	Purchase Order Records	Notes
Genius SIS (Genius CE)	Pending	None	None	SREG: Supplier in Phase 2 Approval of registration.
Lounge	No	None	None	
Ready Education (Campus Groups)	SUP-00069565	None	None	SREG Name: Ready Education (Canada) Inc.
Ready Education (Campus Groups)	SUP-00078182	None	None	SREG Name: Ready Education Holdings Inc.
Suitable	SUP-00046794	None	None	SREG Name: Suitable Technologies, Inc.
Suitable	SUP-00006650	None	None	SREG Name: James A Martone dba Suitable Group, LLC

Best Regards,

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Deanna Calderon
Purchasing Analyst
Purchasing and Contracts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

deanna.calderon@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-2561

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[Quoted text hidden]

Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu> Mon, Jan 26, 2026 at 12:02 PM
To: Deanna Calderon <deanna.calderon@unlv.edu>
Cc: Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Thank you. This looks great and I always appreciate your attention to detail! Please proceed with responding to Jamilah

Chelsea Meggerson
Executive Director
Purchasing and Contracts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-5508

[Quoted text hidden]

Deanna Calderon <deanna.calderon@unlv.edu> Mon, Jan 26, 2026 at 1:28 PM
To: Jamilah McGrue <jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu>
Cc: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>, Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Hello Jamilah,

Purchasing performed a review of PRR-2026-28 and there were no contract or purchase order records found.

Please reference the below grid for the review details.

Public Records Request PRR-2026-28, any contract and/or PO record from 01/22/2023 to current

Suppliers	In SREG (SUP)	Contract Records	Purchase Order Records	Notes
Genius SIS (Genius CE)	Pending	None	None	SREG: Supplier in Phase 2 Approval of registration.
Lounge	No	None	None	
Ready Education (Campus Groups)	SUP-00069565	None	None	SREG Name: Ready Education (Canada) Inc.
Ready Education (Campus Groups)	SUP-00078182	None	None	SREG Name: Ready Education Holdings Inc.
Suitable	SUP-00046794	None	None	SREG Name: Suitable Technologies, Inc.
Suitable	SUP-00006650	None	None	SREG Name: James A Martone dba Suitable Group, LLC

Best Regards,

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Deanna Calderon
Purchasing Analyst
Purchasing and Contracts
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

deanna.calderon@unlv.edu
Office: 702-895-2561

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Top 3 percent nationally in research activity.

On Fri, Jan 23, 2026 at 1:03 PM Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu> wrote:
[Quoted text hidden]

Jamilah McGrue <jamilah.mcgrue@unlv.edu> Mon, Jan 26, 2026 at 5:14 PM
To: Deanna Calderon <deanna.calderon@unlv.edu>
Cc: Chelsea Meggerson <chelsea.meggerson@unlv.edu>, Rhonda Dale <rhonda.dale@unlv.edu>

Thank you Deanna!

"You don't have to be 'one of' to stand with."

Jamilah McGrue
(pronounced: Juh-mill-luh)
Office: (702) 895-5895
Working remotely on Mondays and Fridays

PUBLIC RECORDS NOTICE: In accordance with NRS 239.010, this email and responses, unless otherwise made confidential by law, may be subject to Nevada Public Records laws and may be disclosed to the public upon request.

[Quoted text hidden]

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Request Information

Print Requested By:	JamilahMcGrue
Date Printed:	10/07/2026

Request Number:	PRR-2026-261
Date of Request:	08/02/2026 12:00 AM
Request Type:	Public Records Request
Request Status:	Pending - Legal Review
Public Request:	No

Request Details

Request Fields

Preferred Method of Communication	
(How should we reach you with questions or updates about your request?)	Email
Name of Requester	Antonio Gilkey
Requester Phone	
Requester Email	[redacted]
Are you a member of the media?	NoMediaRequester
Company Affiliation or website	Gridiron Playbook
I am Requesting Student Directory Information	No
I am Requesting Athletics Non-Conference Game Agreements	No
I am Requesting Athletics Head Coach Contracts	No
I am Requesting Athletics Department Contracts/Records	Yes
I am Requesting NCAA Reports	No

I am Requesting Employee Directory (non-salary) Information	No
I am Requesting Employee Salary / Compensation	No
I am Requesting University Documents / Reports / Records	No
I am Requesting University Purchasing / Contracts	No
I am Requesting RFP's / Proposals / Bids	No
I am Requesting Police Records	No
I am Requesting Emails to or from UNLV staff	No
I am Requesting Text Messages	No
Description of Request (Please be specific with your request to narrow the search and respond to you quickly and efficiently.)	Dear Public Records Officer, I am writing to request a copy of all current and active revenue-share and name, image, and likeness (NIL) agreements between the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and its student-athletes, as well as any contracts administered through the university or its affiliated foundations/collectives. I am requesting these records under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Ch. 239. If any part of this request is denied, please provide the specific statutory exemption being invoked for each redaction or withholding. If there are fees associated with this request, please provide a cost estimate before proceeding. I would prefer to receive these records in electronic format. Thank you for your time and assistance. Sincerely, Antonio Gilkey [redacted]
Please note not all public documents are available in electronic format. If the document(s) requested are not available electronically, we will make them available for inspection, pick up in person, or delivered by mail ($8.00 check or money order) in accordance with the Public Records Law.	Electronic

I request (*select one*):

Request Information

Print Requested By:	JamilahMcGrue
Date Printed:	10/06/2026

Request Number:	PRR-2026-288
Date of Request:	08/23/2026 12:00 AM
Request Type:	Public Records Request
Request Status:	Pending Department Response
Public Request:	No

Request Details

Request Fields

Preferred Method of Communication	
(How should we reach you with questions or updates about your request?)	Email
Name of Requester	Anonymous Requester
Requester Phone	
Requester Email	[redacted]
Are you a member of the media?	NoMediaRequester
Company Affiliation or website	N/A
I am Requesting Student Directory Information	No
I am Requesting Athletics Non-Conference Game Agreements	No
I am Requesting Athletics Head Coach Contracts	No
I am Requesting Athletics Department Contracts/Records	No
I am Requesting NCAA Reports	No

I am Requesting Employee Directory (non-salary) Information	No
I am Requesting Employee Salary / Compensation	No
I am Requesting University Documents / Reports / Records	Yes
I am Requesting University Purchasing / Contracts	No
I am Requesting RFP's / Proposals / Bids	No
I am Requesting Police Records	No
I am Requesting Emails to or from UNLV staff	Yes
I am Requesting Text Messages	Yes

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, I request electronic copies of currently existing records concerning the decision, discussion, planning, timing, announcement, and transition associated with Dr. Marc J. Kahn stepping down as Dean of the Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine at UNLV in April 2025. The requested records include: Emails, memoranda, letters, text messages, Teams or other electronic communications, meeting notes, calendar entries, briefing materials, talking points, draft announcements, final announcements, transition documents, and other records concerning Dr. Kahn's decision or anticipated decision to step down as Dean. Records discussing the reasons, circumstances, timing, or institutional considerations associated with Dr. Kahn's departure from the deanship, including any discussion of his return to a faculty role, leadership transition, succession planning, accreditation, LCME preparation, donor or philanthropic matters, medical school governance, strategic planning, institutional leadership, or ongoing administrative matters. Records showing when UNLV, the Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine, or NSHE leadership first became aware that Dr. Kahn would or might step down as Dean. Communications concerning the selection, appointment, or designation of Dr. Alison Netski as Interim Dean, including records discussing when interim leadership would become necessary and the anticipated effective date

Description of Request (Please be specific with your request to narrow the search and respond to you quickly and efficiently.)

of Dr. Kahn's departure. Communications concerning the preparation, drafting, approval, revision, or dissemination of the April 14, 2025 announcement that Dr. Kahn would step down as Dean effective April 18, 2025. Records concerning any discussion of Dr. Kahn's continued faculty appointment, reassignment of duties, compensation, administrative responsibilities, transition arrangements, or other employment terms following his departure as Dean. Communications between or among Dr. Marc Kahn, President Keith Whitfield, Interim President Chris Heavey, Provost Chris Heavey, Dr. Robert Hernandez, Dr. Alison Netski, UNLV Human Resources, the Office of General Counsel, University Advancement/Foundation personnel, and relevant NSHE officials concerning Dr. Kahn's departure or transition. Date range: January 1, 2025 through May 31, 2025. To assist with retrieval, responsive records may include terms such as: "Kahn," "Marc Kahn," "Dean Kahn," "step down," "stepping down," "departure," "transition," "leadership transition," "dean transition," "return to faculty," "faculty role," "interim dean," "Netski," "succession," "effective April 18," "April 14," "LCME," "accreditation," "strategic plan," and "dean search." This request seeks existing records only and does not ask UNLV to create a new record or answer questions. If any responsive record is withheld or redacted, please identify the specific statutory basis for each withholding or redaction and release all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions. Electronic production in native electronic format or searchable PDF is preferred.

Search Dates:

01.01.2025 -.05.31.2025

Communications sent to: **(identify UNLV staff or provide title/role or name)**

Dr. Marc Kahn, President Keith Whitfield, Interim President Chris Heavey, Provost Chris Heavey, Dr. Robert Hernandez, Dr. Alison Netski, UNLV Human Resources, the Office of General Counsel, University Advancement/Foundation personnel, and relevant NSHE officials

Communications sent from: **(identify UNLV staff or provide title/role or name)**

Dr. Marc Kahn, President Keith Whitfield, Interim President Chris Heavey, Provost Chris Heavey, Dr. Robert Hernandez, Dr. Alison Netski, UNLV Human Resources, the Office of General Counsel, University Advancement/Foundation personnel, and relevant NSHE officials

List the Search Terms: *Please be specific. Broad terms will produce unresponsive results and further delay the completion of your request.*

Poor example: College of Engineering, students, competition.
Good example: "Engineering" AND "Senior Design" OR "Engineering" AND "Competition".

"Kahn," "Marc Kahn," "Dean Kahn," "step down," "stepping down," "departure," "transition," "leadership transition," "dean transition," "return to faculty," "faculty role," "interim dean," "Netski," "succession," "effective April 18," "April 14," "LCME," "accreditation," "strategic plan," and "dean search."

Preferred Search Term Conditions (EXAMPLES):

ALL terms = "Engineering Building" AND "senior design" AND "winners"

DUAL terms = "senior design" AND "winners"

AT LEAST = "senior design" OR "winners"

AT LEAST

Please note not all public documents are available in electronic format. If the document(s) requested are not available electronically, we will make them available for inspection, pick up in person, or delivered by mail ($8.00 check or money order) in accordance with the Public Records Law.

Electronic

I request (*select one*):

Correspondence

Received: 09/15/2026 01:43 PM
To: dd4aa89b-0383-4801-8cba-9d3f503d55aa.UNLV@request.justfoia.com
From: "Louis" [redacted]
Subject: Re: UNLV - PRR-2026-288 - REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION

RE: PRR-2026-288 (Security Key D5A03BEB) Response to Request for Clarification of September 15, 2026

Thank you for your message and for your office's August 27 notice that you would provide records or an update by September 30. I am glad to clarify as follows.

1. THE OPERATIVE REQUEST IS THE ENUMERATED CATEGORIES, NOT THE TERM LIST

The search terms in the original submission were expressly offered "to assist with retrieval." They were illustrative aids, not the definition of the request. The operative request is the enumerated categories of records in the request description, which identify the records sought with specificity under NAC 239.863(c). The following categories require no keyword search at all and should be processed as document requests:

(a) Any separation agreement, transition agreement, resignation letter, memorandum of understanding, or other record of employment terms between the University (or NSHE) and Dr. Marc Kahn concerning his departure from the deanship including compensation, title, reassignment of duties, and the terms of his return to a faculty role.

(b) The April 14, 2025 announcement that Dr. Kahn would step down effective April 18, 2025, together with drafts of that announcement and the communications transmitting, revising, or approving those drafts.

(c) Records showing when UNLV, the Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine, or NSHE leadership first became aware that Dr. Kahn would or might step down as Dean.

(d) Records concerning the selection, appointment, or designation of Dr. Alison Netski as Interim Dean.

2. EMAIL AND TEXT SEARCHES — ADOPTING YOUR PROPOSED GROUPED STRUCTURE

To resolve the breadth concern your office identified: the "AT LEAST" (any-term) condition applied by the request form does not reflect the intended logic. Please apply the terms in the grouped combinations below, with explicit parentheses. Individual terms such as "April 14," "Netski," or "LCME" standing alone should NOT be run as standalone searches.

Date range (unchanged from the original request): January 1, 2025 through May 31, 2025.

Custodians (unchanged from the original request): Dr. Marc Kahn; President Keith Whitfield; Interim President/Provost Chris Heavey; Dr. Robert Hernandez; Dr. Alison Netski; UNLV Human Resources; the Office of General Counsel; University Advancement/Foundation personnel; and relevant NSHE officials.

Search 1:
("Marc Kahn" OR "Dean Kahn") AND ("step down" OR "stepping down" OR "departure" OR "transition" OR "return to faculty" OR "faculty role" OR "succession" OR "resignation" OR "separation" OR "dean search" OR "LCME" OR "accreditation")

Search 2 to capture succession records that do not name Dr. Kahn:
"Netski" AND ("interim dean" OR "appointment" OR "succession" OR "transition" OR "effective April 18")

Regarding the signature-line concern: matches occurring solely within email signature blocks (e.g., "Interim Dean" in Dr. Netski's signature) may be excluded if your search tools support that distinction; if not, the grouped structure, defined custodians, and five-month date range should keep the result set manageable.

3. WITHHOLDING, FEES, AND FORMAT

As stated in the original request: if any responsive record is withheld or redacted, please identify the specific statutory basis for each withholding or redaction and release all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions. Please advise of any estimated fees before processing, per NRS 239.052. We prefer electronic production in native format or searchable PDF.

Given this clarification, please confirm whether the September 30 date from your August 27 notice still governs, or provide a revised date for production or an update under NRS 239.0107.

Thank you.

On Tue, Sep 15, 2026 at 9:52?AM Jamilah McGrue (UNLV) <UNLV@request.justfoia.com> wrote:
Dear Anonymous Requester,

Clarification on the following item(s) is required for us to continue processing your request.

> **"To assist with retrieval, responsive records may include terms such as: “Kahn,” “Marc Kahn,” “Dean Kahn,” “step down,” “stepping down,” “departure,” “transition,” “leadership transition,” “dean transition,” “return to faculty,” “faculty role,” “interim dean,” “Netski,” “succession,” “effective April 18,” “April 14,” “LCME,” “accreditation,” “strategic plan,” and “dean search.”**

In attempting to be responsive to your request, UNLV discerned that the outcome using the broad search terms you provided will yield a large universe of documents. For example every email sent to or from Dr. Marc Kahn includes “Khan” or “Marc Kahn”. Likewise, every email sent to or from Alison Netski includes “Netski” and “interim dean” in the signature line. Furthermore, as written this request will pull every email sent on April 14 to or from any of the 10+ persons you've included in this search request. This would require a search through numerous university records in order to produce documents that respond to the overly broad and/or unclear request.

The University’s obligation is to produce public records for inspection or copying upon receipt of a request that “is sufficient to identify the record.” Nev. Admin. Code 239.863(c). We would recommend you consider coupling the term "Kahn" or “Marc” with the remaining search terms:

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "step down,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “stepping down,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “departure,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “transition,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “leadership transition,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “dean transition,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “return to faculty,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “faculty role,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “succession,”

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND “effective April 18",

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "dean search"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "LCME accreditation"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "strategic plan"

Please let us know how you would like to proceed. The more specific you are, the faster we can process your request. If we don't receive a response within 14 calendar days, we will have to close this request.

Thank you,

Office of Public Affairs
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
4505 S. Maryland Pkwy; Box 451012
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154
702-895-3011
PublicRecords@unlv.edu

UNLV

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Sent: 08/27/2026 02:36 PM
To: [redacted]
From: "Jamilah McGrue (UNLV)" <UNLV@request.justfoia.com>
Subject: UNLV - PRR-2026-288 - In Progress

RE: Request Number: PRR-2026-288
Submitted on: 08/23/2026

Dear Anonymous Requester,

Your request was forwarded to the appropriate department(s) to identify the records you seek. We will release records to you or provide you with an update on September 30th or sooner.

Thank you,

Office of Public Affairs
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
4505 S. Maryland Pkwy; Box 451012
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154
702-895-3011
PublicRecords@unlv.edu

UNLV

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Sent: 09/15/2026 09:52 AM
To: [redacted]
From: "Jamilah McGrue (UNLV)" <UNLV@request.justfoia.com>
Subject: UNLV - PRR-2026-288 - REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION

Dear Anonymous Requester,

Clarification on the following item(s) is required for us to continue processing your request.

> **"To assist with retrieval, responsive records may include terms such as: “Kahn,” “Marc Kahn,” “Dean Kahn,” “step down,” “stepping down,” “departure,” “transition,” “leadership transition,” “dean transition,” “return to faculty,” “faculty role,” “interim dean,” “Netski,” “succession,” “effective April**

18," "April 14," "LCME," "accreditation," "strategic plan," and "dean search."

In attempting to be responsive to your request, UNLV discerned that the outcome using the broad search terms you provided will yield a large universe of documents. For example every email sent to or from Dr. Marc Kahn includes "Khan" or "Marc Kahn". Likewise, every email sent to or from Alison Netski includes "Netski" and "interim dean" in the signature line. Furthermore, as written this request will pull every email sent on April 14 to or from any of the 10+ persons you've included in this search request. This would require a search through numerous university records in order to produce documents that respond to the overly broad and/or unclear request.

The University's obligation is to produce public records for inspection or copying upon receipt of a request that "is sufficient to identify the record." Nev. Admin. Code 239.863(c). We would recommend you consider coupling the term "Kahn" or "Marc" with the remaining search terms:

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "step down,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "stepping down,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "departure,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "transition,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "leadership transition,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "dean transition,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "return to faculty,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "faculty role,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "succession,"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "effective April 18",

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "dean search"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "LCME accreditation"

"Marc" OR "Kahn" AND "strategic plan"

Please let us know how you would like to proceed. The more specific you are, the faster we can process your request. If we don't receive a response within 14 calendar days, we will have to close this request.

Thank you,

Office of Public Affairs
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
4505 S. Maryland Pkwy; Box 451012
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154
702-895-3011
PublicRecords@unlv.edu

UNLV

Sent: 09/28/2026 02:37 PM
To: [redacted]
From: "Jamilah McGrue (UNLV)" <UNLV@request.justfoia.com>
Subject: UNLV - PRR-2026-288 - Clarification Received - Request in Progress

Dear Anonymous Requester,
Your clarification response has been received and your request has been amended as follows:
1. RECORDS
(a) Any separation agreement, transition agreement, resignation letter, memorandum of understanding, or other record of employment terms between the University (or NSHE) and Dr. Marc Kahn concerning his departure from the deanship including compensation, title, reassignment of duties, and the terms of his return to a faculty role.
(b) The April 14, 2025 announcement that Dr. Kahn would step down effective April 18, 2025, together with drafts of that announcement and the communications transmitting, revising, or approving those drafts.
(c) Records showing when UNLV, the Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine, or NSHE leadership first became aware that Dr. Kahn would or might step down as Dean.
(d) Records concerning the selection, appointment, or designation of Dr. Alison Netski as Interim Dean.
2. EMAIL AND TEXT SEARCHES
Date range: January 1, 2025 through May 31, 2025.
Custodians: Dr. Marc Kahn; President Keith Whitfield; Interim President/Provost Chris Heavey; Dr. Robert Hernandez; Dr. Alison Netski; UNLV Human Resources; the Office of General Counsel; University Advancement/Foundation personnel; and relevant NSHE officials.
Search 1:
("Marc Kahn" OR "Dean Kahn") AND ("step down" OR "stepping down" OR "departure" OR "transition" OR "return to faculty" OR "faculty role" OR "succession" OR "resignation" OR "separation" OR "dean search" OR "LCME" OR "accreditation")
Search 2:
"Netski" AND ("interim dean" OR "appointment" OR "succession" OR "transition" OR "effective April 18")
Your request is now being processed in accordance with the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS 239) and the NSHE Board of Regents Handbook and Policies. We expect to have this completed on October 29th or sooner.
Thank you,
Office of Public Affairs
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
4505 S. Maryland Pkwy; Box 451012

Las Vegas, Nevada 89154

702-895-3011

PublicRecords@unlv.edu

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
1	PRR-2025-124	Feifei Fan	6/1/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request the following records: All emails, including attachments, sent or received by Yanyao Jiang between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, that contain any of the following terms—“Feifei Fan,” “Feifei,” “Fan,” or “ffan9@gatech.edu”—when used as a proper noun or personal identifier referring to an individual, in the subject line, body text, or email address fields (e.g., to/from/cc/bcc). This request is limited to communications in which those terms appear in a context referring specifically to the individual Feifei Fan. It does not seek irrelevant uses of the word “fan” in generic or non-identifying contexts (e.g., “ceiling fan”). Please use standard institutional search tools or email archiving systems to locate responsive records. If any documents are withheld or redacted, I request a written explanation identifying the specific exemption(s) under NRS Chapter 239 and the factual and legal basis for each withholding. Please confirm receipt of this request and provide an estimated timeline for production. Given that related litigation is pending in federal court, I also request that all potentially responsive records be preserved from deletion or modification. Sincerely, Feifei Fan
2	PRR-2025-121	Feifei Fan	6/1/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request the following records: All emails, including attachments, sent or received by Eric L. Wang between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, that contain any of the following terms: “Feifei Fan,” “Feifei,” “Fan” or "ffan9@gatech.edu" (used as a proper noun referring to an individual), in the subject line, body text, or email address fields (e.g., to/from/cc/bcc). This request is limited to communications in which those terms appear in a context referring specifically to the individual Feifei Fan. It does not seek irrelevant uses of the word “fan” in generic or non-identifying contexts (e.g., “ceiling fan”). Please use standard institutional search tools or email archiving systems to locate responsive records. If any documents are withheld or redacted, I request a written explanation identifying the specific exemption(s) under NRS Chapter 239 and the factual and legal basis for each withholding. Please confirm receipt of this request and provide an estimated timeline for production. Given that related litigation is pending in federal court, I also request that all potentially responsive records be preserved from deletion or modification. Sincerely, Feifei Fan

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
3	PRR-2025-126	Feifei Fan	6/1/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I respectfully request access to the following records: Copies of any records created, received, or maintained by the Mechanical Engineering Department at the University of Nevada, Reno reflecting Feifei Fan's 2015 application, including materials submitted via email (from ffan9@gatech.edu) and maintained, stored, or reviewed by departmental staff in shared folders, internal databases, or other electronic repositories for administrative or instructional purposes. This request specifically includes: Materials submitted from ffan9@gatech.edu to Prof. Eric Wang or any other Mechanical Engineering faculty during 2015 January; Files retained in any departmental shared folders, internal drives, or other locations accessible to Mechanical Engineering staff. To the extent that the requested records are no longer available, I respectfully request the following information pursuant to NRS 239.0107: A written explanation of the record retention policy applicable to these files; A description of the steps taken to search for the records, including systems or servers queried; The basis for any claimed exemption from disclosure, including citation to the specific statutory provision under NRS Chapter 239. I am requesting only materials pertaining to myself (Feifei Fan), and no third-party information is requested. If any redaction is deemed necessary, I request partial production of non-exempt portions. Please acknowledge receipt of this request and provide an estimated timeline for response. I am available to clarify scope if needed. Sincerely, Feifei Fan

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
4	PRR-2025-125	Feifei Fan	6/1/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request the following records: All emails, including attachments, sent or received by Matteo Aureli between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, that contain any of the following terms: “Feifei Fan”, “Feifei”, or “Fan” (used as a proper noun referring to an individual), in the subject line, body text, or email address fields (to/from/cc/bcc). This request is limited to communications where those terms appear in a context referring to the individual Feifei Fan. It does not seek irrelevant uses of the word “fan” in non-identifying or generic contexts (e.g., “ceiling fan”). Please use standard institutional search tools or archiving systems to locate responsive records. If any responsive records are withheld or redacted, I request a written explanation identifying the specific exemption(s) under NRS Chapter 239 and the factual basis for each withholding. Please confirm receipt and provide an estimated timeline for production. Given that related matters are pending in federal court, I also request that you preserve all responsive records from deletion or modification. Sincerely, Feifei Fan
5	PRR-2025-122	Feifei Fan	6/1/2025 10:36 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request the following records: All emails, including attachments, sent or received by Henry Fu between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, that contain any of the following terms—“Feifei Fan,” “Feifei,” “Fan,” or “ffan9@gatech.edu”—when used as a proper noun or personal identifier referring to an individual, in the subject line, body text, or email address fields (e.g., to/from/cc/bcc). This request is limited to communications in which those terms appear in a context referring specifically to the individual Feifei Fan. It does not seek irrelevant uses of the word “fan” in generic or non-identifying contexts (e.g., “ceiling fan”). Please use standard institutional search tools or email archiving systems to locate responsive records. If any documents are withheld or redacted, I request a written explanation identifying the specific exemption(s) under NRS Chapter 239 and the factual and legal basis for each withholding. Please confirm receipt of this request and provide an estimated timeline for production. Given that related litigation is pending in federal court, I also request that all potentially responsive records be preserved from deletion or modification. Sincerely, Feifei Fan

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
6	PRR-2025-123	Feifei Fan	6/1/2025 10:39 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request the following records: All emails, including attachments, sent or received by Emil Geiger between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015, that contain any of the following terms—“Feifei Fan,” “Feifei,” “Fan,” or “ffan9@gatech.edu”—when used as a proper noun or personal identifier referring to an individual, in the subject line, body text, or email address fields (e.g., to/from/cc/bcc). This request is limited to communications in which those terms appear in a context referring specifically to the individual Feifei Fan. It does not seek irrelevant uses of the word “fan” in generic or non-identifying contexts (e.g., “ceiling fan”). Please use standard institutional search tools or email archiving systems to locate responsive records. If any documents are withheld or redacted, I request a written explanation identifying the specific exemption(s) under NRS Chapter 239 and the factual and legal basis for each withholding. Please confirm receipt of this request and provide an estimated timeline for production. Given that related litigation is pending in federal court, I also request that all potentially responsive records be preserved from deletion or modification. Sincerely, Feifei Fan
7	PRR-2025-286	Feifei Fan	10/22/2025 12:00 AM	Under NRS 239, please search 2015–2024 emails containing “Yanyao Jiang” and (“complaint” OR “Title IX” OR “investigation” OR “allegation") in accounts of the Title IX Coordinator (e.g., Mikiba W. Morehead, Stephanie Augdahl, Hannah L. Belleau, and successors), Office of Equal Opportunity, Human Resources Director, Dean of Engineering and associate deans (e.g., Manos Maragakis, Erick Jones), Office of The Provost (e.g., Jeff Thompson) and Office of General Counsel (e.g., Mary Dugan). Student identifiers may be redacted.
8	PRR-2025-289	Feifei Fan	10/23/2025 12:00 AM	Under NRS 239, please produce all emails (including attachments) dated January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2022 containing the phrase “Yanyao Jiang” or "Feifei Fan" or any of (“Fan v. Jiang” OR “Jiang v. Fan” OR “Title IX” OR “investigation” OR “complaint”) in mailboxes of the following personnel: • Stephanie Augdahl (Title IX) • Hannah L. Belleau (Title IX) • Maria Doucettperry (Title IX Director) • Tami Sontag (Title IX) • Mikiba W. Morehead (TNG Consultant) • Leah H. Reynolds (TNG Consultant) Student identifiers may be redacted.
9	PRR-2025-292	Feifei Fan	10/23/2025 12:00 AM	Under NRS 239, please search January 1 – December 31, 2023 emails containing “Feifei Fan” and (“hearing” OR “schedule” OR “TNG”) in accounts of Mikiba W. Morehead, Leah H. Reynolds, Sandra C. Ketner, and any Title IX Coordinator or staff at UNR. Student identifiers may be redacted.
10	PRR-2025-290	Feifei Fan	10/23/2025 12:00 AM	Under NRS 239, please produce all emails dated January 1 – December 31, 2021 containing “Feifei Fan” and (“complaint” OR “Title IX” OR “investigation” OR “TPO”) in accounts of: • Miles Greiner (Department Chair, Mechanical Engineering) • Dean Jill S. Heaton (Vice Provost, former Dean of College of Engineering) • Manos Maragakis (Dean of Engineering) • UNR Human Resources Director and Employee Relations Manager. Student identifiers may be redacted.

Government Members- 10.19.2026 Draft

	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
11	PRR-2025-296	Feifei Fan	10/28/2025 12:00 AM	Under the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS 239), please produce all emails (and attachments) sent by or received by Jeff Thompson (@unr.edu) that: (1) reference “Fei Fei Fan” OR “Feifei Fan” OR “Fan Fei Fei” OR "Fan Feifei" OR “Fei-Fei Fan”, or my addresses ffan@unr.edu or litmus9@msn.com (2) concern Title IX matters involving me (e.g., “Fan v. Jiang” or “Jiang v. Fan” or “Fan v Jiang” or “Jiang v Fan”). Date range: Jan 1, 2021 – Jan 31, 2024. Please include complete threads and standard metadata (From/To/Cc/Bcc/Date/Subject/Message-ID). If any portion is withheld, provide an exemption/log. Student identifiers may be redacted. If needed to expedite, you may stage production by providing email headers (no bodies) first.
12	PRR-2025-297	Feifei Fan	10/28/2025 12:00 AM	Under the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS 239), please produce all emails (and attachments) sent by or received by personnel within the Office of General Counsel (@unr.edu), including but not limited to Mary Dugan, Jeanne Meyer, and any assistant or deputy general counsel, that: (1) reference “Fei Fei Fan” OR “Feifei Fan” OR “Fan Fei Fei” OR "Fan Feifei" OR “Fei-Fei Fan”, or my addresses ffan@unr.edu or litmus9@msn.com; (2) concern Title IX or HR matters involving me, including “Fan v. Jiang” OR “Jiang v. Fan” OR “Fan v Jiang” OR “Jiang v Fan”. Date range: Jan 1 2021 – Jan 31 2024. Please include full headers and subjects (From/To/Cc/Bcc/Date/Subject/Message-ID). Student identifiers may be redacted. If needed to expedite, you may first provide email headers (no bodies).
13	PRR-2025-306	Feifei Fan	11/4/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request copies of the following public records: All emails (including headers and attachments) sent to ffan@unr.edu from any sender whose email address ends in or includes subdomains of: • nd.edu (University of Notre Dame) • northwestern.edu (Northwestern University) • jhu.edu (Johns Hopkins University) • northeastern.edu (Northeastern University) • asu.edu (Arizona State University) Date range: September 1, 2020 – December 31, 2023. Please search for messages that contain any of the following keywords in the subject line or message body: “interview,” “interview invitation,” or “search committee.”
14	PRR-2025-308	Fei Fei Fan	11/4/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request copies of the following records: All emails and attachments exchanged between litmus9@msn.com and yjiang@unr.edu during January 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021. This includes: messages sent from ffan@unr.edu to yjiang@unr.edu, and messages sent from yjiang@unr.edu to ffan@unr.edu. Please include standard metadata (From, To, Cc, Bcc, Date/Time, Subject, Message-ID) and complete threads where applicable. If any portions are withheld as exempt, produce all non-exempt parts and provide an exemption log citing the statutory basis. Preferred format: Electronic (PDF or EML). If volume is high, staged production with headers first (no bodies) is acceptable.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
15	PRR-2025-307	Fei Fei Fan	11/4/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request copies of the following records: All emails and attachments exchanged between ffan@unr.edu and yjiang@unr.edu during January 1, 2019 through February 28, 2021. This includes: messages sent from ffan@unr.edu to yjiang@unr.edu, and messages sent from yjiang@unr.edu to ffan@unr.edu. Please include standard metadata (From, To, Cc, Bcc, Date/Time, Subject, Message-ID) and complete threads where applicable. If any portions are withheld as exempt, produce all non-exempt parts and provide an exemption log citing the statutory basis. Preferred format: Electronic (PDF or EML). If volume is high, staged production with headers first (no bodies) is acceptable.
16	PRR-2025-312	Feifei Fan	11/9/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I hereby request the following public records. To avoid any ambiguity and to enable an efficient electronic search, this request is limited and defined as follows. A. Time frame: March 1, 2018 through December 1, 2018 (inclusive). B. Custodians (search these mailboxes and document repositories): Miles Greiner, then-Chair, Department of Mechanical Engineering — all email accounts and calendar entries. Manos Maragakis, then-Dean, College of Engineering — all email accounts and calendar entries. Any HR or Employee Relations personnel in the College of Engineering (including HR liaisons assigned to Mechanical Engineering) and Central HR (Human Resources) who handled faculty employment, discipline, or termination matters during the period above. (If you identify specific employee names, include their mailboxes.) Any University counsel or legal staff who communicated about the subject (if applicable). C. Search scope / keywords (records must contain BOTH “Shan” OR "Wanliang Shan" AND at least one of the following terms): ("Shan" OR "Wanliang Shan" OR "Wanliang") AND ("complaint" OR "report" OR "grievance" OR "concern" OR "toxic" OR "harassment" OR "investigation" OR "allegation" OR "discipline") AND/OR ("Shan" OR "Wanliang Shan" OR "Wanliang") AND ("termination" OR "nonrenewal" OR "dismissal" OR "HR" OR "employment action") (Please apply these Boolean search strings to subject lines, body text, and attachment text where full-text indexing is available.) D. Documents requested: Responsive emails (including attachments) meeting the above keyword criteria from the custodians listed in Section B. Attachments to such emails, including but not limited to PDF, Word, Excel, and any reports

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
17	PRR-2025-313	Feifei Fan	11/9/2025 12:00 AM	Emails (with headers and attachments) containing references to former Mechanical Engineering Professor Faramarz Gordaninejad (including any variation such as "Dr. Gordaninejad," "Prof. Gordaninejad," or "F. Gordaninejad") sent or received between January 1, 2014 and June 30, 2018 by the following personnel: Denise Cordova, Heather Erskine, Kristi Burch, Cinda Alfred, Darcie Dayton-Wilcox, Maria Doucettperry; and by administrators in the College of Engineering (Manos Maragakis and Mechanical Engineering Chair, Miles Greiner), Office of the Provost, and Office of General Counsel (Mary Dugan, Jeanne Meyer). Personally identifiable or confidential information may be redacted consistent with FERPA or NRS 239.0103.
18	PRR-2025-317	Feifei Fan	11/11/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of the following identifiable public records: 1. Budget justifications submitted to the Office of Sponsored Projects (OSP) for any external or federally sponsored projects on which Feifei Fan or Yanyao Jiang served as Principal Investigator or Co-Principal Investigator from January 1, 2015 through February 1, 2024. (Each record should include, where available, the sponsor name, award number, project title, total amount, and budget period. This request seeks only administrative budget documents submitted for grant or contract proposals, not proprietary research data or personnel evaluations. 2. Course teaching records for Feifei Fan and Yanyao Jiang, including course IDs, semesters taught, and aggregate enrollment numbers (aggregate data only; no student identifiers). 3. Federal grant award or support records related to Title IX or compliance funding received by the University of Nevada, Reno, including award and contract notification records identifying the federal agency, award number, funding amount, and performance period for each program—such as awards from the U.S. Department of Education (Office for Civil Rights), the U.S. Department of Justice (Office on Violence Against Women), or any other federal agency supporting Title IX, equity, or compliance programs. 4. Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR) or overhead distribution records showing how indirect costs or recovered overhead from federal grants were allocated to or used by the Title IX or Equal Opportunity Office during the same fiscal years. (This request seeks only administrative and financial records sufficient to identify whether and to what extent the Title IX or Equal Opportunity Office received direct or indirect funding from federal grants. It does not seek underlying grant applications, narratives, or other substantive grant documents. Personally identifiable information may be redacted under NRS 239.0107(1)(d). Preferred format: electronic (PDF or spreadsheet).)

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
19	PRR-2025-316	Feifei Fan	11/11/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of emails (with headers and attachments) exchanged among or between the following custodians in UNR's College of Engineering and Department of Mechanical Engineering: Miles Greiner (former Chair), Eric L. Wang (faculty), Yanyao Jiang (faculty), Petros Voulgaris (current Chair), Manos Maragakis (former Dean), and Erick Jones (former Dean). Date range: Jan. 1, 2015 – Feb. 1, 2024. Please include any correspondence in which at least two of the listed custodians appear in sender or recipient fields and that mentions "Feifei Fan," "Feifei," "Fan, Feifei," "ffan@unr.edu" or "ffan9@gatech.edu" together with any one or more of the following terms: "tenure," "committee," "evaluation," "assessment," "review," "proposal," "reference," or "complaint." This request seeks only communications sufficient to show who participated, when, and in what context, not confidential votes, peer-review opinions, or evaluative content. Include standard metadata (From, To, Cc, Bcc, Date/Time, Subject, Message-ID). If portions are exempt, redact only those parts and provide an exemption log citing the statutory basis. A staged or headers-only production is acceptable if volume is large. Student identifiers may be redacted.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
20	PRR-2025-362	Feifei Fan	12/12/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of identifiable public records sufficient to show UNR's retention, payment, authorization, and system access of TNG Consulting (TNG) in connection with any Title IX–related matter involving Fei Fei Fan and / or Feifei Fan. Specifically, I request: 1. Records sufficient to show UNR's retention of TNG, including: contracts, agreements, or engagement letters; statements of work or scope documents; records reflecting the effective dates of any such engagement. 2. Records sufficient to show payment or compensation to TNG, including: invoices submitted by TNG; payment approval records; records identifying the UNR office responsible for authorizing payment. 3. Records sufficient to show authorization of access, including: records identifying whether TNG was granted access to UNR systems, files, or case-management platforms; records identifying who authorized such access and when. 4. Records sufficient to identify the UNR administrative offices involved, including: Human Resources;

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
21	PRR-2025-364	feifei fan	12/12/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of identifiable public records sufficient to show UNR's institutional policies and administrative practices relating to employment-based immigration for faculty and research employees, including H-1B, F-1 Optional Practical Training (OPT), and employment-based permanent residence (including EB-1). Specifically, I request: 1. Institutional policies or written guidance governing: sponsorship, monitoring, or renewal of H-1B status; employment of faculty or research employees under F-1 OPT; UNR's administrative role in employment-based permanent residence processes (including EB-1), if maintained. 2. Records sufficient to identify administrative responsibility, including which UNR offices or officials are responsible for immigration-related administration or communications affecting visa-dependent faculty or researchers. 3. Aggregate or de-identified records sufficient to show institutional practice, including: annual counts (by year) of faculty or research employees employed under H-1B or OPT status; annual counts (by year) of UNR-supported employment-based permanent residence petitions (including EB-1), if maintained. 4. Records reflecting institutional training or guidance provided to administrators or supervisors regarding employment decisions affecting visa-dependent faculty or researchers. Scope limitations: This request does not seek individual immigration files, visa petitions, emails concerning a specific individual, or personally identifying information.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
22	PRR-2025-363	Feifei Fan	12/12/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of identifiable public records maintained by the University of Nevada, Reno that are sufficient to show the final adoption, effective dates, and institutional implementation of policies related to faculty termination and Title IX compliance. Specifically, I request: 1. Final, adopted versions of policies in effect during the relevant period, including: faculty termination policies; Title IX–related policies governing complaints, investigations, interim measures, or disciplinary actions. 2. Records sufficient to show the effective dates of each such policy, including: approval or adoption memoranda; effective-date notices; policy publication records. 3. Records sufficient to show institutional implementation, including: administrative guidance, directives, or notices issued to departments or administrators regarding implementation of the final policies; training materials or compliance guidance reflecting how the policies were to be applied. Scope limitations (to avoid overbreadth): This request seeks final policies and implementation records only. It does not seek drafts, redline versions, internal deliberations, legal advice, or policy-development communications.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
23	PRR-2025-358	Feifei Fan	12/12/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of identifiable public records maintained by the University of Nevada, Reno that are sufficient to show access, viewing, transmission, or dissemination of the video referenced in UNR's Title IX process involving Feifei Fan. Specifically, I request: 1. System-generated access or audit logs reflecting: which UNR users, administrators, staff, investigators, or contractors accessed, viewed, downloaded, or transmitted the video; dates and times of such access; the system or platform through which access occurred (e.g., internal servers, case-management systems, shared drives). 2. Dissemination or transmission records sufficient to show: whether the video was shared internally within UNR; whether the video was transmitted to any external entity or individual (including third-party investigators or consultants); the dates and methods of any such transmission. 3. Records identifying custodians or administrators responsible for: granting, managing, or restricting access to the video; authorizing dissemination or transmission of the video. Scope limitations (to avoid overbreadth): This request seeks administrative and system-generated records only, not the content of the video itself.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
24	PRR-2025-360	Feifei Fan	12/12/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of public records sufficient to identify the governance structure and decision-making authority for any evaluative, disciplinary, or employment-related process involving Fei Fei Fan and Feifei Fan. Specifically, I request: 1. Committee membership and appointment records sufficient to identify: the names and roles of individuals serving on any committee that evaluated, reviewed, or made recommendations concerning Fei Fei Fan; appointment or designation records for such committee members. 2. Decision-authority records sufficient to show: which UNR officials or bodies possessed authority to review, recommend, approve, or decide matters concerning Fei Fei Fan; any delegation of authority related to those decisions. 3. Conflict-of-interest and recusal records, including: recusal statements, conflict disclosures, or determinations concerning Yanyao Jiang in connection with any evaluative or decision-making process involving Fei Fei Fan; records reflecting whether recusal was considered, requested, approved, or denied. Scope limitations: This request seeks structural and procedural records only. It does not seek evaluative opinions, peer-review commentary, vote tallies, or deliberative analysis.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
25	PRR-2025-357	Fei Fei Fan	12/12/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of identifiable public records maintained by the University of Nevada, Reno that are sufficient to show access, viewing, transmission, or dissemination of the video referenced in UNR's Title IX process involving Fei Fei Fan. Specifically, I request: 1. System-generated access or audit logs reflecting: which UNR users, administrators, staff, investigators, or contractors accessed, viewed, downloaded, or transmitted the video; dates and times of such access; the system or platform through which access occurred (e.g., internal servers, case-management systems, shared drives). 2. Dissemination or transmission records sufficient to show: whether the video was shared internally within UNR; whether the video was transmitted to any external entity or individual (including third-party investigators or consultants); the dates and methods of any such transmission. 3. Records identifying custodians or administrators responsible for: granting, managing, or restricting access to the video; authorizing dissemination or transmission of the video. Scope limitations (to avoid overbreadth): This request seeks administrative and system-generated records only, not the content of the video itself.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
26	PRR-2025-359	Feifei Fan	12/12/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of public records sufficient to show how any Title IX–related complaint, report, or concern involving Fei Fei Fan was received, routed, and communicated within UNR. Specifically, I request: 1. Intake or case-tracking records reflecting receipt of any Title IX or OEO matter involving Fei Fei Fan. 2. Routing or notification records sufficient to identify: which UNR offices or officials were notified; the dates of such notification. 3. Records sufficient to show institutional notice, including records reflecting notice to department chairs, deans, vice provosts, the provost, or the Office of General Counsel. Scope limitations: Administrative and procedural records only. No investigative findings, witness statements, interview notes, or deliberative analysis are requested. Names or sensitive personal details may be redacted. Time period: January 1, 2021 – present. If any record is withheld in whole or in part, please provide a record-specific written statement identifying the specific statute or legal authority relied upon under NRS 239.0107(1)(d). Production may be made electronically via download link.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
27	PRR-2025-361	Feifei Fan	12/12/2025 12:03 PM	Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request copies of identifiable public records sufficient to show UNR's retention, payment, authorization, and system access of The NCHERM Group (TNG) in connection with any Title IX–related matter involving Fei Fei Fan and/or Feifei Fan. Specifically, I request: 1. Records sufficient to show UNR's retention of TNG, including: contracts, agreements, or engagement letters; statements of work or scope documents; records reflecting the effective dates of any such engagement. 2. Records sufficient to show payment or compensation to TNG, including: invoices submitted by TNG; payment approval records; records identifying the UNR office responsible for authorizing payment. 3. Records sufficient to show authorization of access, including: records identifying whether TNG was granted access to UNR systems, files, or case-management platforms; records identifying who authorized such access and when. 4. Records sufficient to identify the UNR administrative offices involved, including: Human Resources;
28	PRR-2025-373	Feifei Fan	12/23/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, I request records sufficient to show whether Eric L. Wang sent or received any University of Nevada, Reno email communications containing the terms "retirement," "separation," "transition," or "incentive" between April 1, 2025 and December 19, 2025, limited to the following information only: • date of the communication; • sender; • recipient(s); • subject line. This request does not seek the content of the communications and excludes any attorney-client privileged, deliberative, or personnel-evaluative material. If responsive records exist, a summary, index, or other record sufficient to show the above information is acceptable.

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	Request Data Table Report 2024-10-01 to 2026-10-08			
29	PRR-2025-375	Feifei Fan	12/31/2025 12:00 AM	Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 239, I respectfully request access to and copies of the following public records maintained by the University of Nevada, Reno: 1. Emails and email attachments exchanged between Paula Frybarger (Title IX Office) and Maria Doucette-Perry (Title IX Office) Date range: January 1, 2020 through July 31, 2022. 2. Emails and email attachments exchanged between Paula Frybarger (Title IX Office) and Mikiba W. Morehead Date range: January 1, 2022 through January 31, 2024. This request includes all responsive emails and attachments regardless of format or storage location, including but not limited to active email accounts, archived accounts, or other electronic record-keeping systems used by the University. This request is made pursuant to NRS Chapter 239 for public records and is not a discovery request, nor does it seek materials prepared in anticipation of litigation. The request seeks routine administrative communications of the Title IX Office in its institutional capacity. To the extent any responsive record includes attorney communications, this request seeks non-privileged factual or administrative portions only, and does not seek legal advice or attorney mental impressions. Any claim of attorney–client privilege or work product protection should be narrowly applied and supported by a specific statutory or legal basis. If any responsive records contain student information protected under FERPA, please redact only the specific identifying information and produce all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions of the records. If any records are withheld or redacted, please identify the specific statutory basis for each withholding or redaction, as required by NRS 239. I prefer to receive the records in electronic format (PDF or native format). If you anticipate any fees associated with this request, please provide an itemized estimate prior to processing.

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Request Details

Request Fields

Name of Requestor	Megan Mather
Company	
Email	[redacted]
Phone	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]
City	[redacted]
State	[redacted]
Zip	[redacted]

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I am writing to formally request access to records related to my academic history and other associated matters at the University of Nevada, Reno. Specifically, I am requesting any and all records, communications, and documents that pertain to the following areas for the period from July, 2020, to the present time of December 2024: 1. All documents, emails, and communications involving Megan Mather, including those between or involving the following individuals: o Ann Keniston o Katherine Fusco o Dan Morse o Emily Hobson o Lynda Olman o Whitney

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Description of Request (Be as specific as possible, including name, dates, etc., if known.)

Hughes o James Mardock o Ashley Marshall o Markus Kemmelmeier o Cassilde Isabelli o Justin Gifford o Shane Carter (Disability Resource Center) o Tyler Smith (Disability Resource Center) o Valerie Fridland 2. All records or communications specifically pertaining to: o Discussions or communications involving Justin Gifford, Katherine Fusco and Ashley Marshall regarding Megan Mather during the period 2020-2021. o Discussions or communications involving Justin Gifford, Lynda Olman, and James Mardock regarding Megan Mather during any period between 2021-2024. o Communications involving Shane Carter and Tyler Smith (Disability Resource Center) related to my academic accommodations, support services, or any matters regarding my academic progress, academic integrity and advocacy on my behalf between Shane Carter and any senior leadership on my behalf from 2022-2024 o Communications involving Valerie Fridland regarding Justin Gifford and Megan Mather, or other matters related to my academic progress, communication issues, personality, ability et.al. during any relevant period. 3. All records or communications referencing my academic progress, abilities, and role as a graduate student, including internal discussions or deliberations between all listed faculty, staff, and administrative personnel and senior leadership. 4. Communications and records regarding the resignation of members from my dissertation committee, (Ann Keniston, Katherine Fusco, Emily Hobson, Dan Morse) including internal discussions about their reasons for stepping down and decisions made about my academic standing, reputation, abilities or progress within the program. 5. Documentation or correspondence related to my comprehensive exams, including communications about their preparation, administration, and any discussions or actions taken following their completion in May 2024. 6. Any records or communications concerning charging and the appeals process for my academic integrity case, including internal discussions, deliberations, or decisions made during the process. Persons not limited to: Ann Keniston, Dan Morse, Emily Hobson, Katherine Fusco, Lynda Olman, James Mardock, Marcus Kemmelmeier, and Whitney Hughes. 7. Records or correspondence referencing my accommodations as a graduate student, including any discussions, decisions,

or actions taken by university personnel, particularly concerning the handling of exams, compliance with and/or university policies, or related matters. 8. Any communications or discussions about Megan Mather and her academic standing, reputation, or capabilities, including internal emails, memos, meeting notes, and other documents involving faculty or administrators listed above. 9. All documentation, emails, or records referencing or involving my academic history, progress, reputation, abilities, personality, disability, medical issues, my child, and standing in the department or graduate program. Please include all electronic and hard copy records, emails, memorandums, meeting notes, minutes, and any other forms of documentation relevant to the above matters. I request that these records be provided in electronic format wherever possible. If there are any fees associated with fulfilling this request, please inform me of the estimated cost before proceeding. In accordance with the Nevada Public Records Act, I request a response within the timeframe outlined by the law. If portions of my request are exempt from disclosure, please provide a written explanation for any exemptions. Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response. Sincerely, Megan Mather Ph.D. Student, English Department [redacted] University of Nevada, Reno NSHE ID: 8001381641

September 22, 2026

Via email: publicrecords@unr.edu

Subject: Public Records Request under NRS 239.010 et seq. — Student-health webpage content: adoption & parenting prominence (UNR)

TO: Office of Marketing and Communications — Public Records, University of Nevada, Reno
EMAIL: publicrecords@unr.edu
SOURCE: https://www.unr.edu/marketing-communications/public-records

Requester:
Ramratan Pilani
[redacted]

Dear Public Records Coordinator:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I request electronic copies of the records described below. This is a request for existing records; it does not ask the institution to create a new record, conduct legal research, or answer questions.

PURPOSE (context only; this is a request for EXISTING RECORDS, not a demand to change policy):
This request concerns whether and how adoption and parenting information appear with equal prominence to abortion, contraception, and related reproductive-health topics on student-health / campus-health webpages. For context only, many campuses nationwide are asked to present adoption and parenting as clearly as other options and, where appropriate, to include a confidential adoption helpline such as 1-800-ADOPTION (1-800-236-7846). The records categories below are the ask.

SCOPE

This request concerns the institution’s student-health / campus-health webpages for University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). It includes records held by the institution or any of its campuses/colleges, including records held by student health, student services, web/digital services, communications/marketing, public information, legal, accessibility, or other offices involved in creating, approving, maintaining, reviewing, or archiving those webpages.

Reference student-health/campus-health webpage URL(s) identified in the contact directory:
- https://www.unr.edu/student-health-center

TIME PERIOD

January 1, 2020 through the date you process this request and provide your response.

RECORDS REQUESTED

1. OWNERSHIP, RESPONSIBILITY, AND DECISION-MAKING

Records sufficient to show who owned, administered, edited, approved, reviewed, archived, or otherwise controlled the webpages and their content during the time period, including policies, procedures, delegations, role descriptions, workflows, approval records, vendor or agency agreements, content-management records, and communications about responsibility for the webpages.

2. CONTENT STANDARDS, EQUALITY, AND PROMINENCE

Policies, standards, guidelines, checklists, templates, training materials, accessibility or communications guidance, editorial rules, review criteria, and related records concerning how student-health webpage topics are selected, labeled, organized, linked, described, or given visibility. This includes records addressing pregnancy options, adoption, parenting, contraception, abortion, reproductive health, sexual health, or other reproductive services, and any standard or discussion of equal, comparable, balanced, or prominent visibility among those topics.

3. ADOPTION AND PARENTING VISIBILITY

Records that discuss, evaluate, propose, approve, reject, compare, measure, or otherwise concern the visibility of adoption, parenting, pregnancy options, pregnancy support, or related referrals on the webpages, including their presence or absence, placement, navigation path, prominence, headings, labels, links, search visibility, page location, calls to action, and comparison with contraception, abortion, or other reproductive services. Include complaints, inquiries, audits, accessibility reviews, analytics, meeting materials, drafts, and communications on these subjects.

4. CURRENT AND PRIOR PUBLISHED WEBPAGE CONTENT

Current and prior versions of the webpages and related published copy from the time period, including archived or superseded text, page captures, drafts that were approved or published, source files, content-management exports, page metadata, navigation/menu records, link inventories, and records showing changes to the webpages. Please include content about adoption, parenting, pregnancy options/support, contraception, abortion, reproductive health, and other reproductive services, whether presented on one page or across linked pages.

The request includes responsive records in electronic form regardless of format, including email, attachments, memoranda, presentations, spreadsheets, PDFs, word-processing files, web exports, screenshots, archived copies, and native electronic files where reasonably available. Please search custodians and systems reasonably likely to contain responsive records, including current and former web/content owners and relevant student-health, student-services, communications,

public-information, legal, accessibility, and administrative personnel.

Please provide non-exempt portions of responsive records with reasonably segregable exempt material redacted. If any records are withheld, please identify the legal basis for each withholding and provide a description sufficient to evaluate the redaction. If no responsive records are located for a category, please say so specifically. If you contend that a narrower or clarified scope is needed, please contact me before closing the request.

Please provide the records by email or electronic link to rpl2a@proton.me. I prefer commonly readable electronic formats and native formats where reasonably available. Please advise me in advance of any fee for duplication or delivery; I do not request printed copies. This request is for a non-commercial purpose.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ramratan Pilani



Request Details

Request Fields

Name of Requestor	Drew J. Ribar
Company	Auditing Reno 911
Email	[redacted]
Phone	[redacted]
Address	N/A
City	[redacted]
State	[redacted]
Zip	N/A

UNR Public Records Official: Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request the existing records described below concerning the University of Nevada, Reno's diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI), inclusive excellence, belonging, and related designated programs. This is a new, separate request from PRR-2026-398 concerning Northern Nevada Pride. Please assign a separate tracking number and continue processing that earlier request independently. I am requesting these records as Drew J. Ribar, publisher of Auditing Reno 911, to examine public expenditures, personnel costs, program results, equal

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treatment and compliance. This request does not presume misconduct. It seeks records permitting the public to determine what these programs cost, what they accomplish, and whether particular practices comply with applicable law and funding conditions. Scope and date limits For financial and compensation records, include fiscal years 2023–24, 2024–25, 2025–26 and the approved 2026–27 budget and actual expenditures through the date this request is received. For communications, compliance and evaluations, use January 1, 2024 through the date received, except that earlier founding documents and the current operative version of policies are requested regardless of their original date. Begin with the Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Orvis School of Nursing's Office/Associate Dean for Inclusive Excellence and Belonging; UNR School of Medicine's designated diversity/inclusion or inclusive-excellence office; the Multicultural Center; and ASUN's designated diversity/IDEA office or committee. Include other UNR units only to the extent existing university organizational, budget or program records identify a designated DEI, inclusive-excellence or belonging office, position, initiative or successor. This does not request every ordinary course, clinical service or research project merely using words such as "equity," "diversity" or "inclusion." 1. Program inventory, organization and responsible people * Existing organizational charts, program inventories, annual reports, strategic plans, mission statements, founding authorizations and governance documents identifying covered offices, programs, committees, projects and successor units. * Existing staff/position rosters identifying employee names, titles, employing unit, supervisor, employment dates, appointment type, full-time-equivalent allocation and official business contact information. Include vacant funded positions and positions with responsibilities split between covered programs and other work. * Position descriptions, assigned duties, appointment/position authorization documents and approved reporting structures for directors, associate deans, coordinators, administrative staff and paid student positions assigned to these programs. Include committee membership and chair rosters, distinguishing paid assignments from voluntary service where recorded. * Records of establishment, expansion, consolidation, renaming, transfer or

closure of these units and positions, including before-and-after organization charts and budget transfers. Include records identifying the program's continuing functions under a different name. 2. Individual compensation and personnel cost * For each employee assigned to a covered office or designated program position, existing payroll/compensation records showing name, title, fiscal year, base salary or hourly rate, actual gross pay, overtime, supplemental/stipend pay, bonuses or additional compensation, and employer-paid retirement and benefit costs to the extent recorded and disclosable. * Existing records showing the share of compensation charged to each covered program, FTE/effort allocations, funding accounts and grant/project codes. Where a person has mixed duties, provide the recorded allocation rather than attributing the entire salary to DEI. If no program allocation is maintained, please state that distinction and provide the existing position and account records. * Approved salary schedules, position budgets, salary changes, reclassification approvals, additional-duty payments, release-time or course-buyout funding and relevant compensation policies. Include paid advisory/committee assignments and consultant compensation. * Existing travel reimbursements, conference registration, memberships, training and professional-development payments charged to covered offices or programs, showing payee, purpose, date, amount and approving official. I do not request Social Security numbers, bank details, tax withholding, medical information, home addresses, dependent information or unrelated personnel evaluations. Please separate these details from disclosable employment and expenditure records. For student employees, provide disclosable payroll information; if a name is lawfully confidential, redact it and provide the remaining position, cost and allocation information with the specific withholding authority. 3. Budgets, spending and sources of money * Approved and proposed budgets, amendments, actual expenditure reports, year-end reconciliations, account balances, internal transfers and existing general-ledger transaction exports for covered units/programs. Include account/fund identifiers, dates, amounts, descriptions, payees and program/project codes as maintained. * Existing records identifying revenue sources: state

appropriations, tuition, mandatory or optional student fees, federal grants/contracts, state or local grants, restricted gifts, foundation transfers, endowments, sponsorships and other revenue. Include applicable restrictions and recorded allocations of central administrative overhead, facilities or support costs. * Contracts, scopes of work, procurement approvals, bids/quotes where maintained, invoices, purchase orders, payment records and deliverables for outside consultants, trainers, speakers, vendors and partner organizations paid by covered units. Include sole-source justifications, procurement exceptions and applicable approval policies. * Records of grants, sponsorships, donations, scholarships, awards and other financial support paid to outside organizations or individuals through covered programs. For Pride/Our Center transactions already produced in PRR-2026-398, identify the earlier production rather than reproduce identical documents; include additional records establishing funding source, actual payment and account allocation. 4. What programs actually do * Existing program catalogs, work plans, event calendars, training curricula, presentation slides, participant handouts, speaker agreements and program descriptions for covered initiatives. * Records establishing whether activities are mandatory or voluntary, attendance/completion requirements, employee or student consequences for nonparticipation, and complaint or accommodation procedures. * Policies, application materials, eligibility criteria, selection rubrics and reviewer instructions for program access, hiring, promotion, scholarships, awards, mentoring, affinity groups and resource allocations administered by covered units. Include any demographic preferences, targets, set-asides, restrictions, diversity statements or viewpoint-related requirements actually adopted or used. * Existing aggregate participation, application, selection and attendance reports and program expenditures. Exclude identifiable student education records, patient/client files and unrelated private participant information. 5. Measured public benefit, economic outcomes and value for money Please provide existing evaluations, needs assessments, performance measures, annual outcome reports, internal/external reviews, cost-benefit analyses, return-on-investment studies and reports assessing whether covered programs improve: * Student retention, graduation,

completion time, employment placement, earnings, licensure, internships or access to career opportunities; * Workforce readiness, recruitment, retention, productivity or reductions in turnover and associated costs; * Access to healthcare, documented health outcomes or service delivery, where assessed; * Community economic development, household economic security, or reductions in institutional costs. Include existing baseline/comparison data, methodologies, benchmarks, success/failure criteria, evaluator findings, limitations, costs and management responses. Include records distinguishing measured outcomes from attendance figures, satisfaction surveys or promotional claims, and records supporting quantified public-benefit claims in reports, budget proposals or funding applications. Please include existing reviews finding no measurable benefit or recommending modification or termination. I am not asking UNR to write an explanation, create a new economic study, or calculate a new return on investment. If no responsive evaluation or monetary-benefit study is maintained for a category, please identify that result rather than substitute promotional material for an evaluation. 6. Legal and funding compliance * Nonprivileged final policies, compliance directives, implementation plans, certifications and notices concerning covered programs' compliance with applicable federal/state anti discrimination requirements, equal access, employment rules and funding conditions. * Records addressing Executive Orders 14151, 14173 and 14398 and implementing agency guidance as they relate to covered UNR programs: grant/contract clauses, signed certifications, compliance reviews, corrective actions and changes to funding, staffing, curriculum, eligibility or activities. Include the applicable funding instrument and award number where recorded. * Federal/state agency or accreditor notices concerning these programs, including audit findings, compliance inquiries, warnings, funding holds, grant/contract cancellations, repayment demands, sanctions and UNR's nonprivileged responses. * Existing grant-cost allocation reviews and final determinations addressing whether program expenditures were allowable under particular awards. Include records addressing use of restricted gifts or student-fee funds for the covered activities. 7. Complaints, audits and safeguards * Existing

Description of Request (Be as specific as possible, including name, dates, etc., if known.)

complaint logs or aggregate reports, completed investigation findings and final administrative dispositions concerning covered programs' discrimination, retaliation, compelled participation or speech, viewpoint-based exclusion, procurement irregularities, conflicts of interest, inaccurate reporting or misuse of funds, to the extent disclosable. * Internal/external audit reports, inspector or compliance reviews, substantiated findings, corrective-action plans and management responses concerning covered programs and spending. * Disclosable conflict disclosures, recusals, outside-interest disclosures and approval records involving the program's decision-makers and paid outside partners. Limit this to covered program transactions and official decisions. Please redact lawfully protected complainant, witness, student or personnel details while providing segregable public information. This category does not request unrelated employee files or privileged legal advice. 8. Focused decision-making communications For January 1, 2025 through receipt, please search official-business communications of the heads of the initial units listed above, their responsible budget/finance administrators, and the President/Provost personnel specifically assigned to decisions about these units. Limit this search to: * Establishing, funding, restructuring, renaming, transferring or discontinuing a covered office or program; * Implementing the three executive orders or agency funding/compliance conditions; * Adopting protected-characteristic or viewpoint-related eligibility/selection requirements; * Reviewing program effectiveness, material audit findings, questioned costs or corrective actions. Relevant search terms include the covered office/program's exact name paired where useful with budget, salary, funding, evaluation, outcomes, eligibility, preference, quota, certification, compliance, executive order, 14151, 14173, 14398, rename, restructure, audit or corrective action. A message need not contain every term. Please include responsive attachments and official-business text/collaboration records within University custody or control. Do not interpret this as a demand to search every University employee's communications or every use of the word "equity." 9. Enrollment demographics, residency, citizenship and immigration-status categories For this enrollment and student-finance section, request existing reports for

academic years 2021–22 through 2025–26 and the latest available fall 2026 enrollment snapshot. For associated finances, use fiscal years 2021–22 through 2025–26 and available 2026–27 budget/current-year records. The shorter date ranges for the other sections remain unchanged. * Existing enrollment headcounts and FTE reports by the University's race/ethnicity reporting categories, separately for undergraduate, graduate and professional students, and by full-time/part-time status where maintained. Include total enrollment denominators, unknown/not-reported categories, definitions, snapshot dates and methodology. * Existing reports distinguishing Nevada tuition residents, domestic out-of-state students and international students, including state/county of permanent residence or origin where maintained in aggregate. Include Washoe County and other Nevada counties separately where available. Please distinguish tuition residency, address/permanent residence, citizenship and immigration status; do not equate out-of-state or international enrollment with undocumented status. * Existing aggregate reports or counts identifying U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, international students on temporary visas (including F-1/J-1 or other categories if maintained), and other recorded citizenship/immigration categories. Include existing aggregate counts of enrolled students identified in University records as undocumented or lacking lawful immigration status, DACA recipients, and other separately recorded categories such as asylum/refugee or temporary protected status, only to the extent those categories are actually maintained and disclosable. Please provide the exact definitions and explain through existing documentation whether categories overlap; DACA, noncitizenship and international-student status must not be treated as interchangeable with undocumented status. * For the question of students whose permanent residence is outside the United States, provide existing aggregate reports of foreign permanent-residence/country-of-origin categories, separately from visa/citizenship classifications. Include country totals where available and lawfully disclosable, with protected small cells suppressed as necessary. * Existing policies, application instructions, reporting specifications or data dictionaries showing which citizenship, visa, immigration-status and residency fields UNR collects or does not collect, whether information is self-

reported or verified, and how missing/unknown information is classified. If UNR does not maintain an identifiable count of undocumented students, please state that records are not maintained or no responsive aggregate records were located, rather than treating all noncitizens, unknown-status students or students lacking Nevada residency as undocumented. * Existing aggregate application, admission, enrollment/yield, retention, graduation/completion, placement and earnings reports by the foregoing demographic/residency categories where already maintained. Include existing comparisons to Washoe County, statewide Nevada and college-age population benchmarks, with sources, age ranges, denominators and methods. I will perform comparisons independently if UNR maintains no such comparison records. 10. Student-related revenue, subsidies, aid and eligibility rules * Existing aggregate reports showing tuition and mandatory-fee revenue, nonresident tuition charges, tuition discounts/waivers, scholarships, grants and other financial aid by Nevada resident, domestic out-of-state and international categories. Include undocumented, DACA or other immigration categories only where such financial reports are already maintained. Distinguish gross assessed tuition, waived/discounted amounts, collections and net revenue where recorded. * Existing budgets, revenue-source reports and expenditure records for programs specifically supporting international, undocumented or DACA students, including any designated advising, legal assistance, scholarships, tuition assistance or emergency aid. Identify appropriations, tuition, student fees, federal/state/local grants, restricted gifts, foundation transfers and other sources, together with applicable funding restrictions and recorded staff-cost allocations. * Current and historically applicable admission, tuition-residency, nonresident-waiver, scholarship and financial-aid eligibility policies for these categories, including adopted statutory/regulatory references, nonprivileged implementation guidance, approvals and compliance certifications. Include existing records distinguishing eligibility for federal assistance from state, institutional or privately funded assistance. * Existing audit findings, questioned costs, final compliance determinations, repayment demands and corrective actions concerning immigration/residency eligibility for

the above assistance or use of restricted funds. This seeks program-level compliance records and segregable findings, not individual student immigration files. * Existing University-wide annual revenue and expenditure summaries identifying state appropriations, tuition/fees, federal grants/contracts, state/local grants, gifts/endowment/Foundation support and other revenue, plus existing reports connecting covered DEI/student-support programs to those sources. Do not assume an expenditure used federal funds merely because UNR receives federal awards. Aggregate records and privacy These enrollment and student-finance categories seek existing aggregate reports, published submissions (including IPEDS or NSHE reports), standard existing dashboard exports and nonidentifying financial summaries. I do not request student names, identifying records, immigration documents, addresses, individual aid files or personally identifiable education records. Please use lawful redaction or small-cell suppression where needed and produce segregable totals, definitions and methodology. Do not infer immigration status from race, ethnicity, nationality or address, or create a new classification. If a requested cross-tabulation or analysis does not exist, please identify that limitation and provide the responsive existing reports; no new study or calculation is requested. Production priorities and handling Please begin rolling production with organizational/position rosters, salary and program-allocation records, budgets, ledger exports and existing outcome evaluations (Items 1–3 and 5), together with readily available aggregate enrollment and student-finance reports (Items 9–10). Existing spreadsheet/CSV exports are preferred where readily available; I do not request a newly constructed database or report. If a specific category requires additional clarification or creates a documented burden, please identify the category, custodians or repositories involved and propose a staged or narrower search. Continue processing the remaining identifiable categories. If another public entity holds particular records, identify that custodian and its contact information if known. For foundation-related activity, this request seeks records held by or within UNR's legal custody or control. Please respond under NRS 239.0107 within the applicable five-business-day period with production, the required

availability notice, custodian information or a denial identifying specific legal authority, as appropriate. If records require more time, provide the earliest date and time you reasonably believe they will be available. Please distinguish no records located, search pending and records withheld. Please identify the specific legal authority for each withholding/redaction and produce reasonably segregable nonexempt portions. If privilege is asserted, please provide a description sufficient to identify the record/category, date and basis without revealing privileged content. Please provide native electronic records and existing metadata where readily available, avoid unnecessary duplicate copies, and preserve responsive records while this request is pending. Please provide an itemized fee estimate and obtain my approval before incurring charges exceeding $25. This request does not authorize costs above $25. Please acknowledge receipt and provide the new tracking number. Respectfully, Drew J. Ribar Auditing Reno 911 [redacted]

From: Rodriquez, Ernesto A.
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: Washoe County Manager"s Office-3 Examples of overbroad or unduly burdensome Public Records Requests and fee schedule
Date: Friday, September 25, 2026 2:33:17 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png
Fees for Public Records Requests.pdf

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello!

Attached you will find our fee schedule. Also here are 3 overbroad or unduly burdensome Public Records Requests:

1. **Request 26-2671 from Jeffrey Merritt Wilson**

   To: Washoe County 311 / Public Records

   CC:
   ahill@washoecounty.gov
   jherman@washoecounty.gov
   meclark@washoecounty.gov
   mcgarcia@washoecounty.gov
   candriola@washoecounty.gov
   mfink@washoecounty.gov
   dertell@washoecounty.gov
   cgiesinger@washoecounty.gov
   bfarmer@washoecounty.gov

   RE: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST – 0 Pah Rah Springs Road, APN 077-460-02 / WTDLP24-0003

   To Washoe County Public Records:

   Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, I request electronic copies of all records concerning any environmental, biological, aquatic-species, drainage, stream, waterway, wetland, fish, wildlife, or habitat review associated with 0 Pah Rah Springs Road, APN 077-460-02, and WTDLP24-0003, including the existing

land bridge/culvert crossing and reported waterway obstruction.

This request specifically seeks:

Every environmental assessment, biological assessment, species survey, habitat assessment, aquatic-resource study, drainage/waterway inspection, field inspection, photograph, report, memorandum, checklist, GIS record, consultant report, or agency determination concerning this property or subdivision.
Every record determining whether Lahontan cutthroat trout (Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi), “Carson guppy” or any fish referred to by that common name, other fish, tadpoles/amphibians, or any threatened, endangered, sensitive, protected, or aquatic species are or may be present in the affected drainage or waterway.
Every record showing whether Washoe County, the applicant, Millennium Properties of Northern Nevada LLC, or any consultant contacted or obtained review from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Nevada Department of Wildlife, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Nevada Division of Water Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or any other environmental/resource agency.
Every inspection, permit, grading permit, engineering plan, drainage calculation, hydrology study, environmental authorization, stream/waterway authorization, or other approval for construction of the existing land bridge, culverts, fill, grading, or other alteration of the waterway.
Records identifying whether an actual on-site environmental or biological inspection occurred, the date of each inspection, who performed it, what was inspected, and all resulting findings, photographs and reports.
Records showing whether anyone evaluated the environmental consequences of restricting, diverting, impeding, concentrating, or otherwise altering water flow through the existing land bridge/culverts, including effects upon fish passage, aquatic habitat, amphibians, downstream habitat, erosion, sedimentation, water quality, and upstream/downstream property.
All records supporting Washoe County's determination that the condition requiring that natural drainage not be impeded has been or can be satisfied for WTDLP24-0003.
All communications concerning these subjects between Planning & Building, Engineering, Code Enforcement, the County Commissioners, Millennium Properties/Charles S. Kelly, Wilcox Ranch Property Owners Association, Wilcox Ditch Company, and any state or federal environmental agency.
This request is particularly directed at determining whether the required environmental/species/waterway investigation was actually performed or

whether no such investigation occurred.

The County has previously been placed on notice of allegations concerning the waterway alteration, unpermitted grading, and obstruction at this location. The condition has reportedly remained unresolved for approximately a year and a half. The affected drainage and access conditions also concern property owners associated with the Wilcox Ranch Property Owners Association and Wilcox Ditch Company.

REQUEST FOR SPECIFIC YES/NO IDENTIFICATION

If the County possesses no responsive records establishing that an environmental, aquatic-species, or biological field inspection was performed before or after construction of the land bridge/waterway alteration, please expressly state that no responsive records were located.

Likewise, please identify whether the County possesses records showing that the land bridge/waterway alteration itself was engineered, permitted, inspected, and environmentally reviewed.

Please provide records electronically in their native format where reasonably available, including attachments and photographs.

This request is being made in connection with ongoing disputes and litigation. Please preserve all potentially responsive records, including emails, text messages, photographs, inspection records, GIS information, and communications concerning APN 077-460-02 and WTDLP24-0003.

Please assign a public-records request number and confirm receipt.

2. **Service Request 130030 from Virginia Hally**

Under NV public records law, we are requesting as follows-

ALL public records requests received by Washoe County for November 2022, December 2022 and YTD for January. Please include all Washoe agencies. The list should include date of request, item(s) requested, who requested and if there were affirmative results.

3. **Request 24-61 from Mike Clark**

Please provide me all emails and text messages between Commissioner Jeanne Herman and Assistant County Manager Kate Thomas for the month of September 2024.
You ask for the department below - however I am not asking for emails and text messages just limited to the Manager's Office - County Commission, I am asking for all emails and text messages.

Have a great day!

Ernie Rodriguez
Washoe311 Service Center
Office Supervisor | Communications Division | Office of the County Manager
erodriguez@washoecounty.gov | Office: 775.328.2735 | Fax: 775.328.2491
1001 E. Ninth St., Bldg. A, Reno, NV 89512

NOTICE: This communication, including any attachments, may contain confidential information and is intended only for the individual or entity whom it is addressed. Any review, dissemination, or copying of this communication by anyone other than the recipient is strictly prohibited by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. 2510-2521. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email, delete and destroy all copies of the original message.

Washoe County, NV Public Record Requests

Request #26-405
Closed
As of October 13, 2026, 2:49pm
Request Visibility: Published

Details

FORMAL PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

RE: Northeast Connector Project — Wilcox Ranch Road & Pah Rah Springs Road Area

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), this is a**formal request for production of public records** concerning the proposed Northeast Connector roadway and any related planning, engineering, or development activity affecting:

- **Wilcox Ranch Road**
- **Pah Rah Springs Road**
- Surrounding Warm Springs / Spanish Springs planning areas

This request seeks the most detailed and current information available regarding the**precise roadway location, proximity impacts, access planning, and associated development activity** in the subject area.

I. EXACT ROAD ALIGNMENT & LOCATION DATA

Please produce **ALL records** showing the precise, conceptual, draft, or modeled location of the proposed Northeast Connector, including but not limited to:

- Corridor alignment maps (all versions)
- Preferred or recommended corridor documents
- GIS shapefiles / geodatabases
- CAD and engineering design files
- Quantum modeling inputs and outputs
- Alternative screening maps and scoring sheets
- Right-of-way exhibits
- Survey control and base-map files
- Traffic modeling network files
- Typical cross-sections tied to specific alignments

Specific emphasis: Provide materials clearly depicting the roadway's**distance from and relationship to BOTH:**

- Wilcox Ranch Road
- Pah Rah Springs Road

II. INTERSECTIONS, ACCESS, AND CONNECTIVITY

Please produce all records identifying any**existing, proposed, conceptual, or future**:

-
  - Intersections
  - Interchanges
  - Collector connections
  - Emergency access routes
  - Local road tie-ins
  - Access management plans
  - Phasing of access construction

within **two (5) miles** of:

-
  - Wilcox Ranch Road
  - Pah Rah Springs Road

Include funded and unfunded conceptual planning materials.

III. IMPACT ANALYSIS – WILCOX RANCH & PAH RAH SPRINGS

Please produce all studies, memoranda, or analyses addressing impacts to the subject area, including:

-
  - Traffic impact analyses
  - Travel demand modeling outputs
  - Noise studies
  - Environmental constraints mapping
  - Right-of-way acquisition impacts
  - Property impact or displacement analysis
  - Emergency access reviews
  - Safety analyses
  - Community impact evaluations
  - Any parcel-level proximity mapping

IV. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY IN THE WILCOX RANCH / PAH RAH AREA

For the period **January 1, 2015 to present**, please produce all records regarding proposed, pending, or approved development within **three (5) miles** of Wilcox Ranch Road or Pah Rah Springs Road, including:

-
  - Master Plan amendments
  - Area Plan amendments
  - Zoning changes
  - Tentative maps / parcel maps
  - Major project applications
  - Development agreements
  - Pre-application meeting notes
  - Staff reports
  - Traffic studies tied to development
  - Infrastructure planning tied to growth
  - Any references to Millennium Properties or related filings

V. MASTER PLAN & LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION FILES

Please produce all long-range planning materials referencing the Northeast Connector or growth in the subject area, including:

- Regional Transportation Plan entries
- Capital Improvement Program listings
- Corridor preservation maps
- Spanish Springs Area Plan materials
- Warm Springs planning materials
- Growth forecasts used in modeling
- Any RTC or County board briefing materials

VI. INTERNAL & INTERAGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Please produce all communications containing the following search terms:

- "Northeast Connector"
- "Vista Boulevard (Golden Eagle)"
- "La Posada"
- "Wilcox Ranch"
- "Pah Rah Springs"
- "USA Parkway connection"
- "TRIC connector"

Records to include:

- Emails
- Text messages
- Teams/Slack messages
- Memoranda
- Meeting minutes
- Consultant communications
- Interagency correspondence

VII. MAP INSPECTION REQUEST

If any responsive materials are too large to transmit electronically, I request the opportunity to **inspect all large-format maps in person**, including:

- Corridor roll plots
- Engineering plan sets
- GIS wall maps
- Right-of-way exhibits

and to obtain copies at standard statutory cost.

VIII. FORMAT OF PRODUCTION

Please provide records in electronic format where available (PDF, GIS, CAD, or native digital format).

If any portion of this request is denied, please cite the specific statutory exemption and release all reasonably segregable portions.

Washoe County, NV Public Record Requests

Request #26-1015
Closed
As of October 13, 2026, 3:01pm
Request Visibility: Published

Details

I would like all emails to and from including subject line and context in accordance with law for public records request , Cate Salim a washoe county employee. Emails from 1-1-24 through 4-11-26.

Received

April 11, 2026 via web

Due

May 22, 2026

Departments

District Attorney, Technology Services

Additional Information

No additional information available

Requester

Jim Shirk

[redacted]
JS

Requester email status list

Request opened

- **Sent** *April 11, 2026, 1:33pm*
- **Delivered** *April 11, 2026, 1:33pm*
- **Opened** *April 11, 2026, 1:51pm*

External message added

- **Sent** *April 13, 2026, 7:55am*
- **Delivered** *April 13, 2026, 7:55am*
- **Opened** *April 13, 2026, 8:25am*

External message added

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Washoe County, NV Public Record Requests

Request #26-1688
Closed
As of October 13, 2026, 2:51pm
Request Visibility: Published

Details

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

NOTARIZATION, AFFIDAVIT, INTAKE, ACCEPTANCE, AND FILE-STAMP PROCEDURES

(THREE-YEAR PERIOD)

To: Washoe County Public Records Custodian

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, I request inspection and production of the following public records maintained by Washoe County Planning and Building, Code Enforcement, Community Services, Board of Adjustment personnel, and any associated records custodian.

Time Period:

January 1, 2023 through present.

This request is limited to existing records concerning notarization, affidavit execution, intake review, file-stamping, acceptance, rejection, authentication, and processing of Board of Adjustment appeals and administrative enforcement appeals.

REQUEST NO. 1

Produce all written policies, procedures, manuals, standard operating procedures, desk manuals, directives, memoranda, guidance documents, training materials, checklists, workflow documents, and written instructions concerning:

(a) notarization requirements for appeals;

(b) affidavit requirements for appeals;

(c) acceptance or rejection of appeal applications;

(d) file-stamping requirements;

(e) intake review procedures;

(f) authentication or verification of appeal filings.

REQUEST NO. 2

Produce all forms, templates, checklists, intake sheets, review sheets, routing forms, processing forms, or acceptance-review documents used by County personnel when determining whether an appeal filing is accepted, rejected, processed, or deemed complete.

REQUEST NO. 3

Produce all records identifying the office, position, employee classification, or department responsible for:

(a) determining whether notarization is required;

(b) determining whether affidavits are sufficient;

(c) determining whether appeal applications are complete;

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

(d) determining whether file stamps are applied;

(e) determining whether appeal applications are accepted for processing.

REQUEST NO. 4

Produce all records reflecting any change, modification, suspension, waiver, exception, deviation, or alternate procedure concerning notarization, affidavit execution, file-stamping, or acceptance requirements during the period January 1, 2023 through present.

REQUEST NO. 5

Produce all communications, memoranda, emails, directives, meeting materials, or guidance documents exchanged between Planning and Building, Code Enforcement, Community Services, the Board of Adjustment, the District Attorney's Office, or Technology Services concerning:

(a) notarization requirements;

(b) affidavit requirements;

(c) appeal application sufficiency;

(d) acceptance or rejection procedures;

(e) filing authentication procedures.

This request is limited to records created, transmitted, or maintained between January 1, 2023 and present.

REQUEST NO. 6

Produce the complete intake, routing, acceptance, review, processing, and filing records associated with Appeal No. WVIO-PLA24-0100, including:

(a) routing records;

(b) intake records;

(c) acceptance records;

(d) filing records;

(e) file-stamp records;

(f) workflow records;

(g) metadata maintained in the ordinary course of business;

(h) records reflecting review for completeness;

(i) records reflecting whether notarization or affidavit requirements were evaluated.

REQUEST NO. 7

Produce any retention schedules, records-retention policies, records-management procedures, or document-control procedures applicable to Board of Adjustment appeal applications and associated intake records.

If any responsive records are withheld, please identify the record withheld, the statutory basis relied upon, and the custodian making the withholding determination.

If responsive records are claimed not to exist, please identify the office or custodian conducting the search and the records category searched.

Electronic production is requested where available.

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

Work Order #_____

Customer Service Request

Requested: **Routine Maintenance:** **Emergency:**

Address 1	
Address 2	
City	
State/Province	
Zip/Postal Code	
	Public Records Center
	Washoe County Sheriff's Office
Type of Records	Other|
Case Number(s)	
Booking Number(s)	
Date(s) or Date Range	
Person 1 - Name	
Person 1 - DOB	
Person 1 - SSN	
Add Another Person?	0
Person 2 - Name	
Person 2 - DOB	
Person 2 - SSN	
Add Another Person?	0
Person 3 - Name	
Person 3 - DOB	
Person 3 - SSN	
Describe the Record(s) Requested	Requesting bodycam footage of all arrests made in January 2022 and accompanying police reports
Have you attached a photo id?	
Preferred Method to Receive Records	Electronic via Records Center
Clarifications Requested	
Clarifications Received	

Reference No:	R012994-120623
Request Status:	Denied Exemption
Service Request Type:	Sheriff Public Records Request
[redacted]	[redacted]
Create Date:	12/6/2023 9:14:42 AM
Update Date:	12/12/2023 3:51:19 PM
Source:	Web

Work Order #_____

Customer Service Request

Requested: **Routine Maintenance:** **Emergency:**

Address 1	
Address 2	
City	
State/Province	
Zip/Postal Code	
	Public Records Center Washoe County Sheriff's Office
Type of Records	Other|
Case Number(s)	
Booking Number(s)	
Date(s) or Date Range	01/31/2025
Person 1 - Name	Unknown suspect livestreaming hostage situation
Person 1 - DOB	
Person 1 - SSN	
Add Another Person?	0
Person 2 - Name	
Person 2 - DOB	
Person 2 - SSN	
Add Another Person?	0
Person 3 - Name	
Person 3 - DOB	
Person 3 - SSN	
Describe the Record(s) Requested	Hello, Under the Nevada Open Records Act Â§ 239 et seq, EWU Media LLC, as a member of the media acting in the best interest of the general public, is submitting this request. Please provide all records that discuss or describe: NAME: UNKNOWN SUSPECT CRIME: A MAN HOLDING SOMEONE HOSTAGE AND LIVESTREAMING DATE OF CRIME: 01/31/2025 LOCATION: Washoe County, NV (Reno PD is responding to the scene with Sparks PD and Washoe

Reference No:	R021101-013125
Request Status:	Denied Exemption
Service Request Type:	Sheriff Public Records Request
Priority:	Low
Assigned To:	Visual Media Unit
Email:	[redacted]
Name:	Aimee James
Phone:	[redacted]
Address:	[redacted]
City:	Las Vegas
State/Province:	NV
Zip/Postal Code:	[redacted]
Create Date:	1/31/2025 4:00:04 PM
Update Date:	4/23/2025 11:04:13 AM
Source:	Web

	County) REQUESTING: All interrogation footage filmed in relation to the case in video format (in audio if the interview was not filmed), all interview footage filmed in relation to the case in video format (in audio if the interview was not filmed), all witness interviews related to the case in video format (audio if the interview was not filmed), crime scene photos, crime scene videos, evidence photos, evidence videos, all 911 calls recorded in relation to the case in audio format, police reports, all body camera footage recorded in relation to the case in video format, all dash camera footage filmed in relation to the case in video format, all CCTV/surveillance footage related to the case in video format, all video recordings and audio recordings related to the case, and all phone evidence related to the case. I confirm that this request for public records is being made for non-commercial purposes and is intended to serve the public interest. As a news agency, EWU Media LLC seeks to inform and educate the public about government accountability and transparency. The requested records will be used to produce educational and journalistic content shared on platforms such as YouTube and Facebook, which serve as modern forums for public discourse. While these platforms may be monetized, the primary purpose of this request is to benefit the public by providing access to critical information. I would request a prompt response to this request. If you expect a significant delay in responding to or in fulfilling this request, please contact me with information about when I might expect copies or the ability to inspect the requested records. If you deny any or all of this request, please cite each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information and notify me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law. Thank you for considering my request. Thanks for your time, EWU Media LLC 5940 S Rainbow Blvd Ste 400 PMB 82434 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118-2507 US 702-675-8885 DISCLAIMER: EWU Media LLC requires that the agency responding to this public records request provide EWU Media LLC with a written, itemized estimate of any charges, fees, or costs for processing or otherwise complying with this request prior to any charges, fees, or costs being incurred or assessed. EWU Media LLC does not consent to the commencement of any work performed by the agency for processing or otherwise complying with this request that results in any charges, fees, or costs, including charges for labor, redactions, editing, storage devices, and the like, without EWU Media LLC's prior written approval of the estimate.
Have you attached a photo id?	
Preferred Method to Receive Records	Electronic via Records Center
Clarifications Requested	

From:	Weston Noyes
To:	AGGeneralCounsel
Subject:	Survey of Government Entities re: Public Records
Date:	Friday, September 25, 2026 10:57:13 AM
Attachments:	Outlook-rxtoaus0.png Cody Maltzman Record Request Tracking.docx

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Attached is a recent example of a public records requests I deemed overbroad or unduly burdensome. This was identified to be AI generated. The document outlines the request and my response to each request.

Thank you,

Weston Noyes
Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor
50 W. Fifth Street, Room 203
Winnemucca, NV 89445
Office: (775) 623-6467
Fax: (775) 623-6449



1.

REQUEST from CM 07/05 11:52am

To the Humboldt County Public Records Officer / County Clerk,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I am writing to request access to and certified electronic copies of public records maintained by Humboldt County regarding the $5.9 million in federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds utilized for groundwater rights retirement, as referenced in the recent Drake Rose & Associates fiscal audit.

Specifically, I am requesting the following records generated, received, or held between January 1, 2024, and the date of this request:

1. Title and Settlement Records: All closing statements, ALTA settlement sheets, escrow instructions, and disbursement ledgers from any private title company or escrow agent utilized to distribute the $5.9 million in ARPA funds for water rights purchases.
2. Chain of Custody and Financial Ledger: All internal county accounting entries, wire transfers, or unrecorded vouchers mapping the direct flow of federal funds from the county or federal accounts to the title company or subrecipients.
3. Transferor and Transferee Valuations: All contracts, deeds, and purchase agreements identifying the names of all sellers (transferors) of the groundwater rights, the specific basins/parcels involved, and the per-acre-foot price paid to each seller.
4. Procurement and Exemption Records: All documentation, board approvals, or internal memoranda justifying the bypass of open competition requirements for these federal funds, as flagged in the audit.
5. McDermitt GID Documentation: All contracts, wire transfers, and internal communications regarding the $101,794 pass-through to the McDermitt General Improvement District without a Unique Entity ID (UEI) number.

Per NRS 239.0107, you are required to respond to this request within five (5) business days. If this request is denied in whole or in part, please cite the specific statutory exemption justifying the withholding of each document. If there are fees associated with copying or scanning these electronic files, please notify me before fulfilling the request.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation in this matter of significant public interest.

Sincerely,

Cody Maltzman

775-304-6444

P.O. Box 28, paradise valley valley nv 89426

RESPONSE from WN 07/06 4:45pm

Hello,

I am in receipt of your Public Records Request dated 07/05/2026. I am happy to provide the following documentation available to Humboldt County as requested. I felt inclined to provide clarifying information that I believe is pertinent to further support your request and the information provided.

1. **Title and Settlement Records:** All closing statements, ALTA settlement sheets, escrow instructions, and disbursement ledgers from any private title company or escrow agent utilized to distribute the $5.9 million in ARPA funds for water rights purchases.

   Attached are all of the records in which Humboldt County has record of which may pertain to request for title and settlement records. Humboldt County is only the fiscal agent of the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority and does not retain the records of the HRBWA.

   Draw 1 3.pdf
   Draw 2 3.pdf
   Draw 3 3.pdf
   Draw 4 3.pdf
   Draw 5 3.pdf
   Draw 6 3.pdf
   Draw 7 3.pdf
   Draw 7 4.pdf

2. **Chain of Custody and Financial Ledger:** All internal county accounting entries, wire transfers, or unrecorded vouchers mapping the direct flow of federal funds from the county or federal accounts to the title company or subrecipients

The audit finding resulted from the fact that the State issued payment for the groundwater rights directly to the title company rather than remitting the funds to Humboldt County for disbursement.

Because the County never received or processed the payment, the transaction was not initially recorded in the County's financial system, and therefore there is no transfer of funds, voucher, or related procurement documentation that exists within County records.

To correct this, the County subsequently recorded the transaction through an adjusting journal entry to ensure proper financial reporting. This correction is reflected through "Adjusting Journal Entries JE #60" on pages 8 and 15 of the attachment.

1. AUDITORS ADJUSTING ENTRIES FY25.pdf

3. **Transferor and Transferee Valuations:** All contracts, deeds, and purchase agreements identifying the names of all sellers (transferors) of the groundwater rights, the specific basins/parcels involved, and the per-acre-foot price paid to each seller

See request #1. Humboldt County is only the fiscal agent of the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority and does not retain the records of the HRBWA.

4. **Procurement and Exemption Records:** All documentation, board approvals, or internal memoranda justifying the bypass of open competition requirements for these federal funds, as flagged in the audit.

The purchase of water rights with federal funds is not subject to open competition requirements, because it is considered a real property acquisition, not a procurement activity, and therefore the federal competitive procurement rules in 2 CFR 200.317–200.327 as well as Nevada Revised Statute governing competitive solicitation (NRS 332.115) do not apply. Therefore, there is no "documentation, board approvals, or internal memoranda justifying the bypass of open competition requirements for these federal funds" as the purchase of water rights related to these funds are not subject to open competition.

The bypass of open competition requirements as you are referencing as "flagged in the audit" i.e. *Finding 2025-008 ARPA Coronavirus State and Local Recover Funds, ALN 21.027 Procurement, Suspension, and Debarment* pertains to separate ARPA funding which is being utilized to fund the Grass Valley Nitrate Mitigation Project. The engineer which was initially retained to provide services for the project was not competitively bid and as a result this is a finding that will continue until the

project is completed. Again, this finding is not related to the ARPA funding provided for the ground water rights retirement program.

5. **McDermitt GID Documentation:** All contracts, wire transfers, and internal communications regarding the $101,794 pass-through to the McDermitt General Improvement District without a Unique Entity ID (UEI) number.

   The Grass Valley Mitigation Project received federal funding from the state via ARPA 00844. These ARPA funds were designated to address the nitrate issues present in the grass valley area. An amendment was approved to also replace water meters across the county's water systems.

   The Humboldt County Board of Commissioners governs the Gold Country water system, the Star City water system, and the McDermitt General Improvement District which includes the McDermitt Water fund and the McDermitt Sewer fund.

   Therefore, the amendment to ARPA 00844 allowed the county to replace meters within the McDermitt water system.

   Bids were received and awarded to Four-Point engineering who replaced meters in both the Gold Country Water System and the McDermitt General improvement district.

   Once the work was completed by Four Point the initial invoice was paid for out of the County General Fund's ARPA 00844 expense account. It was later determined that this expenditure should have been split between the Gold Country Water Fund and the McDermitt General Improvement District.

   An accounting entry was performed to record the expenditure in the proper fund. This included $101,794 in meter replacements for the McDermitt Water System.

   Subsequently, the county was reimbursed for these expenditures under the grant and the respective revenue received as reimbursement for the meter replacements was deposited into the proper fund. This included $101,794 which was deposited as revenue received to the McDermitt Water fund.

   Per subrecipient monitoring guidelines the County did not provided notice to the Governing Board of the McDermitt Water fund which is the Humboldt County Board of Commissioners that the funds were being received. Which is a procedure that should have been followed to ensure subrecipient compliance. Therefore, creating the deficiency in controls.

   Outside of in person conversation there was no additional communication regarding these funds other than the email which I am providing. All other parties are no longer with Humboldt county and access to those communications are unavailable.

Attached is the email in which this item was discussed. Along with the contracts, bid documents, and journal entries regarding the $101,794 in question.

- MCDW & GCW Fixed Asset Meter Replacements FY25.pdf
- Inbox - Weston Noyes - Outlook.pdf
- ViewSavedForms.pdf
- Bid & Procurement Documents.pdf
- Ammendment.pdf
- 2024Dec_ARPA0084_HC_FinalizedFundingAmendment.pdf
- 25May_DCNR_ARPA0844_Meter Project Confirmation Letter.pdf
- 25Jan_HumbCounty_MeterQuotes.pdf
- 25Jan_HumbCounty_MeterInstallation_FourPointEngineering_EntityInformation_20250102-083055.pdf
- 24Nov_HumbCounty_Meter Installation Bid Procurement Docs.pdf
- 24Dec_HumbCounty_Meter Installation Bids Received 1.pdf
- 24Dec_ARPA0084_HumboldtCounty_SignedFundingAmendment 2.pdf

2.

REQUEST from CM 07/05 12:34pm

"Pursuant to the pending NPRA request filed on July 5, 2026, please include any and all written correspondence, management letters, preliminary drafts, and final findings transmitted between Drake Rose & Associates and the Humboldt County Comptroller’s Office regarding the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 audit."

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/06 4:56pm

Hello,

Per your request, I am writing to inform you that the Comptroller's office does not have any written correspondence, management letters, preliminary drafts, or final findings transmitted between Drake Rose & Associates regarding the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 audit.

Thank you,

3.

REQUEST from CM 07/07 1:59pm

TO: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor

RE: IMMEDIATE AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL NRS 239 DEMAND – Vendor Contracts
DATE: July 7, 2026

Mr. Noyes,

To ensure full production under the active NRS Chapter 239 public records demand sent earlier today regarding the $5.9M Groundwater Retirement Program, please include the following mandatory financial records in your office's 5-day statutory production window:

- **1. PRIVATE CONTRACTOR AGREEMENTS:** All independent contractor agreements, professional services contracts, and scopes of work executed between Humboldt County, the HRBWA, and Jeff Fontaine (or any private corporate entity or consultancy controlled by Fontaine) from January 1, 2023, to present.
- **2. VENDOR LEDGERS & IRS FORM 1099s:** All itemized vendor payment ledgers, claims approvals, disbursement vouchers, and IRS Form 1099 records detailing public funds paid to Jeff Fontaine as a private contractor while executing the duties of HRBWA Executive Director.

Because these financial records involve the direct expenditure of public funds by Humboldt County as the fiduciary host for this interlocal agency, they are immediate public records. A failure to produce these contracts or any attempt to withhold them under a claim of private vendor privilege will be documented as a willful violation of NRS 239.0107.

RESPONSE from WN 07/07 3:33pm

Hello,
you will find my comments provided in response to your requests below. The records requested are detailed in my response and included as attachments to this email.
Thank you,
Weston Noyes
Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor
50 W. Fifth Street, Room 203
Winnemucca, NV 89445
Office: (775) 623-6467
Fax: (775) 623-6449

TO: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor

RE: IMMEDIATE AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL NRS 239 DEMAND – Vendor Contracts
DATE: July 7, 2026
Mr. Noyes,
To ensure full production under the active NRS Chapter 239 public records demand sent earlier today regarding the $5.9M Groundwater Retirement Program, please include the following mandatory financial records in your office's 5-day statutory production window:

- **1. PRIVATE CONTRACTOR AGREEMENTS:** All independent contractor agreements, professional services contracts, and scopes of work executed between Humboldt County, the HRBWA, and Jeff Fontaine (or any private corporate entity or consultancy controlled by Fontaine) from January 1, 2023, to present.

  Attached is the cooperative agreement establishing the HRWBA which states that the HRWBA has the authority to enter into contract and be contracted with. The County itself has not entered into any contract with the HRBWA or Mr. Fontaine, therefore, the County does not have any record of independent contractor agreements, professional service contracts, and scopes of work between the county, the HRBWA, and Jeff Fontaine other than what is established in the cooperative agreement.
- **2. VENDOR LEDGERS & IRS FORM 1099s:** All itemized vendor payment ledgers, claims approvals, disbursement vouchers, and IRS Form 1099 records detailing public funds paid to Jeff Fontaine as a private contractor while executing the duties of HRBWA Executive Director.

  Attached is a vendor history report which details all payments made to Vendor Jeffrey A Fontaine DBA. Nevada Authority Management, LLC. Including Payable Numbers, Payment Descriptions, Post Date, Payment Date, & Amount. Also attached is a copy of all 1099's issued to Jeffrey A Fontaine.

Because these financial records involve the direct expenditure of public funds by Humboldt County as the fiduciary host for this interlocal agency, they are immediate public records. A failure to produce these contracts or any attempt to withhold them under a claim of private vendor privilege will be documented as a willful violation of NRS 239.0107.
Sincerely
Cody Maltzman

4.
Request from CM 07/07/26 1:43PM

TO: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller / Auditor

RE: EXPANDED SUPPLEMENTAL NRS Chapter 239 PUBLIC RECORDS DEMAND
PROJECT: $5.9M+ Groundwater Retirement Program (Federal Davis-Bacon Compliance & Payroll Records)
DATE: July 7, 2026

Mr. Noyes,

I am writing to formally supplement my previous public records requests under the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239).

Your office previously confirmed in writing that the Comptroller's office *"does not have any written correspondence, management letters, preliminary drafts, or final findings transmitted between Drake Rose & Associates regarding the Fiscal Year 2025/2026 audit."*

To reconcile this admitted lack of a written audit trail with the $6,099,328.41 total federal allocation ($5.9M+ programmatic grant) for the HRBWA Water Right Retirement Program, demand is hereby made for the immediate inspection and electronic production of all primary federal labor, wage, and payroll compliance documents.

On April 6, 2024, HRBWA Executive Director Jeff Fontaine executed an electronic signature certifying absolute compliance with federal Davis-Bacon Act requirements and "Buy American" provisions to secure a $29,281.97 loan draw against the multimillion-dollar authorization. Under federal law (29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii) and 40 U.S.C. § 3145), any local government unit administering these funds must maintain weekly certified payroll records for all covered mechanics, laborers, field technicians, or contractors executing infrastructure and water right retirement monitoring operations.

Therefore, pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, please provide electronic copies of the following public records within five (5) business days:

- 1. CERTIFIED WEEKLY PAYROLL REPORTS (U.S. DOL FORM WH-347): All weekly certified payroll reports, wage statements, and fringe benefit logs submitted by prime contractors, subcontractors, or subrecipients utilizing, drawing from, or monitoring the $5,900,000+ Groundwater Retirement Program capital.

- 2. PREVAILING WAGE DETERMINATIONS: The specific U.S. Department of Labor General Wage Decisions incorporated into the bid solicitations, interlocal contracts, and grant subrecipient agreements for this project.
- 3. EMPLOYEE COMPLIANCE INTERVIEWS (STANDARD FORM 1445): All labor standards interview records, on-site inspection logs, and field check reports executed by Humboldt County or HRBWA personnel to verify Davis-Bacon compliance.
- 4. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR BILLING AND SCOPE AMENDMENTS: All itemized progress billings, contract engagement sheets, and scope-of-work modifications submitted by Drake Rose & Associates from January 1, 2024, to present, specifically referencing the testing or auditing of federal pass-through grants or Davis-Bacon compliance.
- 5. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING LOGS & RECIPIENT MATRICES: All written documentation detailing the county's tracking of federal fund distribution to the Golconda Water District or any other water district, explicitly demonstrating the corrective actions taken to resolve the "significant deficiency" cited under Audit Finding 2024-007.

LEGAL NOTICE OF STATUTORY CONFLICT & LIABILITY EXPOSURE:
As the fiduciary, financial agent, and host county for the HRBWA, Humboldt County holds sole custody of these federal financial files. If your office asserts that these weekly certified payroll records and monitoring logs do not exist in written form, please state so explicitly in your response.

Be advised that a formal, written statement confirming the non-existence of these mandatory federal compliance documents will be utilized as *prima facie* evidence of continuous fiduciary malfeasance under NRS 281A, concrete validation of uncorrected Single Audit material weaknesses (Findings 2023-001 through 2024-007), and a direct misrepresentation of federal compliance by Executive Director Fontaine. Failure to produce these documents or to state their explicit non-existence will be treated as a willful violation of NRS 239.0107, exposing the County to immediate civil action, mandatory attorney fees, and statutory penalties.

Sincerely,

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/07 5:14pm

Hello,

Pursuant to NRS 239.0107, I am in receipt of your request and will provide a response in accordance with the provisions of NRS 239.0107 no later than the end of the fifth business day following the date of receipt.

Thank you,

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 1:53 PM

Hello,

29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii) and 40 U.S.C. § 3145 do not apply to non-construction projects which would include water rights retirement. The signed certification (attached) is on a Nevada Infrastructure Finance System (NFIS) form that was used by the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for their Nevada Water Conservation and Infrastructure Initiative which used ARPA funds for both infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects. Because these requirements do not apply there is no documentation related to items 1, 2, & 3 of your request. I have previously provided each of the draw requests submitted and approved by the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection in which any documents required would be filed.

4. Independent Auditor Billing and Scope Amendments:

See attached "Drake Rose Invoices FY25 Audit"

5. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING LOGS & RECIPIENT MATRICES:

See attached "Corrective Plan of Action" page #4.

Thank you,

REQUEST from CM 07/08 3:10pm

Mr. Noyes,

Thank you for clarifying that these funds originate from the Nevada Water Conservation and Infrastructure Initiative via federal ARPA SLFRF allocations.

While 29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii) governs construction labor, 2 CFR § 200 (Uniform Guidance) applies to all ARPA SLFRF expenditures, specifically regarding Subrecipient Risk Assessments (2 CFR § 200.332(b)) and Pre-Award Determinations.

Since you have pointed to a "Corrective Plan of Action" rather than executed logs, please clarify: Is it the official position of the Comptroller's Office that Humboldt County did not generate or maintain independent written Subrecipient Risk Assessments for the Paradise Valley Weed Control District's water retirement project prior to the execution of these ARPA draws?

Sincerely

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 3:10pm

The Comptroller's Office does not assert that Humboldt County failed to generate or maintain the required Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 3:53pm

Subject: RE: RE: Nevada Public Records Act Request – Subrecipient Risk Assessments

Mr. Noyes,

Thank you for that clarification. If it is the position of the Comptroller's Office that Humboldt County *did* generate and maintain the required Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation for these ARPA/NFIS allocations, then those specific assessments are public records responsive to Item 3 of my active request.

Please provide the generated Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation and pre-award determinations for this project within the statutory deadline.

If you possess these documents but are withholding them from production, please explicitly cite the specific Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) exemption that permits the Comptroller's Office to redact or withhold completed federal subrecipient risk assessments from a public records inspection.

Sincerely

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 4:29pm

Ms. Maltzman,

I want to ensure the Comptroller's Office provides the precise public records you are requesting within the timeframes required by NRS 239.0107. To do that, I need clarification on the scope of your request.

In your most recent correspondence, you referenced both:

• Subrecipient Risk Assessment documentation related to the Paradise Valley Weed Control District's water retirement project, and
• Item 3 of your original request: "Employee Compliance Interviews (Standard Form 1445), on-site inspection logs, and field check reports executed to verify Davis-Bacon compliance."

These are distinct categories of records, maintained differently and amongst different entities, and may not share the same naming conventions or documentation formats. To avoid any misunderstanding and to ensure I locate all responsive records, please clarify whether your use of "this project" refers to:

1. The Paradise Valley water retirement project's subrecipient risk assessment materials, or
2. The Davis-Bacon compliance documents listed under Item 3.

Because NPRA requires a government office to identify and produce records "with reasonable specificity," the Comptroller's Office must be able to clearly determine the exact documents you are requesting before a search can be completed. Your assistance in narrowing or precisely identifying the record types will help expedite the process and ensure accuracy.

If you prefer, I would be happy to schedule a meeting to review the scope of your active request's and ensure we are aligned on the specific records you seek.

Thank you,

5.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 4:37pm

Mr. Noyes,

For your awareness, the Nevada State Controller's Office has reviewed this matter and confirmed that the relevant federal compliance records fall under the administrative jurisdiction of the Office of Federal Assistance (OFA) and the Governor's Finance Office (GFO).

As Humboldt County is the local recipient, these completed risk assessments and pre-award subrecipient tools are local public records subject to inspection under NRS 239. Please confirm whether your office possesses these files or if they must be subpoenaed directly from the state repositories.

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 4:53pm

Please specify exactly which “completed risk assessments and pre-award subrecipient tools” you are referring to. You have submitted several separate requests, and in order to determine which records you are seeking and whether they are maintained by Humboldt County or another entity, I need clarification on the precise document or record type.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 5:08pm

Subject: RE: RE: Nevada Public Records Act Request – Subrecipient Risk Assessments

Mr. Noyes,

To clarify, I am requesting the mandatory compliance records required under 2 CFR § 200.332(b) for evaluating each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward.

Specifically, this includes, but is not limited to:

The Form 010-GP 011 Pre-Award Risk Assessment (or the county-equivalent pre-award evaluation tool and risk-scoring sheets) used to assess subrecipients for the county's ARPA and NFIS grant fund allocations.

The Subrecipient Risk Assessment Questionnaires, financial internal control reviews, and prior audit history evaluations performed on the subrecipients before or during the award period.

The Risk Mitigation Plans and monitoring logs generated as a result of those risk assessments to determine the appropriate subrecipient monitoring under federal Uniform Guidance.

As Chief Deputy Controller James Smack of the State Controller's Office has advised that these specific compliance records fall under the parallel oversight of the Office of Federal Assistance (OFA) and the Governor's Finance Office (GFO), please confirm whether Humboldt County generated and maintains its local copies of these required files, or if they were never completed by your office.

Sincerely

Cody Maltzman

6.

REQUEST from CM 07/08 3:02pm

To: Weston Noyes, Humboldt County Comptroller

Mr. Noyes,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), please provide copies of the following public records within five (5) business days:

1. **UEI Activity Logs & Authorizations:** All internal authorizations, emails, and logs from January 1, 2024, to the present, permitting, managing, or tracking the use of Humboldt County's Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) by the Paradise Valley Weed Control District (PVWCD) for grant applications, submissions, or drawdowns.
2. **Direct Grant Awards & Ledgers:** All Notices of Grant Award (NOGA), grant agreements, and internal ledger entries for state or federal grants received directly by the PVWCD from Fiscal Year 2024 to the present.
3. **Subrecipient Monitoring & Agreements:** All executed subrecipient agreements, memoranda of understanding (MOUs), or monitoring checklists between Humboldt County and the PVWCD governing the oversight of federal or state pass-through funds.
4. **Commingling & Double-Dipping Controls:** All internal memos, email correspondence, or tracking spreadsheets generated by the Comptroller's office regarding the financial reconciliation of PVWCD direct revenues against the county's general ledger, specifically concerning the prevention of duplicate federal benefits or overlapping scopes of work.

If any portion of this request is denied, please cite the specific NRS exemption and provide a log of redacted or withheld items as required by law.

Sincerely,

Cody Maltzman

RESPONSE from WN 07/08 4:41pm

Hello,

Pursuant to NRS 239.0107, I am in receipt of your request and will provide a response in accordance with the provisions of NRS 239.0107 no later than the end of the fifth business day following the date of receipt.

Thank you,

RESPONSE from WN 07/13/2026 12:09pm

Hello,

1. The Paradise Valley Weed Control District is issued its own Unique Entity Identifier (UEI). The Comptroller's Office does not possess or maintain any internal authorizations, emails, or logs permitting, managing, or tracking the use of Humboldt County's UEI for PVWCD grant applications, submissions, or drawdowns. Therefore, no responsive records exist for this item. The active SAM.gov registration for the PVWCD's UEI is attached for reference.

2. The Comptroller's Office is not in receipt of any Notices of Grant Award (NOGA) or grant agreements issued directly to the Paradise Valley Weed Control District for FY 2024 to present. These documents, if they exist, may be maintained by the PVWCD. You may wish to contact the PVWCD directly for those records. A General Ledger Entry Detail Report showing all PVWCD ledger entries associated with state or federal grant revenues recorded in the County system from FY 2024 to present is attached. No other responsive records exist in the Comptroller's Office regarding direct grant awards received by PVWCD.

3. The Comptroller's Office does not possess any executed subrecipient agreements, memoranda of understanding (MOUs), monitoring checklists, or similar documents between Humboldt County and the Paradise Valley Weed Control District. No responsive record exists for this item.

4. The Comptroller's Office does not maintain internal memos, email correspondence, or tracking spreadsheets regarding the financial reconciliation of PVWCD direct revenues against the County's general ledger for commingling prevention or double

dipping controls. The comptroller's internal controls would provide prevention of commingling and double dipping. No responsive record exists for this item.

7.

REQUEST from CM 07/09 10:40am

Mr. Noyes,

To clarify further based on official tracking from the State of Nevada, I am requesting the mandatory compliance files for the direct NEU ARPA award (Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund) received by Humboldt County from the US Treasury in the amount of $3,269,224.

Specifically, please provide the completed Subrecipient Risk Assessments, Form 010-GP 011 equivalents, and risk-scoring sheets required under 2 CFR § 200.332 for the 40 different projects funded and managed locally by Humboldt County under this specific direct award allocation.

If Humboldt County failed to generate or maintain these mandatory federal monitoring records for these 40 projects, please explicitly state so in writing to satisfy this request.

REPONSE from WN 07/13/2026 10:55am

Hello,

Attached are the subrecipient monitoring documents related to the projects administered under the referenced SLFRF funding. The listed provided references the corresponding subrecipient monitoring documents for each project.

Thank you,

8.

REQUEST from CM 07/09 3:07pm

Subject: Nevada Public Records Act Request – Professional Services & Consulting Contracts (Gina Rackley)

To the Custodian of Records,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS 239), I am requesting an inspection and copies of all public records concerning professional services, consulting, or independent contractor agreements between Humboldt County and Gina Rackley (including any LLC, firm, or business entity under her operation or ownership).

Specifically, I am requesting:

1. All fully executed contracts, retainer agreements, and scopes of work for consulting or financial services provided by Gina Rackley to the Humboldt County Comptroller's Office or the County Commission from the date of her departure as Comptroller to the present.
2. All itemized invoices, billing sheets, timesheets, and description-of-services logs submitted by Gina Rackley for payment.
3. All county vendor disbursement ledgers, check registers, and warrants showing the total public funds paid to her or her entity during this timeframe.

Please provide these records within the statutory 5-day window. If fees apply or redacts are made, please notify me with the specific NRS citations.

Sincerely,

RESPONSE from WN 07/13/2026 12:19pm

Hello,

1. See attached agreement"Rackley-HuCo_01202026 executed 01212026.pdf"
2. See attached Invoices
3. See attached Vendor History Report and Check Report.

From: Unclaimed Property
To: Danielle Anthony
Subject: Fw: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST & FEDERAL-COMPLIANCE NOTICE/DECLARATION AND AFFIDAVIT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY SUBMISSION TYPE: Breach of Fiduciary Duty, Paradox of Globalization, and Non-Waiver of Rights
Date: Monday, May 11, 2026 10:54:16 AM
Attachments: Outlook-hgj3gcis.png

Good morning

This is a public record request.

Lisa G

Helpful Claims Resources:

Claims FAQs:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/faq-claim
Claims Guide:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim/how-to-search
Search for Property:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim-search
Upload Documentation:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim-doc-upload
Check the Status of your Claim:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim-status-search

Best Regards,
Unclaimed Property
www.NVUP.gov
800-521-0019 (Toll Free/ Only in NV outside of Las Vegas Area)
Phone: 702-486-4140 (Option 2 for Claims)
Fax: 702-486-4177



"This communication, including any attachments, may contain confidential information and is intended only for the individual or entity to which it is addressed. Any review, dissemination or copying of this communication by anyone other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply e-mail and delete all copies of the original message."

From: David <lvsms.2006@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, May 9, 2026 4:09 PM
To: Hailey Foster <HFoster@dmv.nv.gov>; Paolo David <PDavid@dmv.nv.gov>; Nevada Holder <nvholder@nevadatreasurer.gov>; Unclaimed Property <UnclaimedProperty@nevadatreasurer.gov>; Unclaimed Help

<UnclaimedHelp@nevadatreasurer.gov>; Andy Matthews <amatthews@sco.nv.gov>; GTO - Service Desk <servicedesk@it.nv.gov>; CIO <CIO@it.nv.gov>; AGRECORDSREQ <agrecordsreq@ag.nv.gov>; AGGeneralCounsel <AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov>; JUDInterim@lcb.state.nv.us <JUDInterim@lcb.state.nv.us>; judicialed@nvcourts.nv.gov <judicialed@nvcourts.nv.gov>; nvscclerk@nvcourts.nv.gov <nvscclerk@nvcourts.nv.gov>; legal@switch.com <legal@switch.com>; responsibleinvestment@digitalbridge.com <responsibleinvestment@digitalbridge.com>; david.kennedy@kelmarassoc.com <david.kennedy@kelmarassoc.com>; SantaBarbaraSupport@avenuinsights.com <SantaBarbaraSupport@avenuinsights.com>; upch.custody@avenuinsights.com <upch.custody@avenuinsights.com>; kingwolf@aol.com <kingwolf@aol.com>; Zach Conine <StateTreasurer@nevadatreasurerj.gov>; zach@zachconine.com <zach@zachconine.com>

Subject: PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST & FEDERAL-COMPLIANCE NOTICE/DECLARATION AND AFFIDAVIT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY SUBMISSION TYPE: Breach of Fiduciary Duty, Paradox of Globalization, and Non-Waiver of Rights

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST & FEDERAL-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

Submitted Pursuant to NRS 239, NRS 120A, NRS 481.063, NRS 353, NRS 360, NRS 408, SB 404 (2025), AB 55 (2023), and Federal Oversight Authorities (Treasury OIG, FinCEN, CFPB, FTC)

To:
Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles – Records Section
Nevada Department of Taxation
Nevada State Treasurer – Unclaimed Property Division
Nevada State Controller's Office
Nevada Department of Administration – Enterprise IT Services (EITS)
Nevada Attorney General's Office
Nevada Judiciary (EJDC, AOC)
Nevada Department of Health & Human Services (for SEFA-linked programs)
Any Nevada agency hosting systems or data in Switch / DigitalBridge / IFM / SoftBank facilities
Any third-party vendor performing identity-matching, adjudication, insurance-lapse automation, probate-related automation, or unclaimed-property processing (including Kelmar, Avenu/Neumo, Kroll, FAST, APEARS-style systems, Cross Country Computer, Discovery Audit Services, and any subcontractors)

From:
David Lee Nace (Dave)
Las Vegas, Nevada
Email: [redacted]
Date: May 2026

I. PURPOSE OF REQUEST

This request seeks non-exempt public records relating to:

1. Automated insurance-lapse systems, identity-matching algorithms, and decision-automation used by Nevada agencies or their vendors.
2. Probate and unclaimed-property administration, including changes under SB 404 (2025) and AB 55 (2023–2024).
3. Federal-funds compliance, including SEFA reporting, 2 CFR 200 internal-control requirements, and any automated processes that may rename, reclassify, or divert federal funds.
4. Custodianship, hosting, and data-sovereignty risks involving Switch → DigitalBridge → IFM → SoftBank.
5. Identity-matching systems (DMF, LADMF, fuzzy-matching, APEARS-style systems) used in insurance, probate, tax, or unclaimed-property determinations.
6. Vendor-controlled adjudication, including automated denials, lapse determinations, probate triggers, or abandonment determinations.

This request is made under NRS 239, with federal-compliance implications under:

• 2 CFR 200.302–303 (financial management & internal controls)
• False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733)
• FCRA (15 U.S.C. § 1681)
• Identity Theft Red Flags Rule (16 CFR 681)
• DMF/LADMF access restrictions (Bipartisan Budget Act §203)
• 14th Amendment Due Process (automated deprivation of property)

II. RECORDS REQUESTED

Below is the structured list of records sought from all agencies and vendors.

A. Automated Insurance-Lapse Systems (NV LIVE & related modules)

Provide:

1. System architecture diagrams (C4, data-flow, sequence diagrams).
2. Switch-hosted component inventories (software, databases, APIs, microservices).
3. Vendor contracts, SLAs, hosting locations, and data-sovereignty disclosures.
4. Algorithmic decision rules for lapse determinations, including:• Rule-based logic
• ML-based scoring
• Thresholds, weights, and version histories

5. Explainable AI documentation (feature importance, counterfactuals, auditability).
6. Human-in-the-loop controls, including jurisdictions prohibiting fully automated adverse decisions.

7. Error-rate reports, false-positive logs, and root-cause analyses.
8. Audit trails (time-stamped logs, actor IDs, data-change histories).
9. Validation records (accuracy, precision, recall, F1, bias testing).

B. Probate-Related Automation (SB 404 – Effective Oct 1, 2025)

Provide:

1. Any automated systems used to:• Identify estates
• Trigger probate actions
• Identify heirs
• Prioritize administrators (including new SB 404 hierarchy)

2. Any identity-matching algorithms used to link decedents to property.
3. Any automated valuation or "fast-track" sale triggers.
4. All vendor contracts or software used in probate-related automation.
5. All communications referencing "equity strippers," third-party investors, or SB 404 compliance.

C. Unclaimed Property (NRS 120A / AB 55)

Provide:

1. Algorithms used to determine abandonment, including:• Removal of RPO trigger
• Accelerated abandonment timelines
• IRA abandonment logic

2. Identity-matching systems (DMF, LADMF, fuzzy-matching, APEARS-style).
3. Vendor contracts (Kelmar, Avenu/Neumo, Kroll, Cross Country Computer, etc.).
4. Automated denial logs, including identity-fragmentation issues.
5. Data-routing and hosting logs, including Switch-hosted components.
6. Auction records for safe-deposit-box contents.
7. Fee-limitation compliance under NRS 120A.740 (10% cap).

D. Federal-Funds / SEFA Compliance (2 CFR 200)

Provide:

1. Any automated processes that rename, reclassify, or re-identify federal funds.
2. Any identity-matching algorithms used to determine:• Eligibility
• Lapse
• Abandonment
• Probate triggers

3. All internal-control documentation required under 2 CFR 200.302–303.
4. All SEFA reconciliation records involving DMV, Taxation, Treasurer, Controller, or vendors.
5. Any communications referencing:• “Synthetic identities”
• “Fuzzy matches”
• “Automated lapse”
• “Reclassification of federal funds”

6. Any records relating to reverse-false-claims exposure under 31 U.S.C. §3729(a)(1)(G).

E. Identity-Matching Algorithms (All Agencies & Vendors)

Provide:

1. Documentation for:• Levenshtein distance
• Jaro-Winkler
• Soundex / Metaphone
• N-gram / cosine similarity
• Dice coefficient
• APEARS-style matching

2. Any use of SSA DMF or LADMF, including:• Certification documents
• Access logs
• Permitted-use statements

3. Any evidence of:• False death matches
• Misidentification
• Identity fragmentation
• Automated adverse actions

F. Switch / DigitalBridge / IFM / SoftBank Hosting & Custodianship

Provide:

1. All colocation agreements and hosting contracts.
2. Rack assignments, tenancy records, and data-routing logs.
3. Vendor-to-vendor data-transfer logs.
4. Any CFIUS-related assessments or foreign-ownership disclosures.
5. Any records identifying the actual custodian of operational logs, metadata, or system-level records.

III. FORMAT OF PRODUCTION

Please produce all records in native electronic format, including:

• PDFs
• CSV / XLSX
• JSON
• System logs
• Architecture diagrams
• Contracts and amendments
• Emails and internal memos

If any records are withheld, provide a privilege log citing the specific exemption under NRS 239.0107.

IV. FEE WAIVER REQUEST

A fee waiver is requested because:

• The records concern statewide fiduciary systems.
• The information is necessary for public oversight.
• The request is not for commercial use.
• The records relate to billions in public funds and statutory changes affecting all Nevadans.

V. FEDERAL-COMPLIANCE NOTICE (Treasury OIG, CFPB, FTC, FinCEN)

This request places all agencies and vendors on notice that:

1. Automated identity-matching or lapse systems may implicate:• 2 CFR 200 internal-control failures
• FCRA accuracy requirements
• Red Flags Rule identity-theft obligations
• DMF/LADMF misuse penalties
• False Claims Act reverse-false-claims liability

2. Probate and unclaimed-property automation must comply with SB 404, AB 55, and NRS 120A.
3. Federal funds may not be renamed, reclassified, or diverted through algorithmic processes.
4. Foreign-owned hosting environments (Switch → DigitalBridge → IFM → SoftBank) raise custodial-integrity concerns relevant to Treasury OIG and FinCEN.

VI. DELIVERY

Please deliver electronically to:
[redacted]

VII. CLOSING

Please confirm receipt and provide the estimated date of completion pursuant to NRS 239.0107(1)(c).

Respectfully,
David Lee Nace
Las Vegas, Nevada

DECLARATION AND AFFIDAVIT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

Breach of Fiduciary Duty, Paradox of Globalization, and Non-Waiver of Rights

Submitted in Good Faith to the U.S. Department of the Treasury OIG, FinCEN, CFPB, and FTC

On Behalf of Myself and Approximately 3.3 Million Nevada Residents Not Receiving Protected Benefits

I, David Lee Nace, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of Nevada that the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

This declaration is submitted as a good-faith fiduciary-risk disclosure to federal oversight bodies, and as part of the public record, due to persistent fiduciary-duty breaches, structural conflicts of interest, and the absence of corrective action by institutions within Nevada, including:

• State Bar of Nevada – which has taken no meaningful action despite clear fiduciary-oversight implications involving public-trust systems, vendor governance, and attorney-regulated entities.
• ACLU of Nevada – which has not intervened despite systemic due-process, data-sovereignty, and property-rights concerns affecting millions of residents.

This declaration is submitted on behalf of myself and the approximately 3.3 million Nevada residents who are not NVPERS/JRS beneficiaries, not third-party vendors, and who receive no financial or structural benefit from the systems and decisions described herein.

I. PURPOSE OF THIS DECLARATION

This affidavit seeks federal review, clarification, and oversight regarding:

1. Custody, control, and handling of public funds and financial instruments within Nevada, including unclaimed property, court-registry funds, and federally influenced financial systems.
2. Cross-border data-custody risks arising from foreign-influenced infrastructure providers (Switch → DigitalBridge → IFM → SoftBank).
3. Vendor-driven risks to AML/KYC compliance, consumer protection, and federal-funds integrity.
4. Systemic fiduciary-duty breaches by Nevada agencies and contracted vendors.
5. The absence of intervention by the State Bar of Nevada and ACLU of Nevada despite clear public-interest implications.
6. Harm to the non-pensioned majority of Nevada residents, who bear the risks but receive none of the protected financial benefits.

This is not an allegation of criminal conduct.
It is a fact-based fiduciary-risk disclosure supported by state audits, federal case law, public filings, and Nevada's own administrative records.

II. EXECUTIVE FINDINGS (FACT-BASED)

1. Globalized Custody of Nevada Public-Trust Systems

Nevada's public-trust data—including financial instruments, unclaimed property, court-registry funds, and identity-verification systems—is now hosted within a foreign-influenced ownership chain:

• Switch → DigitalBridge → IFM Investors → SoftBank Group (Japan)

This occurred without public disclosure, public consent, or legislative risk assessment, creating:

• Loss of custodial clarity
• Cross-border data-sovereignty risks
• Potential conflicts with federal custodial-integrity standards (Treasury OIG, FinCEN, GLBA, GDPR-triggering conditions)

2. Unclaimed-Property System Risks

Nevada holds over $1 billion in unclaimed property. Vendor practices documented in federal courts—particularly involving Kelmar Associates—include:

• "Shocking the conscience" audit behavior
• "Pernicious incentives" to inflate liability

• Retroactive penalties
• Multi-state data sharing without adequate safeguards

These practices implicate:

• FinCEN AML/KYC standards
• FTC unfair/deceptive practices authority
• CFPB consumer-financial-protection mandates
• Treasury OIG custodial-integrity oversight

3. Regulatory Commingling & Structural Conflicts

Switch's client list shows simultaneous hosting of:

• Courts
• Law enforcement
• Gaming regulators
• Gaming operators
• Utilities
• Hospitals
• Financial institutions

This violates global norms for:

• Regulatory independence (IOSCO Principles 1–5)
• Custodial segregation (Basel III)
• Market-integrity protections (FSB Key Attributes)

4. Misallocation of Federal Funds

Nevada receives $7.8–$10.8 billion annually in federal funds yet ranks:

• 48th–51st in education
• 51st in mental health
• 47th in child well-being
• Last in affordable housing

This pattern indicates:

• Structural misallocation
• Vendor capture

• Administrative overhead dominance
• Failure of fiduciary stewardship

5. Inaction by the State Bar of Nevada and ACLU of Nevada

Despite:

• Documented fiduciary-duty breaches
• Public-records failures
• Vendor-controlled infrastructure
• Due-process risks in automated systems
• Identity-matching errors affecting property rights

Neither institution has intervened, issued public guidance, or initiated systemic review.

This inaction leaves 3.3 million non-beneficiary Nevadans without institutional representation or protection.

III. PARADOX & NON-WAIVER CLAUSES

1. Non-Waiver of Rights

I do not waive:

• Constitutional rights
• Statutory rights
• Property rights
• Privacy rights
• Financial rights
• Data-sovereignty rights
• Rights under U.S. and Nevada law
• Rights under international human-rights and data-protection norms

This declaration is self-executing and applies to all Nevada public agencies, vendors, contractors, and foreign-affiliated entities involved in the custody or processing of Nevada residents' data or financial instruments.

2. Paradox of Globalization Without Consent

Nevada residents are required to comply with:

• Globalized data-custody systems

• Vendor-controlled financial-instrument systems
• Automated decision systems (insurance lapse, probate, unclaimed property)
• Foreign-influenced infrastructure

Yet Nevadans were never informed, never consulted, and never allowed to consent.

This violates:

• The doctrine of informed consent
• The duty of good faith and fair dealing
• Fiduciary duties of loyalty, care, and transparency
• Nevada constitutional guarantees
• International standards for data protection and financial-market integrity

IV. FORMAL DECLARATION OF BREACH

I declare that Nevada public officials, agencies, and vendor-aligned entities have breached their fiduciary duties of:

• Loyalty
• Care
• Transparency
• Good faith

This breach is demonstrated by:

• Globalization of Nevada data without disclosure
• Foreign-influenced custodianship of public-trust systems
• Vendor capture of regulatory and financial infrastructure
• Misallocation of billions in federal funds
• Aggressive seizure of unclaimed property
• Structural conflicts of interest
• Inaction by the State Bar of Nevada and ACLU of Nevada
• Neglect of the 3.3 million Nevadans outside the pension/vendor ecosystem

V. REQUEST FOR FEDERAL REVIEW

I respectfully request that:

Treasury OIG

Review custodial practices for unclaimed property, court-registry funds, and vendor-managed

financial instruments.

FinCEN

Assess AML/KYC risks arising from vendor-managed systems and foreign-influenced data-center ownership.

CFPB

Evaluate consumer-financial-data risks, identity-matching errors, and automated property-lapse determinations.

FTC

Investigate unfair/deceptive practices and misrepresentation of data-custody risks.

-

VI. EXECUTION

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

Executed this day,
David Lee Nace (Dave)
Henderson, Nevada
May 2026
Email: [redacted]
Petitioner – NV-SEFA-001

David Lee Nace

From: Unclaimed Property
To: Unclaimed Property
Cc: Unclaimed Property
Subject: RE: Nevada State Treasurer — Expanded Public Records Request (NRS 239) Primary Trust-Fund & Prudent Investor Standard Request Aligned with Federal Referral Packet (DOJ/OIG, Treasury OIG, IRS-CI, GAO, SEC/FINRA)
Date: Monday, September 14, 2026 9:25:58 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Good Day,

Our office is in receipt of the below and will respond within 30 days.

Helpful Claims Resources:

Claims FAQs:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/faq-claim
Claims Guide:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim/how-to-search
Search for Property:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim-search
Upload Documentation:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim-doc-upload
Check the Status of your Claim:	https://www.nvup.gov/app/claim-status-search

Best Regards,
Unclaimed Property
www.NVUP.gov
800-521-0019 (Toll Free/ Only in NV outside of Las Vegas Area)
Phone: 702-486-4140 (Option 2 for Claims)

"This communication, including any attachments, may contain confidential information and is intended only for the individual or entity to which it is addressed. Any review, dissemination or copying of this communication by anyone other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply e-mail and delete all copies of the original message."

From: David [redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2026 5:30 AM
To: General Counsel Office <generalcounseloffice@lcb.state.nv.us>; Ian Carr <icarr@nvpers.org>; US Govt Accountability Office Fraudnet <youngc1@gao.gov>; oig.hotline@usdoj.gov <oig.hotline@usdoj.gov>; Unclaimed Property <UnclaimedProperty@nevadatreasurer.gov>
Subject: Nevada State Treasurer — Expanded Public Records Request (NRS 239) Primary Trust-Fund & Prudent Investor Standard Request Aligned with Federal Referral Packet (DOJ/OIG, Treasury OIG, IRS-CI, GAO, SEC/FINRA)

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

David Lee Nace

Nevada State Treasurer — Expanded Public Records Request (NRS 239)

Primary Trust-Fund & Prudent Investor Standard Request

Aligned with Federal Referral Packet (DOJ/OIG, Treasury OIG, IRS-CI, GAO, SEC/FINRA)

From:
David Lee Nace
[redacted]

To:
Nevada State Treasurer's Office
Attn: Records Officer
unclaimedhelp@nevadatreasurer.gov
tmathiscoleman@nevadatreasurer.gov

I. Statutory Basis for Request

This request is made pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, Nevada's Public Records Law.
All requested materials are administrative records, not legislative acts, and therefore not subject to legislative immunity.

II. Time Period Covered

Fiscal Years 2018 through 2026, inclusive.

III. Requested Records (Expanded & Strategically Sequenced)

These categories are structured to expose fiduciary breaches, conflicts of interest, and systemic control failures — while appearing routine.

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1. Prudent Investor Standard Compliance Documentation

Requesting all records demonstrating compliance with NRS 164.715–164.720, including:

- Prudent Investor compliance analyses
- Investment-policy statements
- Risk-assessment worksheets
- Liquidity-management analyses
- Portfolio-allocation rationale
- Documentation of economic-condition considerations
- Tax-consequence evaluations
- Records showing diversification decisions

Strategic purpose:
If these records exist → they prove knowledge and intent.
If they do not → they prove breach of fiduciary duty.

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2. Investment Strategy Memoranda & Committee Records

Requesting all internal and external investment-strategy documentation:

- Investment strategy memoranda
- Committee minutes
- Voting records
- Portfolio-rebalancing plans
- Asset-allocation models
- Communications with investment advisors
- Draft versions of investment-policy changes

Strategic purpose:
Drafts reveal intent, knowledge, and internal disagreements.

---

3. Custodial-Bank Agreements & Indemnification Clauses

Requesting all agreements governing custody of trust-fund assets:

- Custodial-bank agreements
- Amendments, riders, and addenda
- Indemnification clauses
- Delegation-of-authority provisions
- Retroactive-date disclosures
- Prior-knowledge exclusions
- Cyber/privacy exclusions

Strategic purpose:
Insurance exclusions reveal:

- improper delegation
- foreign-influenced custody
- fiduciary exposure
- indemnification gaps

---

4. Vendor Insurance Certificates & Additional-Insured Documentation

Requesting all insurance documentation naming the Treasurer or State of Nevada as insured:

- Vendor insurance certificates
- Additional-insured endorsements
- Riders and amendments
- Liability-cap disclosures
- Retroactive-date limitations

• Prior-knowledge exclusions

Strategic purpose:
If exclusions exist → they prove known risk.
If documentation is missing → they prove non-compliance.

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5. Communications with External Auditors (State, County, Federal)

Requesting all communications with:

• State auditors
• County auditors
• City auditors
• Federal auditors (Treasury, GAO, OIG)
• Private audit firms

Including:

• Draft audit findings
• Auditor inquiries
• Deficiency notices
• Requests for clarification
• Management-response drafts
• Records of unresolved issues

Strategic purpose:
Drafts = knowledge and intent.
Missing drafts = audit obstruction.

---

6. Internal Compliance Logs & Verification Sheets

Requesting all routine administrative compliance records:

• Internal compliance logs
• Daily/weekly/monthly verification sheets
• Checklists used to confirm fiduciary obligations
• Logs documenting trust-fund handling
• Logs documenting custodial-chain integrity

Strategic purpose:
If logs exist → they prove knowledge.
If logs don't exist → they prove negligence.

---

7. Conflict-of-Interest Disclosures & Recusal Records

Requesting all records documenting conflicts or recusals:

• Conflict-of-interest disclosures
• Recusal statements
• Determinations of conflict
• Communications regarding conflict management
• Records identifying "disinterested" personnel

Strategic purpose:
If conflicts exist → they admit conflicts.
If conflicts don't exist → they admit failure to disclose.

---

8. Records Identifying Data-Integrity or Identity-Fragmentation Issues

Requesting all records identifying:

• "UNKNOWN UNKNOWN NV 00000" identity placeholders
• fragmented identity profiles
• data-integrity failures
• remediation plans
• internal warnings or alerts

Strategic purpose:
Identity fragmentation is a federal identity-integrity violation.

IV. Preferred Format

Electronic copies (PDF, searchable digital format).
If fees apply, please provide an estimate before processing.

V. Purpose of Request

This request supports ongoing documentation of:

- fiduciary compliance,
- trust-fund integrity,
- custodial-chain governance,
- audit-trail reconstruction,
- conflict-of-interest management,
- and systemic administrative controls

for submission to DOJ/OIG, Treasury OIG, IRS-CI, GAO, SEC/FINRA, and other federal oversight bodies.

VI. Certification & Response Requirements

Under NRS 239.0107, denials must include:

- specific legal basis,
- name and title of deciding official,
- description of withheld materials.

VII. Request for Confirmation

Please confirm receipt and provide an estimated timeline for fulfillment.

From: Brady Phillips
To: AGGeneralCounsel
Subject: Task Force - Public Records
Date: Tuesday, September 22, 2026 3:09:17 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png

Good afternoon,

I have responded to the request via the online form.

We do not have a fee schedule to provide.

The requests that are overly broad that OPM has received, requiring lengthy redaction periods include:

NVIndy – "Under the Nevada Open Records Act § 239 et seq., I am requesting an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of the following records:
1. The number of staff turnover by month since January 2024 until the present day, July 22, 2025, in the governor's finance office and the office of project management.
2. Minutes from the executive committee meetings from September 2023 to the present day, July 22, 2025.
3. Minutes from the governance committee meetings from December 2024 to the present day, July 22, 2025.
Please get in touch with me with information about when I can expect to receive copies or the opportunity to inspect the requested records. I ask that the records be provided as they become available and that a copy of the requested records be made available in digital format. I am a journalist with The Nevada Independent, and this request is made as part of newsgathering. If you expect the cost for providing these documents will exceed $25, please contact me before proceeding. Please call me if you have any questions or modification suggestions. If you deny any or all of this request, please cite each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information. Please let me know if you have any questions or need any clarification. Thank you for handling my request."

- These records were provided following a nearly 3 month review and redaction period.

NVIndy – "To whom it may concern, Under the Nevada Open Records Act, I am requesting an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of the following records from the Office of Project Management - All emails sent by employees of the Office of Project Management to employees of the Nevada State Controller's Office and Governor's Finance Office related to the Core.NV project from Oct. 1, 2024 to Jan. 17, 2025. If access to the records I am requesting will take longer than a reasonable amount of time, please contact me with information about when I might expect copies or the ability to inspect requested records. If possible, I am requesting a copy of the requested record be provided in a digital format. If you deny any or all of this request, please cite each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information. Please let me know if you have any questions or need any clarification."

- This request was eventually narrowed in scope by the requester and then eventually abandoned following an extensive timeline to review the large volume of emails for confidential information prior to release. The requestor lost interest in the records, yet the State wasted many hours on review prior to this cancellation of the request.

NVIndy – "Under the Nevada Open Records Act, I am requesting an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of the following records from the Office of Project Management - All emails sent by employees of the Office of Project Management since Jan. 2024 with the phrases "Nevada Department of Transportation", "NDOT", or "transportation." If access to the records I am requesting will take longer than a reasonable amount of time, please contact me with information about when I might expect copies or the ability to inspect requested records. If possible, I am requesting a copy of the requested record be provided in a digital format. If you deny any or all of this request, please cite each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information. Please let me know if you have any questions or need any clarification."

- This request was eventually abandoned by the requester after I advised the response of documents was determined to be over 95,000 records in length; and following my estimated timeline the State would require to evaluate any confidential concerns within these records prior to release. The State wasted minimal time on this request, as a learning point from the above request was to confirm the requestor's continued interest immediately after identifying the number records and timeline for disclosure.

Please advise if you need anything additional.

Brady Phillips
Administrator
GFO-OPM |
3850 Arrowhead Drive
Carson City, NV 89706
BradyP@opm.nv.gov
(775) 687-7233 – Office

To learn more about CORE.NV visit CORE.NV Statewide Communications - Home (sharepoint.com)

This communication, including any attachments, may contain confidential information and is intended only for the individual or

entity to whom it is addressed. Any review, dissemination, or copying of this communication by anyone other than the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply Email, then delete and destroy all copies of the original message.

From: J
To: AGRECORDSREQ
Subject: Public records request
Date: Friday, January 2, 2026 9:29:49 AM

WARNING - This email originated from outside the State of Nevada. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Greetings,

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239), I respectfully request access to the following public records maintained by the Office of the Nevada Attorney General, Constituent Services Unit.

Requested Records

For calendar year **January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025**, please provide an electronic list, table, or export of complaint intake records ("trouble tickets" or equivalent), limited to the following **administrative metadata fields only**, to the extent such fields are maintained:

1. Case or ticket number
2. Date the case/ticket was opened or created
3. Case description title, subject line, or brief categorical label
4. Name of the agency or entity identified in the complaint (if a distinct field exists)
5. Complaint category or type (if coded or categorized)

Scope Clarifications

- This request does **not** seek complaint narratives, evidence, investigative notes, staff communications, legal analysis, or dispositions.
- I am requesting only **index-level or intake-level metadata**, comparable to a case log or docket.
- If any individual field is exempt, please provide the remaining non-exempt fields with that field redacted.
- I am willing to accept the records **in the format in which they are ordinarily maintained**, including CSV, Excel, or similar electronic form.

Legal Basis

Administrative indexes or logs identifying the existence of records constitute public records under NRS 239.010. This request does not seek investigative or deliberative material and therefore should not implicate law-enforcement or attorney-client exemptions. Redaction, rather than withholding, is appropriate where limited exemptions may apply.

If you contend that any portion of this request is exempt, please identify the specific statutory basis for each exemption as required by NRS 239.0107(1)(d), and release all reasonably segregable non-exempt information.

Please acknowledge receipt of this request and advise of any reasonable costs, if applicable, prior to processing.

Thank you for your attention.

J.Gumz

SIDLEY

June 10, 2024

By Email: agrecordsreq@ag.nv.gov

Public Records Coordinator
555 E. Washington Ave., Suite 3900
Las Vegas, NV 89101
Telephone: 702-486-3420
Fax: 702-486-3768

Re: Public Records Requests

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to N.R.S. 239 et seq., I am requesting copies of the following information:

1. All contracts, retainer agreements, or engagement letters with the Nevada Attorney General's Office and outside counsel, including Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP ("Hagens Berman"), Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll PLLC ("Cohen Milstein), Motley Rice LLC ("Motley Rice"), or Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP ("Lieff Cabraser"), related to legal services.

2. All communications and records of communications, including contracts, retainer agreements, or engagement letters, with, or concerning, outside counsel, including Hagens Berman, Cohen Milstein, Motley Rice, or Lieff Cabraser, and any member of Nevada Attorney General's Office regarding antitrust, consumer protection, or consumer fraud.

3. All communications and records of communications with, or concerning, outside counsel, including Hagens Berman, Cohen Milstein, Motley Rice, or Lieff Cabraser, and any member of Nevada Attorney General's Office regarding any current or potential litigation that could be brought by outside counsel on behalf of or in concert with the Nevada Attorney General's Office.

4. All records, including communications, regarding any gifts, contributions, or donations from outside counsel, including Hagens Berman, Cohen Milstein, Motley Rice, or Lieff Cabraser, to any member of the Attorney General's Office.

5. All surveys or other consumer research related to signing up or cancelling an online subscription service, membership, or product.

The timeframe for these requests is January 1, 2022 to the present. The term "records" as used in these requests includes, but is not limited to, papers, instruments, data, documents, reports, presentations, memoranda, analyses, studies, tests, surveys, research, communications, agreements, employee notes, meeting notes, transcripts, and other documentary evidence, whether in paper form or stored on audiotape, videotape, computer, electronic, magnetic, or any other

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

media, and whether or not shared with third parties. The term "communications" as used in the preceding sentence includes, but is not limited to, correspondence, emails, letters, faxes, and messages of any kind, including text, voicemail, video, or other electronic messages, whether or not shared with third parties. The term "outside counsel" as used in these requests, includes, but is not limited to, any lawyer or private law firm retained by the State of Nevada, including Hagens Berman, Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll PLLC, Motley Rice LLC, Gallagher & Kennedy, P.A., Ruttenberg IP Law, or Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP.

This information is not being sought for commercial purposes. If there are any fees for searching or copying these records, please inform me if the cost will exceed $5,000.

Nevada law requires that the custodian of such records respond to this request within five business days. N.R.S. § 239.0107(1). Records should be sent to me via electronic mail at pshaverdian@sidley.com or via regular mail at 350 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90071. If these requests are denied in whole or in part, please justify all denials by reference to specific exemptions under the law.

If you have any questions about these requests, please contact me by email. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/ Phillip Shaverdian

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM

Please note: this form is intended to request records controlled by the Office of the Nevada Attorney General. Requests for records of other Nevada State agencies must be submitted directly to that State agency.

Date of Request	10/03/2025
Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	Joseph Ecker
Organization:	Steptoe LLP, on behalf of Louis Vuitton Malletier S.A.S.
Address:	[redacted]
City, State, Zip:	[redacted]
Phone:	[redacted]
E-mail:	[redacted]

Records Requested:

Records held by the Office of the Nevada Attorney General: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Check one: ☐ Paper copies ☒ Electronic copies ☐ Certified copies ☒ Inspection (in person)

Please be specific and include as much detail as possible regarding the records you are requesting.

Steptoe LLP represents Louis Vuitton in a civil trademark counterfeiting lawsuit against Boulevard Mall: Louis Vuitton Malletier S.A.S v. Boulevard Ventures LLC, et al. No. 2:24-cv-02015-RFB-BNW (D. Nev.). We are seeking any evidence related to investigations of Boulevard Mall regarding the sale of counterfeit products from in or around 2022, including a November 1, 2022 raid at Boulevard Mall and subsequent prosecution of individuals associated with La Caballota/ La Farmacia, including Myra Lopez, and All Fish Wear, including Miguel Yuja. Specifically, we are seeking (1) copies of charging documents; (2) copies of any pictures or videos of the Market, Tenants, or goods that were ultimately surrendered to, or seized by, Nevada law enforcement for being counterfeit as part of your investigation; (3) access to, and the opportunity to inspect, any goods that were ultimately surrendered to, or seized by, Nevada law enforcement for being counterfeit as part of your investigation; and (4) copies of any chain of custody documents.

To complete an estimate, the agency will need the following information:

☐ I will pick up	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*	☐ Please send USPS	☒ E-mail (if format allows) [redacted]

Statement

☒ I understand there is a charge for copies of public records. I understand I will receive a written estimate for production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be over $25.00, which I will be required to pay in full prior to inspection or reproduction. Materials will be held for 30 days.

Requester Signature [redacted] _____ Signature

Office Use Only

Request status:		**Estimate:**	
Date			
_____	Request received	Estimate:	$ _____
_____	Receipt acknowledgement issued	Date deposit received	_____
_____	Request filled	Actual (if different):	$ _____
_____	Estimated completion	Date final payment received	_____
_____	Estimate provided	Completed by	_____
_____	Request denied in whole		
_____	Other:	*Retain request form for 90 days following completing of request. RDA 2009047*	

Office of the Attorney General
100 North Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701 - Fax: 775-684-1108
1 State of Nevada Way, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 - Fax: 702-486-3768
Attention: Public Records Coordinator

COOK & KELESIS
LTD
LAWYERS
[redacted]
Telephone: [redacted]
Facsimile:
E-mail: [redacted]

November 14, 2025

VIA ELECTRONIC & U.S. MAIL TO:
agrecordsreq@ag.nv.gov

Attorney General Aaron Ford
ATTN Public Records Coordinator
State of Nevada Way, Suite 100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119

Dear Mr. Ford:

Under the Nevada Open Records Act § 239 et seq., I am requesting an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of all public records as described below:

1. All communications and documents including electronic communications (text, Signal WhatsApp, Microsoft Teams, et al) exchanged between any US Attorney's office (any staff and/or any location) and any member of the Nevada Attorney General's staff from January 1, 2019 to the present;
2. Any log of phone calls or Microsoft Teams calls on personal or work devices between the US Attorney's Office and any member of the Nevada Attorney General's staff from January 1, 2019 to the present;
3. Any recorded meetings held on Microsoft Teams, Zoom, or other virtual meeting methods between the US Attorney's Office and any member of the Nevada Attorney General's staff from January 1, 2019 to the present;
4. All documents prepared, distributed, or shared between staff of the US Attorney's Office and any staff member of the Nevada Attorney General's office from January 1, 2019 to the present;
5. All documents and communications including electronic communications (text, Signal WhatsApp, Microsoft Teams, et al) discussing electors, presidential delegates, alternates, and/or concerning the 2020, 2022, or 2024 elections from January 1, 2019 to the present;
6. All non-privileged communications between or among the US Attorney and any federal staff to any other federal agency regarding or related to alternate electors, presidential electors, and/or the 2020, 2022, or 2024 elections from January 1, 2019 to the present;

The relevant time period for these requests is January 1, 2019 to present.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
LAS VEGAS, NV
NOV 18 2025
ADMINISTRATION

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If there are any fees for searching or copying these records, please inform me if the cost will exceed $100. However, I would also like to request a waiver of all fees because the disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest and will contribute significantly to the public's understanding of election integrity and processes for future elections. This information is not being sought for commercial purposes.

If production of the records I am requesting will take longer than 5 business days as specified in NRS 239.0107, please let me know when I will receive copies or the ability to inspect the requested records. But, as I'm sure you understand, time is of the essence with the fast-approaching election.

If you deny any or all of this request, please provide a log citing each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information and notify me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law. Additionally, please notify me if any of the requested material has been lost or destroyed.

Sincerely,
COOK & KELESIS, LTD.

[redacted]

GEORGE P. KELESIS, ESQ.

GPK/sdg

Wed Feb 4th, 2026 12:30 PM Eastern Time

FAX

Blair [redacted]

TO:

Name: Attorney General

Fax Number: Multiple Recipients

# of Pages: 18
(including cover sheet)

FROM:

Name: Blair Reich

Fax Number: [redacted]

Subject: Records Request

Message:

Please find attached Open Records Request

RECEIVED
FEB 04 2026
ATTORNEY GENERAL
MAILROOM

Sent with HumbleFax.com

Convoluted Federal Supremacy with Friends: Obligatory Public Records Request Letterhead
By: Dr. Blair Reich, [redacted]
February 2, 2026

Subject: Formal Public Records Request and Demand for Compliance - Phase II Escalation

Notice to principal is notice to agent and notice to agent is notice to principal.

Dear State Agent,

This serves as official notice that you are a named respondent in my Updated & Expanded Public Records Request and Demand for Compliance: Phase II Escalation, pursuant to applicable federal (FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552) and state public records laws (e.g., Pennsylvania RTKL, 65 P.S. § 67.101 et seq., or your state equivalent). As a participant in the Title IV-D program—whether as a judge, commissioner (or equivalent executive/council member), DA, sheriff, DRS director/officer, clerk/prothonotary, accountant/manager overseeing Title IV-D funds in any way whatsoever, attorney general, auditor, compliance officer, inspector general, legal counsel, or other role—you are connected by constitution, code, contract, conspiracy, and crime, bound by oaths, bonds, and federal supremacy (U.S. Const. Art. VI; Cooperative Agreement §9) to fully respond. This demand is not limited to FOIA/RTK officers; all listed roles (judges, executives, enforcers, administrators) must act, regardless of department. Your participation is mandatory under these obligations; denials are unlawful and will be treated as obstruction, triggering personal and professional consequences including fines, disbarment, imprisonment, and civil/criminal liability under 18 U.S.C. § 1505 (obstruction), § 371 (conspiracy), and equivalent state laws.

Attached is the core demand section, including the necessarily thorough list of records requested. This record request is an excerpt from "Convoluted Federal Supremacy with Friends," an exposé detailing the systemic failures and criminal activities in the Title IV-D program. The full list of named government actors (~60 pages) is available in the Convoluted Federal Supremacy with Friends document. For the complete document, including the full preamble, standards, and consequences, visit blackcollarcartel.com. There, you will also find supporting works: "Convoluted Federal Supremacy" and the seminal "Black Collar Crime Spree," which detail the interstate cartel's operations involving child trafficking, property theft, income extortion, and laundering of Title IV-D funds—crimes you are aiding through non-compliance.

Under your oaths and duties (§3.9, §4.1, §4.3 of Cooperative Agreements; 45 C.F.R. § 302.10(a); equivalent provisions), you must immediately read this demand in full and disseminate it to all relevant personnel (supervisors, subordinates, counsel, IGs, auditors, judges, etc.). Each recipient must do the same, documenting via logs/affidavits. Provide proof in your response. To effectuate this via mass communication, forward with instructions for chain of command dissemination; non-compliance constitutes default.

Failure to read, disseminate, or respond timely (acknowledgment by February 12, 2026; full response by February 26, 2026) constitutes default, estoppel (UCC § 1-308 or equivalent), and admission of complicity in treason (18 U.S.C. § 2381), conspiracy (§371), obstruction (§1505), RICO (§1964), RICO predicate acts (§1961 et seq.), and equivalent state laws, exposing you to personal liability, DOJ referrals, license revocation, and civil/criminal suits. I intend to sue.

Comply with the mandatory and obligatory records request or face civil and criminal penalties jeopardizing your role, property, income, freedom, health, and security.

Sincerely,
Blair of Columbia with Contractual, Constitutional, and Divine Authority

Updated & Expanded Public Records Request:

Phase II Escalation Demand for Compliance

To the Defaulting Federal Despots, State Bureaucrats, and Individual Enablers of This Treasonous Racket—including all pilfering operatives at relevant federal, state, and local offices handling Title IV-D programs (e.g., HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr., SSA Commissioner Frank J. Bisignano, their counsels/IGs; Pennsylvania DHS staff including Andrea Bankes; Lancaster DRS staff including Gary Kline at garykline@pacses.com, 150 N Queen Street, Lancaster, PA 17603; and equivalent directors, staff, and offices in all other states and counties):

This demand explicitly includes all judges, judicial conduct boards, disciplinary boards, and court administrators involved in Title IV-D or family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce). As part of judicial agencies under RTKL § 102 and § 304, you must disclose financial records (e.g., contracts, budgets, incentives under Cooperative Agreements §6, oaths/bonds tied to public funds) and administrative documents without exemption unless justified. Evasion violates your judicial oaths (28 U.S.C. § 1746; PA Const. Art. VI, § 3) and Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.15 (requiring response to misconduct allegations). Furthermore, by participating in Title IV-D cooperative agreements (which involve administrative and contractual duties, e.g., enforcement under §2.2(i) and funding under §5-6), judges operate in a quasi-administrative capacity, waiving absolute judicial immunity for such acts (per Forrester v. White, 484 U.S. 219 (1988), where immunity does not apply to administrative functions) and subjecting related records to full disclosure under RTKL as "financial records" tied to public contracts and federal funds. This includes any documents showing implementation (or failure) of federal supremacy in courtrooms, as these are administrative obligations under the agreements.

Your prior failures to comply with my December 24, 2025, FOIA/RTK demands—detailed in Phase I's "Convoluted Federal Supremacy" (pages 122-124)—are not oversights but deliberate obstructions, conspiring to shield the Black Collar Cartel engaged in illegal child trafficking, property theft, income extortion, and laundering of interstate Title IV-D funds. HHS under Robert F. Kennedy Jr. and SSA under Frank J. Bisignano stonewalled entirely, ignoring requests for State Plans, cooperative agreements, financials, contracts, oaths, and bonds—violating 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA) and 45 C.F.R. § 5.1 et seq., exposing you to fines, penalties, and conspiracy charges under 18 U.S.C. § 371. PA DHS issued a partial, evasive "interim" extension via Andrea Bankes on January 5, 2026, lacking substantive documents, a Vaughn index (U.S. Dep't of State v. Ray, 502 U.S. 164 (1991)), and key items like State Plans and incentives—breaching 65 P.S. § 67.101 et seq. (RTKL). Of the 251 respondents, 249 failed utterly, refusing employment agreements, bonds, insurance, or third-party contracts tied to Title IV-D funds, amounting to dereliction under 18 U.S.C. § 4 (misprision) and acquiescence by silence under UCC § 1-308 (estoppel). Lancaster DRS ignored my October 21/November 1, 2025, demands for seized vs. distributed funds in PACSES 8730073 ($240K extorted from Blair J. Reich vs. disbursed to Alene Reich)—violating 5-day contractual mandates (§3.5 "Case Record Standards"), escalating to fraud (§3.3 remittance mismatches) and obstruction. Similar systemic failures are presumed across all states' Title IV-D operations.

This Phase II demand renews, expands, and escalates those requests as a standalone contractual obligation for full disclosure. It serves as notice to all prior, current, and new respondents (including witnesses and entities like state DHS directors across all 50 states). Federal entities (HHS/SSA) are bound by FOIA; Pennsylvania entities (PA DHS) by RTKL; other states by their respective public records laws (detailed below). Individuals are bound by oaths, bonds, and contractual duties (§3.9 in cooperative

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agreements), with escalation to DOJ referrals and RICO suits (18 U.S.C. § 1964) for non-compliance. Your default will be construed as intentional aiding and abetting the cartel—conspiring in treason, trafficking, laundering, and fraud—triggering immediate admissions of guilt, fines, penalties, and personal liability.

Upon receipt of this demand, you are contractually and legally obligated under your oaths, bonds, and duties (§3.9, §4.1, §4.3 of Cooperative Agreements; 45 C.F.R. § 302.10(a); and equivalent federal, state, and local provisions) to immediately disseminate copies of this full document to all relevant personnel in your department, agency, or office, including but not limited to: supervisors, subordinates, legal counsel, inspectors general, compliance officers, auditors, and inter-agency liaisons. You must further instruct each recipient to similarly disseminate it within their respective chains of command and networks, creating a mandatory chain of disclosure. Upon receipt, federal (HHS/SSA), state (DHS/AGs), and local/county (DRS/courts) entities—including judges—must disseminate this full demand to all family court judges, hearing officers, and administrative staff handling Title IV-D cases. Each recipient must further disseminate to their subordinates and inter-agency contacts (e.g., judicial conduct boards), documenting via logs or affidavits. Provide these dissemination records in your response. Failure constitutes obstruction under 18 U.S.C. § 1505 and RTKL § 1304 (bad faith penalties up to $1,500/record), triggering mandamus actions to compel compliance. Failure to disseminate and document such actions (e.g., via emails, memos, or logs) constitutes non-compliance, triggering penalties under 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy), § 1505 (obstruction), and equivalent state laws, as well as estoppel under UCC § 1-308. This obligation applies equally to federal (e.g., HHS/SSA staff), state (e.g., DHS directors and AGs), and local/county (e.g., DRS staff, judges, commissioners) entities, ensuring comprehensive spread across all levels of the Title IV-D program.

Biblical Preamble: Moral Imperative for Disclosure and Justice

In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, who came to seek and save the lost (Luke 19:10), I address you serpents and scorpions under divine authority: "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt me" (Luke 10:19). You pervert justice like Pharaoh's taskmasters (Exodus 5:6-9), oppress the fatherless (Exodus 22:22-23), and pervert judgment (Deuteronomy 24:17). Proverbs 31:8-9 commands: "Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy." Your silence mocks this, conspiring against the innocent (Psalm 82:3-4). Repent, disclose fully, or face divine wrath (Romans 6:23): "the wages of sin is death."

Standards and Obligations You Are Bound to Follow

This demand relies on strong legal, contractual, and moral rules that everyone must follow. These rules are designed to make sure you provide full transparency and stop participating in ignoring higher federal laws, taking away people's rights in court, and wrongly seizing children, property, or money through the Title IV-D child support system.

- **Federal Constitution, Laws, Rules, Court Decisions, and Procedures**: The U.S. Constitution's Article VI (known as the Supremacy Clause) says federal laws are the highest in the land and

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everyone must follow them. Amendment I protects your right to ask the government for help or fixes without being punished (as in the court case Hartman v. Moore, 547 U.S. 250 (2006)). Amendment XIV guarantees fair treatment and equal rights under the law (as explained in cases like Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), which talks about balancing fairness in procedures, and Goldberg v. Kelly, 397 U.S. 254 (1970)). Key laws include 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA, which gives the public absolute right to government records, per Dep't of Justice v. Tax Analysts, 492 U.S. 136 (1989)); 42 U.S.C. § 654(3) (making State Plans public); and 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 (conspiracy), 1505 (obstruction), 2382 (misprision, or hiding crimes). Rules like 45 C.F.R. § 302.10(a) require plans and agreements to be public. Court decisions include NLRB v. Robbins Tire & Rubber Co., 437 U.S. 214 (1978) (no hiding info without a good reason); EPA v. Mink, 410 U.S. 73 (1973) (release parts that can be shared); and U.S. Dep't of State v. Ray (separation of info). Court procedures: Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 (rules for discovering evidence); Hanna v. Plumer, 380 U.S. 460 (1965) (federal rules control).

- **State Constitutions, Laws, Rules, Court Decisions, and Procedures**: For Pennsylvania, the State Constitution's Article I, § 11 guarantees open courts and the right to seek justice; § 26 prevents discrimination. Laws like 65 P.S. § 67.101 et seq. (Right-to-Know Law, giving absolute access to records) and 23 Pa.C.S. § 4301 (making support info public). Rules such as 55 Pa. Code § 3140.21 (ensuring fair procedures). Court decisions: Curtis v. Kline, 542 Pa. 249 (1995) (equal protection under the law); Com. v. Bolden, 472 Pa. 602 (1977) (required actions). Court procedures: Pa.R.C.P. 1910.27 (discovery rules); Pa.R.C.P. 227.1 (seeking relief). For other states: Equivalent provisions under your state's constitution, public records law (listed below), and codes/regulations/case law for public access, due process, and child support.
- **Commercial Code (Business Rules)**: UCC § 1-308 (or 13 Pa.C.S.A. § 1308 or your state equivalent) (if you stay silent, it can mean you agree, creating a legal block); § 1-304 (or 13 Pa.C.S.A. § 1304 or your state equivalent) (must act in good faith); § 2-302 (or 13 Pa.C.S.A. § 2302 or your state equivalent) (unfair terms in contracts aren't allowed).
- **Contractual Requirements (Agreements You Signed)**: State Plans under 42 U.S.C. § 654 (must be public); Intergovernmental Agreements (§3.13 on cooperative deals); Cooperative Agreements (§9 on federal supremacy being top, §3.9 on bonds and oaths); Third-Party Contracts (§3.13 on legal services); Oaths (28 U.S.C. § 1746 and state versions, promises to follow the law).

The Records Request: Clear and Contractually Obligated Demands

In support of my private investigation into this interstate racketeering enterprise abusing HHS/SSA funds via state DHS equivalents, provide immediately the following or best-fit equivalents, including all historical versions, amendments, drafts, redlines, unredacted copies, attachments, exhibits, appendices, referenced documents, metadata, audit trails, and any related records in any format (electronic, paper, audio, video, or otherwise). This exhaustive demand is grounded in your legal obligations under FOIA/RTKL equivalents, contractual disclosure mandates (§3.5, §3.6, §3.9, §5.1, §6.1, etc.), and public access rights to ensure accountability for systemic violations. All respondents must act in good faith to dismantle this racket—obstruction ties you to high crimes. To maximize scope and ensure fiduciary compliance while adhering to law and contract, this includes any and all documents you possess, control, or can access through affiliates, contractors, or archives, spanning from program inception to present, with no exemptions claimable without a detailed Vaughn index justifying each.

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General Guidance for All Questions: Where a specific Pennsylvania law, code, regulation, canon, or rule is mentioned (e.g., 23 Pa.C.S., 55 Pa. Code, Pa. Const., Pa.R.C.P., PA Code of Judicial Conduct), if you are a respondent outside Pennsylvania, substitute and respond based on your state's equivalent provisions (e.g., your state's domestic relations code, due process regulations, constitution, court rules, or judicial conduct code). Failure to substitute and respond fully constitutes acknowledgment that no equivalent basis exists for non-compliance, and you must disclose accordingly.

1. Federal-State "State Plan" between HHS/SSA and your state's DHS (or equivalent) for Title IV-D, including all Phase I specifics such as: (i) the full text of the current State Plan; (ii) all amendments, renewals, and modifications; (iii) approval letters and correspondence from HHS/SSA; (iv) detailed budget projections and allocations; (v) incentive payment structures and formulas; (vi) compliance certification reports; (vii) audit findings and corrective actions; (viii) performance metrics and evaluations; (ix) related federal guidance documents; (x) historical versions from the past 20 years, along with any inter-state comparisons or federal oversight reports.
2. All similar State Plans for every other state, including all Phase I specifics such as: (i) the full text of each state's current State Plan; (ii) all amendments, renewals, and modifications; (iii) approval letters and correspondence from HHS/SSA; (iv) detailed budget projections and allocations; (v) incentive payment structures and formulas; (vi) compliance certification reports; (vii) audit findings and corrective actions; (viii) performance metrics and evaluations; (ix) related federal guidance documents; (x) historical versions from the past 20 years—primarily to federal HHS, but provide copies if held by your agency, along with any inter-state comparisons or federal oversight reports.
3. All Cooperative Agreements between your state's DHS and counties, including all Phase I specifics such as: (i) the full text of each agreement; (ii) all amendments, renewals, and modifications; (iii) approval letters and correspondence; (iv) detailed budget plans (§5.1); (v) incentive structures (§6.1); (vi) compliance reports; (vii) audit findings; (viii) performance evaluations; (ix) dispute resolution records; (x) subcontracts and MOUs, unredacted with attachments/exhibits (§5.1 budgets, §6.1 incentives), including all subcontracts, MOUs, addendums, financial projections, incentive payment calculations, and dispute resolution records.
4. All Cooperative Agreements between each state's DHS and counties, including all Phase I specifics such as: (i) the full text of each agreement; (ii) all amendments, renewals, and modifications; (iii) approval letters and correspondence; (iv) detailed budget plans (§5.1); (v) incentive structures (§6.1); (vi) compliance reports; (vii) audit findings; (viii) performance evaluations; (ix) dispute resolution records; (x) subcontracts and MOUs, including cross-state equivalents—primarily to federal HHS, but provide copies if held, with all funding allocation details, reimbursement claims, and penalty assessments.
5. All IGAs for child support/Title IV-D, including contracts with DAs, AGs, judges, sheriffs, clerks, conference officers, prothonotaries, private collection agencies, credit bureaus, and any other entities, with full disclosure of compensation structures, performance metrics, and conflict-of-interest declarations.
6. All 3rd Party/Private Contracts, including name, oath, bond, insurance, bank account, and contract for any entity/person handling Title IV-D funds (financial/legal advising), plus vendor selection processes, RFP documents, bid evaluations, and termination records.
7. For any person/office touching Title IV-D (judges, staff, contractors, etc.): Identity, addresses, role, job description, banking details (where funds are handled), bond, oath, salary, contract, organizational charts (including hierarchical structures, reporting lines, and inter-agency relationships), resumes, training certifications, disciplinary records, and performance evaluations.

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8. List/copy of all my prior filings/notices (chronological), including internal notes, acknowledgments, processing logs, and any responses or denials not previously disclosed.
9. Disclosure of all communications about me (dates, copies/notes), including emails, memos, meetings minutes, phone logs, inter-agency correspondence, and any surveillance or monitoring records related to my case or inquiries.
10. (For Lancaster DRS (applicable to PA DHS) only) For Lancaster DRS (applicable to PA DHS): Total monies seized/garnished from Blair J. Reich (PACSES 8730073) vs. disbursed to Alene Reich—per §3.5/§3.6 records and 5-day mandate; all missing from October 21/November 1, 2025 (§3.3 remittance details, mismatches), plus full transaction ledgers, bank statements, and forensic accounting reports. For other states: Equivalent disclosures for any similar cases or systemic seized vs. disbursed data, including aggregate statistics on discrepancies over the past decade.
11. All financial records related to Title IV-D, including budgets, expenditures, revenue reports, incentive payments received/distributed, federal reimbursements, audits (internal/external), financial statements, grant applications, and any discrepancies or investigations into fund misuse.
12. All policies, procedures, manuals, training materials, guidelines, and directives governing Title IV-D operations, including enforcement protocols, due process checklists, rights notifications, appeal processes, and any updates or revisions over time.
13. All performance metrics, reports, evaluations, and data analytics for Title IV-D programs, including case closure rates, collection efficiencies, error rates, complaint logs, litigation outcomes, and demographic breakdowns of affected litigants.
14. All bonds, insurance policies, fidelity bonds, liability coverage, and indemnity agreements for any individual or entity involved in Title IV-D, including claims history, payout records, and underwriting documents.
15. All oaths of office, affirmations, ethical codes, conflict-of-interest forms, and certification documents for personnel handling Title IV-D matters, with verification of compliance and any violations noted.
16. All inter-agency communications, collaborative agreements, data-sharing protocols, and joint operation plans related to Title IV-D and broader family law enforcement (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce) across federal, state, and local levels, including privacy impact assessments and data security audits.
17. All complaints, investigations, lawsuits, settlements, and administrative actions related to Title IV-D and broader family law programs (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including whistleblower reports, Inspector General findings, and corrective action plans.
18. All legislative histories, lobbying records, policy advocacy materials, and stakeholder inputs influencing Title IV-D and broader family law implementation (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including communications with Congress, state legislatures, or advocacy groups.
19. All data retention policies, archival records, destruction logs, and backup systems for Title IV-D and broader family law documents (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), ensuring no spoliation has occurred, with certifications of completeness.
20. Any other records, in any form, that touch upon, reference, or relate to Title IV-D and broader family law administration, funding, enforcement, or challenges thereto (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), to the fullest extent permissible under applicable public records laws and contractual disclosure obligations.
21. Copies of every database report that has been produced or is required to be produced by contract from every County DRS section (or equivalent) in your state, including all reports on case volumes, collections, disbursements, incentives, compliance metrics, demographic data, and any other contractual reporting obligations, spanning the past 20 years.

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22. Spot-check records for family law cases in March 2025: For each judge in your jurisdiction, provide the total number of cases handled by type (DVRO/PFA/RO, Custody, Support, Divorce), the full text of all orders issued in those cases, and a count of references to "Mathews Balancing Test" or "Mathews v. Eldridge" within those orders, including any related analyses, citations, or applications.
23. Any and all glossaries, definitions sections, manuals, or documents defining technical words and phrases used in Title IV-D or broader family law operations (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including both public-facing definitions and internal meanings or interpretations that must be substituted for casual usage, to reveal any discrepancies or specialized applications.
24. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that Federal Supremacy under U.S. Const. Art. VI does not apply to your Title IV-D or broader family law actions (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce proceedings), including any preemption analyses or legal opinions justifying state deviations. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that Federal Supremacy does not apply in these matters.
25. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that the right to care, custody, and control of children, as well as the right to acquire, possess, and protect property, are not fundamental liberties protected under the Constitution in Title IV-D or broader family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any reclassifications or diminutions of these rights. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that these are not fundamental liberties.
26. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that when abridging fundamental rights and liberties, you are not bound to strict scrutiny review in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including alternative standards applied and rationales for lesser scrutiny. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that strict scrutiny is not required.
27. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that when operating under strict scrutiny, you are not bound to demonstrate compelling state interests in Title IV-D or broader family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including interest inventories and prioritization documents. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that compelling state interests are not required.
28. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that when operating under strict scrutiny, your goal of interstate fund reimbursement (constituting money laundering when achieved through illegal means) does not need to rise to the "of the highest order" standard in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including cost-benefit analyses and alternative funding mechanisms considered. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that such reimbursement goals meet the "of the highest order" standard.
29. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that litigants, witnesses, or requesters do not have

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free speech rights (U.S. Const. Amend. I) or the right to grieve/petition for redress in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any restrictions or suppressions justified. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that these rights do not apply.

30. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you can engage in overbroad actions or restrictions (federally restricted under strict scrutiny and due process standards) in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any analyses or justifications for broad-sweeping measures. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that overbroad actions are permissible.
31. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you can intimidate or oppress litigants, witnesses, or requesters in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any protocols, training, or justifications for coercive tactics. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that intimidation or oppression is permissible.
32. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you can use gaslighting, ad hominem attacks, or other tactics to chill free speech or suppress grievances in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any communication strategies or retaliation policies. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that such tactics are permissible.
33. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you can misapply laws, rules, codes, or caselaw in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any justifications, training materials, or internal guidance on selective application or deviation. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that misapplication is permissible.
34. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations regarding RICO predicate acts (18 U.S.C. § 1961) and how any individual or entity (including law enforcement) would somehow be immune from liability for enforcing void orders in treasonous plots or conspiracies related to Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any immunity analyses, legal opinions, or justifications for such actions. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for claiming or acting upon any immunity from RICO predicate acts in these contexts.
35. (For state AGs, state DHS heads, or DHS record request liaisons only) Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you (as state AGs, state DHS heads, or DHS record request liaisons) are operating under which lead you to believe that you have no obligation to prosecute or punish fiduciaries in the system—including custody conference officers, support enforcement/intake/conference officers, divorce masters, law enforcement, attorneys, judges, and state superior/supreme/appeal court judges or officials—for bad faith behavior or crimes such as treason, sedition, wire fraud, mail fraud, kidnapping, or other RICO predicate acts in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs,

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custody, support, and divorce), including any defenses or justifications for non-action. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that you are not obligated to stop or punish such behavior and crimes.

36. (For state AGs, state DHS heads, or DHS record request liaisons only) Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you (as state AGs, state DHS heads, or DHS record request liaisons) are operating under which lead you to believe that you can allow crimes like treason, sedition, wire fraud, mail fraud, kidnapping, or other violations to go unstopped or unprosecuted in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any policies on prosecutorial discretion or non-enforcement related to family law fiduciaries. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that allowing such crimes is permissible.
37. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations clarifying under your applicable FOIA or public records laws (federal or state-specific) why you believe some or any part of this records request does not apply to you, including detailed exemptions claimed, Vaughn indices for each withholding, and legal bases for non-applicability. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that any part of this request does not apply, and all must be fully disclosed.
38. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations related to proactive disclosures of frequently requested records under FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(2)(D)) or state equivalents, including lists of such records and reasons for not proactively releasing Title IV-D or family law-related materials. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for withholding frequently requested records from proactive disclosure.
39. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you can stonewall requests, be derelict in duties, or fail to respond timely to public records demands or other obligations in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any policies on delays, non-responses, or extensions. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that stonewalling or dereliction is permissible.
40. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that Mathews Balancing Tests (Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319 (1976)) are not required when abridging fundamental rights and liberties in Title IV-D or broader family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including risk assessments or procedural justifications. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that Mathews Balancing Tests are not required in these matters.
41. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that litigants are not entitled to neutral arbitration, due notice, substantive and procedural due process, and equal protection in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any waivers, consent forms, or case law citations relied upon. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that litigants are not entitled to these protections.
42. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that the fit parent standard is a low bar and

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requires substantial and prolonged failure to provide for the safety and well-being of a child or deliberately putting them in clear and present danger in Title IV-D or broader family law contexts (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including evidentiary thresholds and application guidelines. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon a diminished fit parent standard.

43. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you can generate or tolerate state-created dangers (prohibited under DeShaney v. Winnebago County, 489 U.S. 189 (1989) and related caselaw) in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any risk assessments or policies allowing such dangers. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that generating state-created dangers is permissible.
44. (For state supreme courts, judicial conduct boards, or disciplinary boards only) Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you (as state supreme courts, judicial conduct boards, or disciplinary boards) are operating under which lead you to believe that you can ignore federal supremacy under U.S. Const. Art. VI in your supervisory role over family law cases or enable lawbreaking by lower courts or officials in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any analyses justifying limited review or non-intervention. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that ignoring federal supremacy or enabling lawbreaking is permissible in your supervisory capacity.
45. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations related to your agency's FOIA/public records request handling processes, including denial rates, appeal statistics, average response times, fee waiver decisions, and any internal audits or reviews of compliance with disclosure laws over the past 10 years. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for non-transparent or non-compliant handling of requests.
46. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that federal regulations governing Title IV-D programs (e.g., 45 C.F.R. §§ 302-308) do not preempt or override conflicting state practices in family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any regulatory impact analyses or compliance checklists. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that federal regulations do not apply or can be ignored.
47. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that federal rules of evidence or procedure (e.g., Fed. R. Evid. 401-403 on relevance and prejudice) do not bind hybrid federal-state proceedings under Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any procedural harmonization memos or deviations justified. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that federal evidentiary or procedural rules do not apply.
48. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that indicate that upon hearing about these matters you're not required to do an internal investigation regarding the extent that the crimes alleged are impacting your organization, with a complete audit and suspension of all interstate Title IV-D funding until resolved, in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce). If no such

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documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that such an investigation, audit, and suspension are not required.

49. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that your state's constitution (e.g., for Pennsylvania, Pa. Const. Art. I, §§ 1, 11, 26 on inherent rights, open courts, and no discrimination, or your state equivalent) does not protect litigants' rights to due process, equal protection, or redress in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any interpretations diminishing these state constitutional protections. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that state constitutional protections do not apply.
50. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you are not bound by the statutory language in your state's domestic relations code sections (e.g., for Pennsylvania, 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 4301 et seq., or your state equivalent), nor by resulting domestic relations regulations, in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any justifications for circumvention or misapplication. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that you are not bound by these statutes and regulations.
51. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that you are not bound by case law pertaining to your state's domestic relations code sections and regulations in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any analyses dismissing or reinterpreting relevant precedents. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that you are not bound by this case law.
52. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that indicate that federal, state, and local court rules do not apply to you in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any justifications or exemptions claimed. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that court rules do not apply.
53. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that local rules of court (e.g., county-specific family court rules or administrative orders) can override federal or state mandates in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any preemption analyses or justifications for local deviations. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that local rules supersede higher authority.
54. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that commercial codes (e.g., UCC §§ 1-308 on acquiescence by silence/estoppel (or 13 Pa.C.S.A. § 1308 or your state equivalent), 1-304 on good faith (or 13 Pa.C.S.A. § 1304 or your state equivalent), 2-302 on unconscionable terms (or 13 Pa.C.S.A. § 2302 or your state equivalent)) do not apply to Title IV-D contracts, cooperative agreements, or third-party arrangements in family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any exemptions or alternative commercial standards applied. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that

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there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that commercial codes do not govern these arrangements.

55. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that contractual obligations under Title IV-D agreements (e.g., §3.9 on bonds/oaths, §5.1 on budgets, §6.1 on incentives) can be ignored or modified without mutual consent or due process in family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any amendment processes or waiver justifications. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that these contractual obligations are not binding.
56. Any and all documents regarding communications or actions taken to disseminate this request, including who you contacted to ensure it was spread across relevant entities. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that no dissemination efforts were made, exposing you to further liability for obstruction.
57. Any and all documents regarding communications for help putting the answer together, including details of whoever was put in charge of this request and any form of communication they required for help to complete it and the source, time, document, recording, or notes regarding help received, by whom, and in what form. This should be a log with every interaction. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that no assistance efforts were made, exposing you to further liability for obstruction.
58. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that the Affirmation of Federal Supremacy in Section 9 of the Cooperative Agreement does not require full compliance with all federal Title IV-D requirements, including due process under Mathews v. Eldridge and strict scrutiny for abridging fundamental rights in family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce). If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that federal supremacy can be ignored or partially applied.
59. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that federal regulations (45 C.F.R. §§ 302-308) do not require the provision of all enumerated Title IV-D services (e.g., location, paternity establishment, support order establishment, enforcement, medical support) in full compliance with due process and equal protection standards in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any waivers or deviations justified. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that these services can be provided without full constitutional protections.
60. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that federal case law (e.g., Troxel v. Granville, 530 U.S. 57 (2000) on parental rights; Santosky v. Kramer, 455 U.S. 745 (1982) on clear and convincing evidence for terminating parental rights) does not apply to Title IV-D proceedings or allows for lesser standards in family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any reclassifications of rights. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that federal precedents can be disregarded.
61. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that federal court rules (e.g., Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 on discovery) do not govern discovery or evidence in hybrid federal-state Title IV-D proceedings, including any local overrides justified. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes

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your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that federal rules are inapplicable.

62. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that state plans under 42 U.S.C. § 654 do not require full adherence to federal supremacy, due process via Mathews Balancing Tests, strict scrutiny for fundamental rights, or the fit parent standard in Title IV-D or broader family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any state plan provisions allowing deviations. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that state plans supersede or modify federal requirements.
63. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that state codes (e.g., 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 4301 et seq. on child support or your state equivalent) permit non-compliance with federal Title IV-D obligations, such as providing all required services without abridging constitutional rights in family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any selective applications. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that state codes override federal mandates.
64. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that state regulations (e.g., 55 Pa. Code § 3140.21 on due process or your state equivalent) do not mandate Mathews tests, neutral arbitration, or strict scrutiny when impacting fundamental liberties in Title IV-D or family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any exemptions. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that state regulations allow lesser protections.
65. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that state case law (e.g., Curtis v. Kline on equal protection or your state equivalent) permits deviations from federal due process or equal protection in Title IV-D proceedings, including any reinterpretations in family law contexts (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce). If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that state precedents conflict with federal law.
66. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that state or local court rules (e.g., Pa.R.C.P. 1910.27 on discovery or your state equivalent) can be applied without ensuring federal supremacy, Mathews compliance, or strict scrutiny in Title IV-D matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any local rule justifications. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that court rules supersede federal obligations.
67. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that Cooperative Agreements (e.g., Section 3.9 on bonds/oaths, Section 5.1 on budgets) do not require suspension of payments for noncompliance under Section 8.5, or allow incentive payments to reward violations of federal supremacy in family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any performance metric analyses. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that contractual terms permit noncompliance.
68. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that incentive schemes under Section 6 are lawful

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even if they incentivize non-compliance with federal due process, strict scrutiny, or fit parent standards by rewarding higher collections without constitutional safeguards in Title IV-D or family law matters (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any cost-benefit justifications. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that incentives can promote unlawful actions.

69. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that audits under Section 8.1 and corrective action plans under Section 8.4 are not mandatory, or can be ignored without triggering suspension of payments or penalties in cases of noncompliance with federal Title IV-D requirements (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any discretion policies. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that audits and CAPs are optional.
70. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that suspension of payments under Section 8.5 for noncompliance (e.g., below 80% performance standards) does not apply when violations involve abridging fundamental rights without strict scrutiny or Mathews tests in family law proceedings (including DVROs, PFAs, ROs, custody, support, and divorce), including any exception rationales. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that suspensions can be avoided for constitutional violations.
71. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that administrative duties under Section 3 (e.g., remittance, safeguarding information, record standards, bonding) can be performed without ensuring full due process and equal protection in Title IV-D cases, including any operational guidelines allowing shortcuts. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that these duties override constitutional rights.
72. Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that UCC provisions (e.g., § 1-304 on good faith (or 13 Pa.C.S.A. § 1304 or your state equivalent)) do not apply to Title IV-D cooperative agreements or allow bad faith in incentive distributions or audit enforcements, including any commercial exemptions. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for holding or acting upon the view that commercial good faith is not required.
73. Any and all documents, logs, emails, or affidavits proving dissemination of this demand to all judges and judicial staff in your jurisdiction, including timestamps, recipients, and confirmations of receipt. If none exist, this acknowledges failure to disseminate, violating RTKL § 902 (response duties) and exposing you to penalties.
74. (For judges or judicial agencies only) Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you (as judges or judicial agencies) are operating under which lead you to believe RTKL § 304 (requiring disclosure of financial records) or Pa.R.J.A. 509 (access to judicial financial records or your state equivalent) does not apply to Title IV-D-related documents (e.g., cooperative agreements, incentives, oaths/bonds). If none exist, this acknowledges no basis for exemption and requires full disclosure.
75. (For judges or judicial agencies only) Any and all documents showing why you believe judicial independence (Cooperative Agreement §1.2) allows evasion of RTKL requests for administrative/financial records in Title IV-D matters, including any analyses or court orders. If none exist, this acknowledges that independence does not bar compliance.

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76. (For judges or judicial agencies only) Any and all records of judicial training, ethics opinions, or conduct board rulings on judges' duties to respond to public records requests under RTKL (or your state equivalent), including violations of Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.5 (competence/diligence, or your state equivalent) for non-response. If none exist, this acknowledges no training excuses evasion.
77. (For judges or judicial agencies only) Any and all documents, contracts, laws, regulations, opinions, memos, or interpretations that you are operating under which lead you to believe that judges, by entering into or administering Title IV-D cooperative agreements (e.g., as fiduciaries enforcing support orders under §2.2), do not waive judicial immunity for administrative acts (per Forrester v. White, 484 U.S. 219 (1988) and Pulliam v. Allen, 466 U.S. 522 (1984)), including any analyses on loss of absolute immunity in contractual/federal-funding contexts. If no such documents exist or are provided, this constitutes your acknowledgment that there is no lawful basis for claiming immunity in these administrative roles, requiring full accountability.
78. (For judges or judicial agencies only) Any and all documents, including spot-checks of judicial orders from the past 5 years, showing implementation of federal supremacy (U.S. Const. Art. VI) in Title IV-D/family law cases (e.g., citations to Mathews v. Eldridge for due process, strict scrutiny for parental rights under Troxel v. Granville, or preemption of state rules conflicting with 45 C.F.R. §§ 302-308). Provide counts of orders referencing these, full texts of 10 sample orders per judge, and any internal guidelines for applying federal law in courtrooms. If none exist, this acknowledges failure to implement federal supremacy, violating Cooperative Agreement §9 and judicial oaths.
79. (For judges or judicial agencies only) Any and all documents, complaints, investigations, or disciplinary records related to judges' failure to apply federal supremacy in Title IV-D proceedings, including referrals to Judicial Conduct Board (or your state equivalent) or Supreme Court for ethics violations (PA Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.2 on impartiality/law compliance, or your state equivalent). If none exist, this acknowledges no accountability mechanisms, exposing systemic non-compliance.
80. (For judges or judicial agencies only) Any and all affidavits or personal certifications from each judge handling Title IV-D cases, under penalty of perjury, affirming their courtroom application of federal supremacy (e.g., requiring Mathews tests before abridging rights), or explaining deviations. If none are provided, this constitutes admission of non-compliance, triggering mandamus (42 Pa.C.S. § 8301 or your state equivalent) to compel judicial adherence.
81. **For Court Clerks and Filing Protocols**: Any and all documents, including but not limited to policies, manuals, internal memos, training materials, emails, directives, or legal opinions, that authorize, permit, or provide guidance for court clerks or staff to deviate from standard protocols in the handling of filings, such as intentionally delaying processing, rejecting submissions without standard justification, or introducing errors into records, from January 1, 2006, to the present. In the event the agency defaults on this request by failing to provide responsive documents or a complete response, it shall be construed as an admission that no such authorizations exist and that any such deviations are unauthorized and improper.
82. **For Accountants in the Title IV-D System**: Any and all documents, including but not limited to accounting guidelines, audit procedures, compliance manuals, internal reports, correspondence, or legal interpretations, that allow or instruct accountants or financial personnel within the Title IV-D child support enforcement system to continue operations without corrective action after identifying material defects, discrepancies, or irregularities in processes, accounting records, actual figures versus reported data, or other indicators of systemic issues, from January 1, 2006, to the present. In the event the agency defaults on this request by failing to provide responsive documents or a complete response, it shall be construed as an admission that no such

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allowances exist and that continuing operations amid known defects is unauthorized and improper.

83. **For Contract Operators in the System:** Any and all documents, including but not limited to contracts, amendments, addendums, waivers, subcontracts, legal opinions, or exemption clauses, that specifically exempt or relieve operators, vendors, or contractors within the system (such as those involved in Title IV-D administration) from fulfilling duties, obligations, or performance standards outlined in their contracts, from January 1, 2006, to the present. In the event the agency defaults on this request by failing to provide responsive documents or a complete response, it shall be construed as an admission that no such exemptions exist and that any failure to fulfill contractual duties is unauthorized and improper.

Consequences of Failure

No fees for public documents. Obstruction/default will be deemed intentional aiding and abetting the cartel—conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 371, treason under §2381, misprision under §2382—implicating you in trafficking, laundering, and fraud. This triggers admissions of guilt, fines, penalties, personal liability, DOJ referrals, RICO actions, and escalation to higher authorities/courts. Silence constitutes default and estoppel. Non-response by judges triggers immediate appeals to OOR (RTKL § 1101), mandamus petitions to compel disclosure (42 Pa.C.S. § 8301), and complaints to the Judicial Conduct Board for violating Code Rule 2.15 (failure to address misconduct). This includes personal liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for due process violations.

To the legal professionals among you—counsels, inspectors general, attorneys, and judges—you know better than nearly everyone else the extent of lawbreaking here and what you're facilitating willingly or through dereliction of duty. You have a fiduciary and ethical duty to stop it rather than effectuate it; your oaths demand nothing less. If you choose to default on this demand and continue shielding the cartel, be assured: we will pursue you relentlessly in every conceivable way. You will be named as respondents in civil and criminal actions exposing this massive crime spree. We will demand your arrests, prosecutions, and disbarments through citizen-led grand juries, federal investigations, and public accountability campaigns. Your careers, reputations, and freedoms hang in the balance—comply fully, or face the unyielding consequences of your betrayal of justice.

Timelines and Format

You have 20 days for full response (10 for acknowledgment; 5 for local items). Withholdings require Vaughn index (Ray). Electronic format preferred (email/thumb drive), with searchable PDFs and native files. If no records, state in writing under penalty of perjury (28 U.S.C. § 1746; judges via judicial oath). Judges must personally certify or delegate to their Open Records Officer, with copies to judicial conduct boards.

The public records laws for each state are as follows:

Alabama's is the Alabama Public Records Law under Al. Code §§ 36-12-40; 36-12-41.
Alaska's is the Alaska Public Records Act under A.S. §§ 40.25.110 to 40.25.125; 40.25.151.
Arizona's is the Arizona Public Records Law under A.R.S. §§ 39–121.01 to 39–121.03.
Arkansas's is the AK Freedom of Information Act under Ark. Code Ann. §§ 25-19-101 to 25-19-111.

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California's is the California Public Records Act under Gov't Code §§ 7920.000 to 7931.000.
Colorado's is the Colorado Open Records Act under C.R.S. §§ 24-72-200.1 to 24-72-205.5.
Connecticut's is the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act under Connecticut General Statutes Chapter 14 §§ 1–200 to 1-242.
Delaware's is the Delaware Freedom of Information Act under Tit. 29, §§ 10001 to 10007; 10112.
District of Columbia's is the Freedom of Information Act under DC Official Code §§ 2–531 to 2-540.
Florida's is the Florida Sunshine Law under Fla. Stat. §§ 119.01 to 119.19.
Georgia's is the Georgia Open Records Act under O.C.G.A. §§ 50-18-70 to 50-18-103.
Hawaii's is the Uniform Information Practices Act (Modified) under Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 92F-1 to 92F-43.
Idaho's is the Idaho Public Records Act under Idaho Code §§ 74–101 to 74-126.
Illinois's is the Illinois Freedom of Information Act under ILCS 5 §§ 140/1 to 140/11.6.
Indiana's is the Access to Public Records Act under IN Code §§ 5-14-3-1 to 5-14-3-10.
Iowa's is the Iowa Open Records Law under Iowa Code §§ 22.1 to 22.16.
Kansas's is the Kansas Open Records Act under KSA §§ 45–215 to 45-524.
Kentucky's is the KY Open Records Act under Kentucky Revised Statute Chapter §§ 61.870 to 61.884.
Louisiana's is the Louisiana Public Records Law under La.R.S. §§ 44:31 to 44:41.
Maine's is the Maine Freedom of Access Act under Tit. 1, §§ 400 to 434.
Maryland's is the Maryland Public Information Act under Gen. Provis. §§ 4–101 to 4-601.
Massachusetts's is the Massachusetts Public Records Law under Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 66, §§ 1 to 21.
Michigan's is the Freedom of Information Act under Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 15.231 to 15.246.
Minnesota's is the Data Practices Act under Minn. Statutes §§ 13.01 to 13.99 Ch. 13 Appendix.
Mississippi's is the Mississippi Public Records Act under Miss. Code Ann. §§ 25-61-1 to 25-61-19.
Missouri's is the Missouri Public Records Act under Mo. Code §§ 109.180; 610.010 to 610.225.
Montana's is the Montana Public Records Act under Montana Code §§ 2-6-101 to 2-6-1020.
Nebraska's is the Nebraska Public Records Law under Nebraska Statutes §§ 84–712 to 84-712.09.
Nevada's is the Nevada Open Records Act under N.R.S. §§ 239.010-239.340.
New Hampshire's is the Right to Know Law under R.S.A. Ch. 91-A:1 to 91-A:10.
New Jersey's is the New Jersey Open Public Records Act under N.J.S.A. §§ 47:1A-1 to 47:1A-13.
New Mexico's is the Inspection of Public Records Act under NMSA §§ 14-2-1 to 14-2-12.
New York's is the New York Freedom of Information Law under Pub. Off. §§ 84 to 90.
North Carolina's is the North Carolina Public Records Law under NCGS Chapter 132–1 to 132-11.
North Dakota's is the Open Records Statute under NDCC §§ 44-04-18 to 44-04-32.
Ohio's is the Ohio Open Records Law under Ohio Rev. Code §§ 149.43 to 149.45; 2743.75.
Oklahoma's is the Oklahoma Open Records Act under Title 51 Oklahoma Statutes §§ 24A.1 to 24A.32.
Oregon's is the Oregon Public Records Law under O.R.S. §§ 192.311 to 192.513.
Pennsylvania's is the Right-to-Know Law under 65 Pennsylvania Statute §§ 67.101 to 67.1310.
Rhode Island's is the Rhode Island Access to Public Records Act under P.L. §§ 38-2-1 to 38-2-16.
South Carolina's is the SC Freedom of Information Act under S.C. Code Ann. §§ 30-4-10 to 30-4-165.
South Dakota's is the South Dakota Sunshine Law under SDCL Chapter 1-27-1 to 1-27-48.
Tennessee's is the Tennessee Open Records Act under Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 10-7-503 to 10-7-508.
Texas's is the Texas Public Information Act under Gov't §§ 552.001 to 552.376.
Utah's is the Gov Records Access and Management Act under Utah Code Title 63G-2-101 to 63G-2-804.
Vermont's is the Vermont Open Records Law under Vermont Statute Tit. 1, §§ 315 to 320.
Virginia's is the Virginia Freedom of Information Act under Code of Virginia §§ 2.2-3700 to 2.2-3715.
Washington's is the Washington Public Records Act under RCW §§ 42.56.001 to 42.56.904.
West Virginia's is the WV Freedom of Information Act under W.Va. Code §§ 29B-1-1 to 29B-1-7.
Wisconsin's is the Wisconsin Open Records Law under Wisconsin Statute §§ 19.21 to 19.39.
Wyoming's is the Wyoming Sunshine Law under Wyo. Stat. §§ 16-4-201 to 16-4-205.

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Fax Cover Page

Recipient:	+1 (702) 486-3768 NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL PIO
Date Sent:	07/16/2026
Number of Pages:	11 (including cover page)
Sender:	John -
Reply-to Email:	
Reply-to Phone:	+1 [redacted]
Reply-to Fax:	
Subject:	NRS 239 PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST

Message:

Sent with Mobile Fax

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM

Please note: this form is intended to request records controlled by the Office of the Nevada Attorney General. Requests for records of other Nevada State agencies must be submitted directly to that State agency.

Date of Request	
Requestor Contact Information	
Name:	John Quintero
Organization:	CITIZENS FOR PARTICIPATORY JUSTICE
Address:	[redacted]
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
E-mail:	

Records Requested:

Records held by the Office of the Nevada Attorney General: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Check one: ☒ Paper copies ☒ Electronic copies ☐ Certified copies ☐ Inspection (in person)

Please be specific and include as much detail as possible regarding the records you are requesting.

SEE ATTACHMENT "A" 9 PAGES

To complete an estimate, the agency will need the following information:

☐ I will pick up	☐ Please FedEx *Fed Ex billing number:*	☐ Please send USPS	☒ E-mail (if format allows)

Statement

☒ I understand there is a charge for copies of public records. I understand I will receive a written estimate for production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be over $25.00, which I will be required to pay in full prior to inspection or reproduction. Materials will be held for 30 days.

Requester Signature [redacted]

Office Use Only

Request status:		**Estimate:**	
Date			
_____	Request received	Estimate:	$ _____
_____	Receipt acknowledgement issued	Date deposit received	_____
_____	Request filled	Actual (if different):	$ _____
_____	Estimated completion	Date final payment received	_____
_____	Estimate provided	Completed by	_____
_____	Request denied in whole		
_____	Other:	*Retain request form for 90 days following completing of request. RDA 2009047*	

Office of the Attorney General
100 North Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701 - Fax: 775-684-1108
1 State of Nevada Way, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 - Fax: 702-486-3768
Attention: Public Records Coordinator

ATTACHMENT A

DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS REQUESTED

Requester: John Randall Quintero
Organization: Citizens for Participatory Justice
Date: July 16 2026

Subject: Attorney General Cost Allocation Plan and Legal Services Provided to the Nevada Department of Corrections

Pursuant to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239, I request electronic copies of the public records described below that are maintained, possessed or controlled by the Office of the Nevada Attorney General.

Time period

This request covers the period **July 1, 2015, through the date the Office conducts its search**, unless a particular item expressly states otherwise.

Purpose and scope

The purpose of this request is to determine:

1. How the Office calculates the portion of the Attorney General Cost Allocation Plan attributable to the Nevada Department of Corrections;
2. What amounts have been assessed, transferred, drawn, billed, paid or received for legal services provided to NDOC;
3. Whether civil litigation services, including motion practice, discovery, trial preparation, trials and appeals, are included in AGCAP or are separately billed;
4. What additional litigation expenses are charged directly to NDOC; and
5. The overall public cost of representing NDOC in civil actions filed by incarcerated or formerly incarcerated persons.

This request seeks fiscal, accounting and administrative records. It does not seek confidential legal advice, litigation strategy, attorney-client communications or substantive attorney work product.

I. AGCAP plans, calculations and methodology

Please produce:

1. Every Attorney General Cost Allocation Plan, allocation schedule, supporting spreadsheet and calculation applicable to NDOC for the requested period.
2. Every policy, manual, memorandum, instruction, accounting procedure or written explanation describing:

   a. How the AGCAP cost pool is established;
   b. Which Attorney General expenditures are included or excluded;
   c. How attorney and legal-support hours are recorded;
   d. How NDOC's percentage or share is calculated;
   e. How the allocation is distributed among NDOC budget accounts and funding sources; and
   f. How adjustments or reconciliations are made between estimated, budgeted and actual hours.
3. Records showing, for each fiscal year or biennium:

   a. The total recoverable AGCAP cost pool;
   b. The total attorney hours used in the statewide calculation;
   c. The total hours attributed to NDOC;
   d. NDOC's percentage share of the total hours or costs;
   e. The resulting amount allocated to NDOC; and
   f. Any effective hourly rate, blended rate or equivalent rate used or calculated in preparing the allocation.
4. All records showing adjustments, true-ups, credits, carry-forwards or reconciliations based upon differences between:

   a. Hours originally estimated or budgeted for NDOC; and
   b. Hours actually spent providing services to NDOC.
5. Any federal submission, approval, review, audit or correspondence concerning the treatment of NDOC within AGCAP, to the extent maintained by the Attorney General's Office.

II. Actual assessments, transfers and receipts

Please produce records showing every amount assessed, drawn, transferred, billed, paid, reimbursed or otherwise received from NDOC for Attorney General services during the requested period, including:

1. AGCAP assessments and receipts recorded in **Category 89**, under **General Ledger 7391**, or under any predecessor or

successor category or object code.

2. Notices, schedules, invoices, assessment statements or other records informing NDOC of the amount it was required to budget or pay.
3. Interagency transfer records, journal vouchers, payment vouchers, draw records, fiscal reports and accounting entries showing, to the extent maintained:
   a. Transaction date;
   b. Amount;
   c. Fiscal year;
   d. NDOC paying budget account;
   e. Attorney General receiving budget account;
   f. Category and general-ledger or object code;
   g. Funding source;
   h. Document, voucher or transaction number; and
   i. Transaction description.
4. Records of any reversal, correction, refund, credit or adjustment involving an NDOC payment or AGCAP assessment.
5. Existing annual or biennial reports summarizing the total amount received from NDOC by the Attorney General's Office.

III. Attorney and legal-support time attributed to NDOC

Please produce existing reports, summaries, spreadsheets or database exports showing attorney and legal-support time attributed to NDOC during each fiscal year.

To the extent that the information is maintained by category, please include hours attributed to:

1. Prisoner civil-rights litigation,
2. Medical and dental-care litigation;
3. Americans with Disabilities Act or Rehabilitation Act litigation;
4. Employment litigation;
5. Motion and dispositive-motion practice;
6. Discovery and depositions;
7. Settlement conferences and mediation;
8. Trial preparation and trial;
9. Post-trial motions;
10. Appeals;

11. Administrative proceedings;
12. Advice concerning administrative regulations, medical directives, policies or operating procedures;
13. Contract review;
14. Investigative services; and
15. Other legal services.

Aggregate fiscal information is sufficient. Narrative descriptions revealing privileged legal advice or litigation strategy may be redacted while producing the date, hours, broad service category, matter identifier and other nonprivileged fiscal information.

Please also produce records showing:

1. The number and classification of attorneys, investigators, paralegals and legal-support personnel whose costs were assigned or attributed to NDOC; and
2. The division, unit or section responsible for those services, including the **Bureau of Litigation, Public Safety Division**, where applicable.

IV. Litigation included in or excluded from AGCAP

Please produce every policy, accounting instruction, memorandum or other record explaining:

1. Whether attorney time spent representing NDOC in civil litigation is included in AGCAP;
2. Whether AGCAP includes time spent on:
   a. Reviewing complaints;
   b. Preparing answers;
   c. Motions to dismiss;
   d. Summary-judgment motions;
   e. Discovery;
   f. Depositions;
   g. Settlement proceedings;
   h. Trial preparation;
   i. Jury or bench trials;
   j. Post-trial proceedings; and
   k. Appeals;
3. Which litigation services or expenses are excluded from AGCAP and billed or charged separately; and
4. Which office, agency, budget account or fund is responsible for separately billed litigation expenses.

V. Direct and case-specific litigation expenses

Please produce records controlled by the Attorney General's Office showing amounts charged to, paid by or reimbursed by NDOC outside the ordinary AGCAP assessment for:

1. Expert witnesses and consultants;
2. Depositions and deposition transcripts;
3. Court reporters and transcripts;
4. Medical or other records;
5. Investigators;
6. Process servers;
7. Attorney, witness or staff travel;
8. Outside counsel;
9. Electronic discovery or litigation-support services;
10. Trial exhibits and demonstrative evidence;
11. Filing fees and court costs;
12. Witness fees;
13. Copying and document-production expenses; and
14. Any other directly billed litigation expense.

Please include records coded under General Ledger codes **7080 through 7086**, or any predecessor or successor code used for legal or court expenses, and records under any code used for expert-witness or litigation-support expenses.

For each transaction, please provide, to the extent maintained:

- Date;
- Amount;
- Vendor or payee;
- Case or matter number;
- General-ledger or object code;
- NDOC budget account;
- Attorney General budget account;
- Funding source; and
- Voucher or transaction number.

VI. Existing prisoner-litigation reports and matter lists

Please produce any existing matter list, report, spreadsheet or database export identifying civil actions handled by the Attorney General's Office on behalf of NDOC during the requested

period that were filed by incarcerated or formerly incarcerated persons.

To the extent maintained, please include:

1. Case name;
2. Court case number;
3. Attorney General matter number;
4. General subject category;
5. Date opened and closed;
6. Disposition;
7. Fiscal year;
8. Total attorney or legal-support hours;
9. Direct litigation expenses; and
10. Whether the legal work was included in AGCAP or directly billed.

I am not requesting copies of the pleadings or complete litigation files through this paragraph.

Specifically identified case

Please produce existing fiscal, accounting and timekeeping records concerning the representation of NDOC defendants in:

Nicolai Mork v. Perry Russell, et al., United States District Court for the District of Nevada, Case No. 3:21-cv-00077.

For that action, please produce existing records showing:

1. Total attorney and legal-support hours by fiscal year;
2. Whether those hours were included in AGCAP or separately billed;
3. Aggregate hours attributed to discovery, motion practice, trial preparation, trial, post-trial proceedings and appeal, if maintained by such categories;
4. Expert-witness, deposition, transcript, travel, investigation and trial expenses;
5. Payments or reimbursements received from NDOC;
6. The budget accounts and accounting codes used; and
7. Any record identifying which state account or fund was responsible for paying the judgment, litigation expenses or related costs.

Narrative attorney time descriptions may be redacted where legally necessary, but I request the reasonably segregable fiscal information, including dates, hours, amounts, matter identifiers

and general accounting categories.

VII. Agreements and administrative arrangements

Please produce:

1. Any memorandum of understanding, interagency agreement, service agreement or similar record between the Attorney General's Office and NDOC concerning legal representation, cost allocation, litigation expenses or reimbursement;
2. Any agreement describing services supplied by the Public Safety Division to NDOC;
3. Records identifying the Attorney General budget account into which NDOC payments are deposited; and
4. Records identifying the NDOC budget accounts from which the Attorney General's Office draws or receives payments.

VIII. Accounting definitions and record structure

Please produce:

1. The chart-of-accounts provisions, code definitions, data dictionaries and written instructions used by the Attorney General's Office for AGCAP and NDOC legal expenses;
2. Definitions for all categories, general-ledger codes, object codes, revenue codes and transaction types appearing in responsive records; and
3. Applicable records-retention schedules for AGCAP, attorney timekeeping, interagency transfers, direct billings and litigation-expense records.

Form of production

I request electronic production by email or electronic transfer.

Please provide:

- Spreadsheets and database records in their native Excel or CSV format where reasonably available;
- Documents in searchable PDF format;
- Electronic records with existing column headings, field definitions and formulas preserved; and
- Records on a rolling basis as they become available rather than withholding all production until the entire request has been completed.

Where a requested calculation or total is not maintained as an

existing record. I am not asking the Office to create a new analysis. Please instead produce the existing reports, spreadsheets, exports or underlying fiscal records from which the requested information may be determined.

Redactions and withheld records

This request does not seek privileged communications or substantive litigation strategy.

If the Office determines that any responsive record contains confidential information, please:

1. Produce all reasonably segregable nonconfidential portions;
2. Redact only the information made confidential by law;
3. Identify the general nature of the information withheld;
4. Cite the specific statute or other legal authority supporting each withholding or redaction; and
5. State whether the record is withheld in whole or produced with redactions.

The presence of attorney-client communications or work product within a record should not prevent disclosure of segregable fiscal information such as dates, hours, amounts, account codes, transaction numbers, budget accounts or aggregate expenditures.

Custody of records

If the Attorney General's Office does not have legal custody or control of a requested record, please identify the name and address of the governmental entity believed to possess it, if known, as contemplated by NRS 239.0107.

Fees

Please provide records electronically to minimize reproduction expense.

I request that no charge exceeding **$25** be incurred without first providing a written, itemized estimate and obtaining my authorization. If fees may be reduced or waived because the records concern governmental expenditures and matters of substantial public interest, I request such reduction or waiver.

Prioritization

If the Office determines that the request must be processed in stages, please produce the records in this order:

1. AGCAP plans, allocation schedules and methodology;

2. Annual NDOC attorney-hour totals and allocation calculations;
3. Records of assessments, transfers, draws and receipts;
4. Policies distinguishing AGCAP from directly billed litigation;
5. Direct litigation expenses;
6. Prisoner-litigation matter reports; and
7. Records concerning *Mork v. Russell*.

Please respond within the period prescribed by NRS 239.0107. If the records cannot be produced within that period, please provide the required written response identifying the earliest date and time when the records are reasonably expected to be available.

Respectfully submitted,

John Randall Quintero

Signature: [redacted]

Date: 07/16/2026

Email: [redacted]

Telephone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

NRS 239.0107 requires the governmental entity to act on a written or oral request by the end of the fifth business day by producing the record, identifying another custodian, giving an availability date, or denying the request with the applicable legal authority.

STATE OF NEVADA
PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

APPENDIX F

Survey for Nevada Law Enforcement

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Survey for Nevada law enforcement

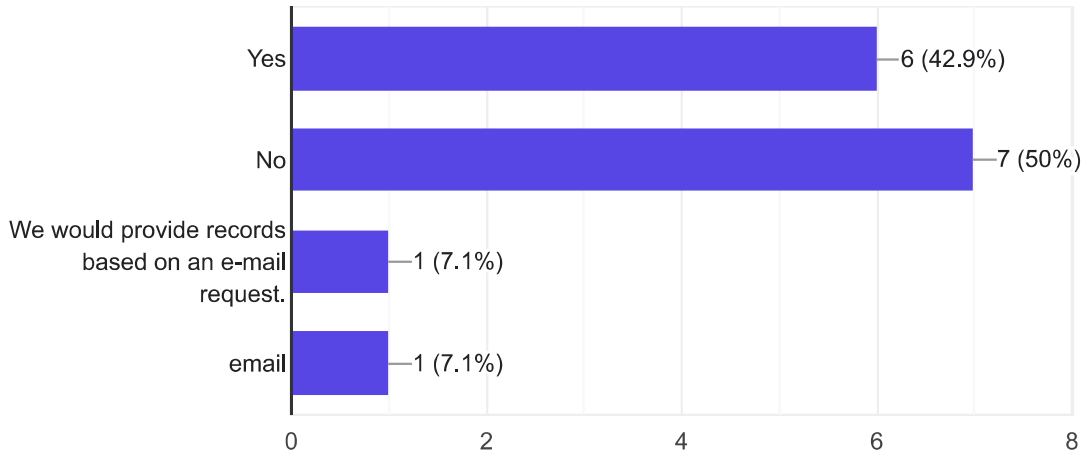
14 responses

Publish analytics

Copy chart

1. Does your agency use an on-line system to accept requests?

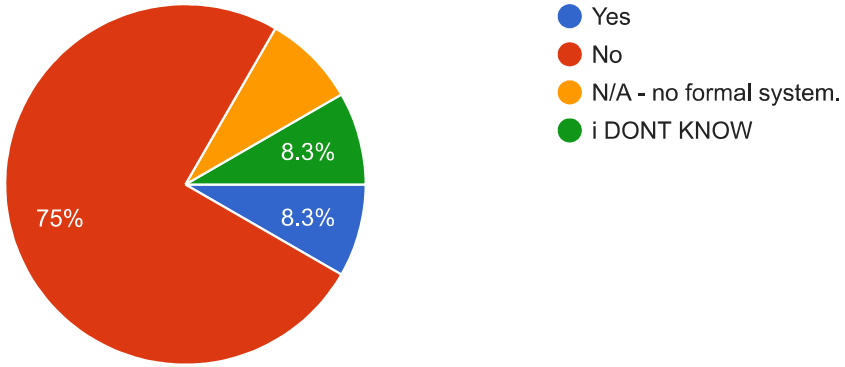
14 responses



Copy chart

2. If yes, does the system allow the public to see a list of requests?

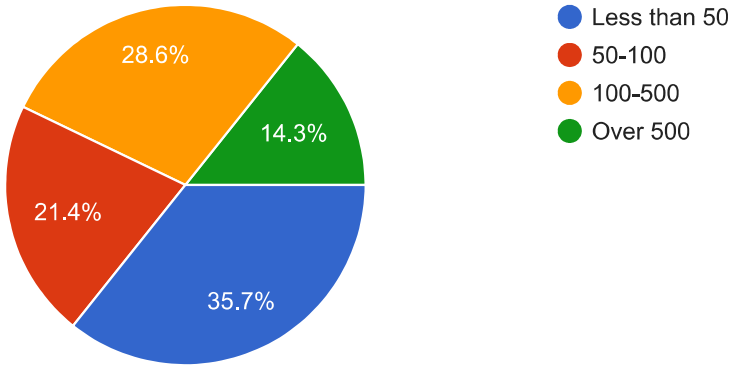
12 responses



Copy chart

3. How many employees does your agency have?

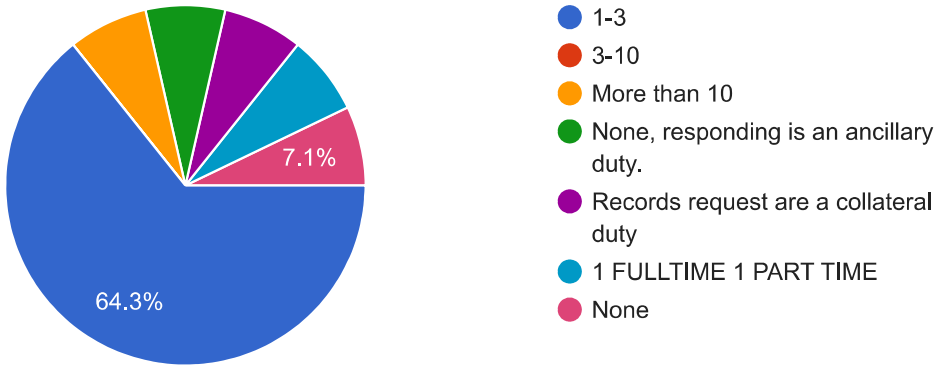
14 responses



4. How many full-time staff does your agency have responding to public records requests?

Copy chart

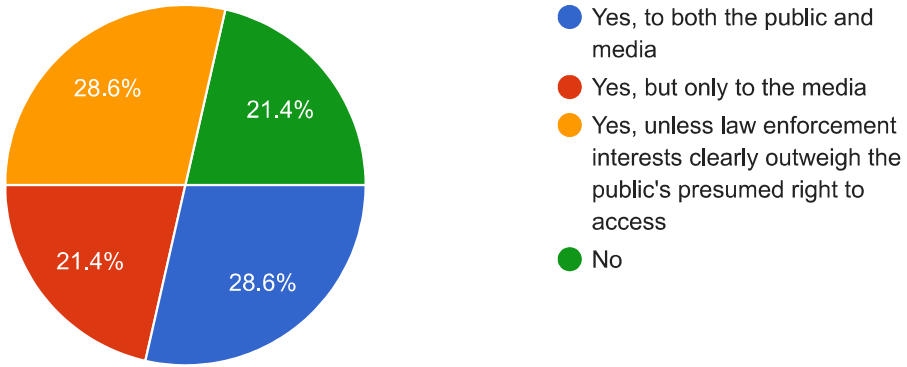
14 responses



5. In general, and without regard to redactions, does your agency provide basic arrest information (name of arrestee, date, charges) for cases currently within the system of criminal justice?

Copy chart

14 responses



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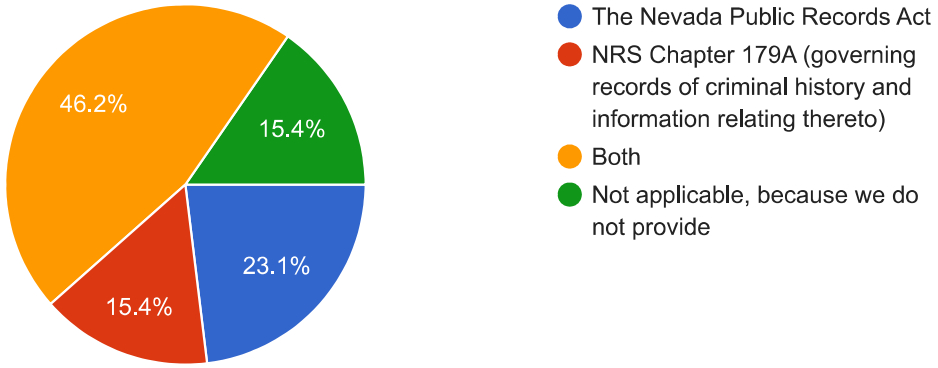
6. If your agency provides basic arrest information for cases currently within the system of criminal justice, what legal basis do you rely on?

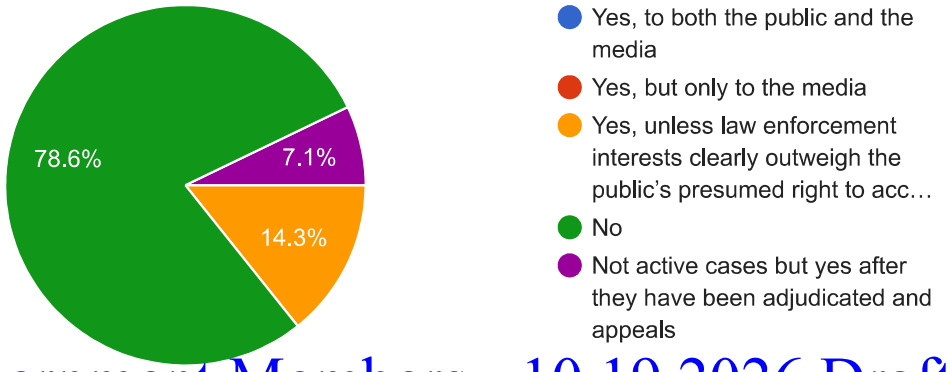
13 responses



Copy chart

7. In general, and without regard to redactions, does your agency provide investigative records (like body-worn camera footage, 911 calls, witness interviews, officer's reports, lab reports, etc.) pertaining to an open criminal investigation when criminal charges have yet to be filed?

14 responses



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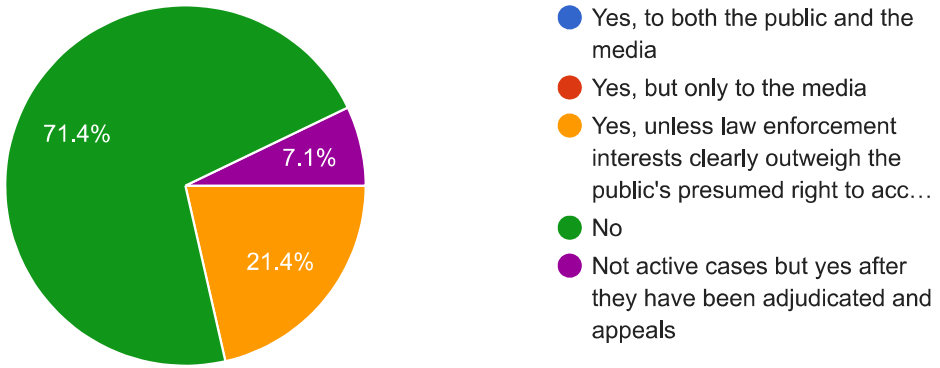
Copy chart

8. In general, and without regard to redactions, does your agency provide investigative records (like witness interviews, officer's reports, lab reports, etc.) pertaining to an open criminal prosecution (i.e., after criminal charges have been filed)?

14 responses



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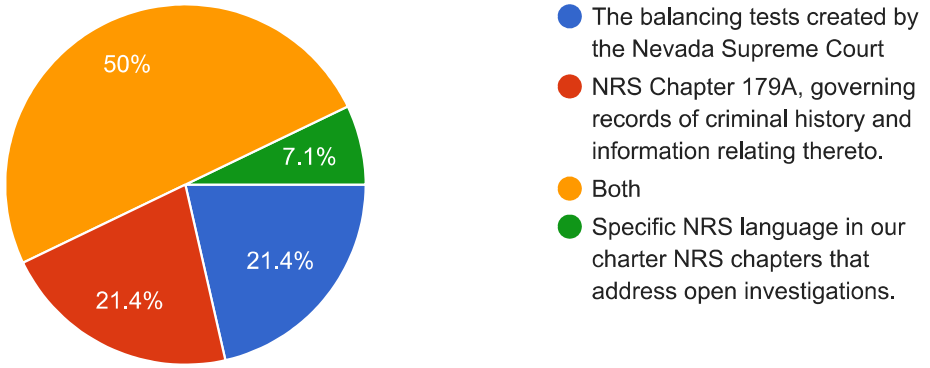
9. With regard to the previous two questions, if your agency ever withholds or redacts investigative information in open cases, what legal basis do you rely on?

14 responses



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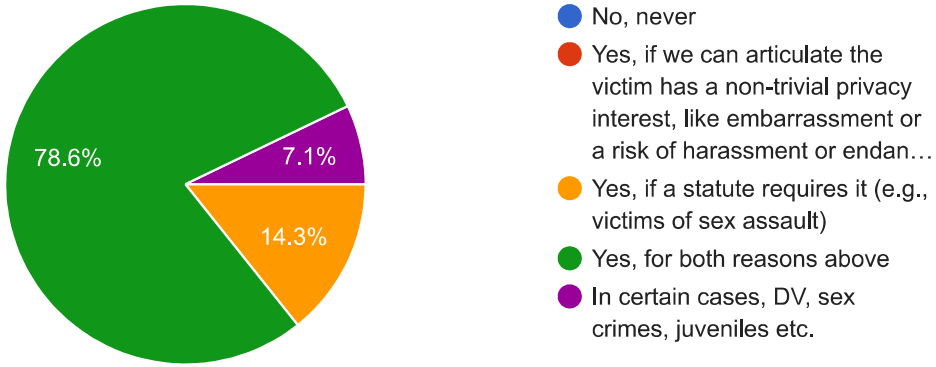
10. When providing arrest and investigative information, does your agency redact victim identities?

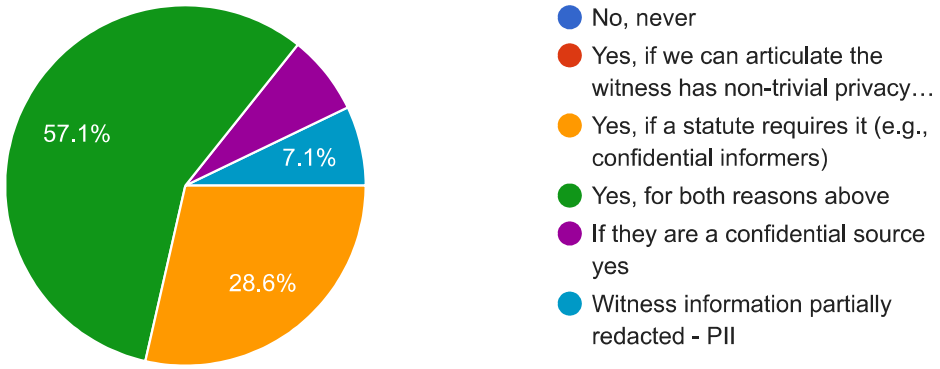
14 responses



Copy chart

11. When providing arrest and investigative information, does your agency redact witness identities?

14 responses



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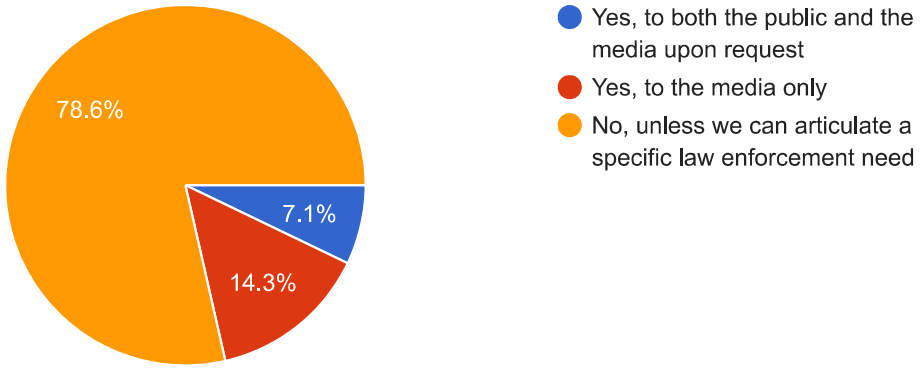
12. Does your agency provide booking photos of subjects not yet convicted of the crime?

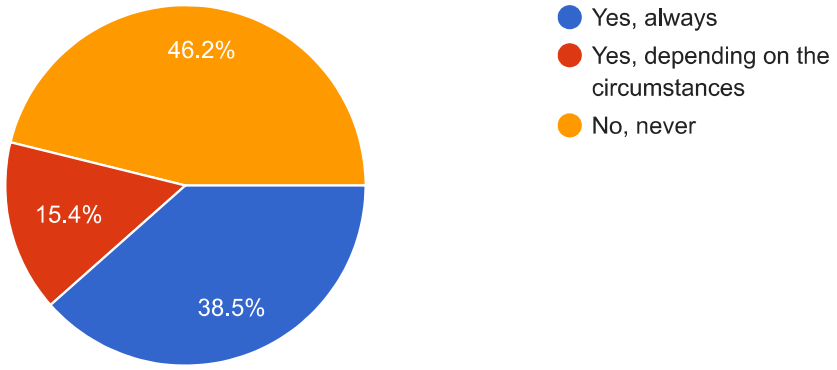
14 responses



13. Does your agency redact officer faces from body-worn camera footage when providing it to the public or the media?

Copy chart

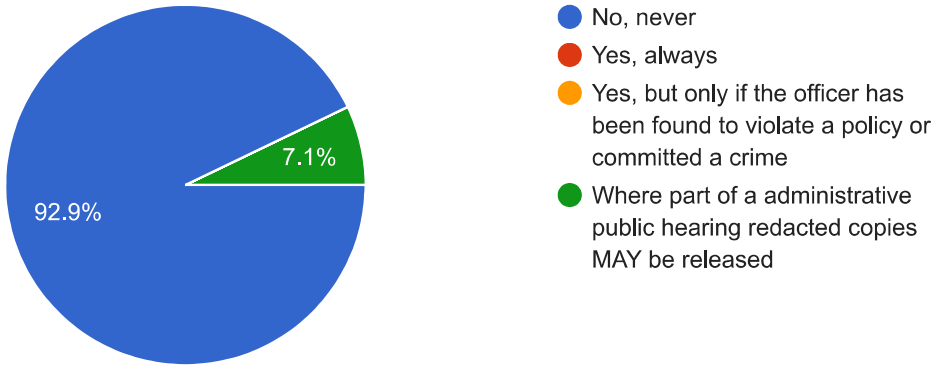
13 responses



14. Does your agency provide internal affairs records to the public?

Copy chart

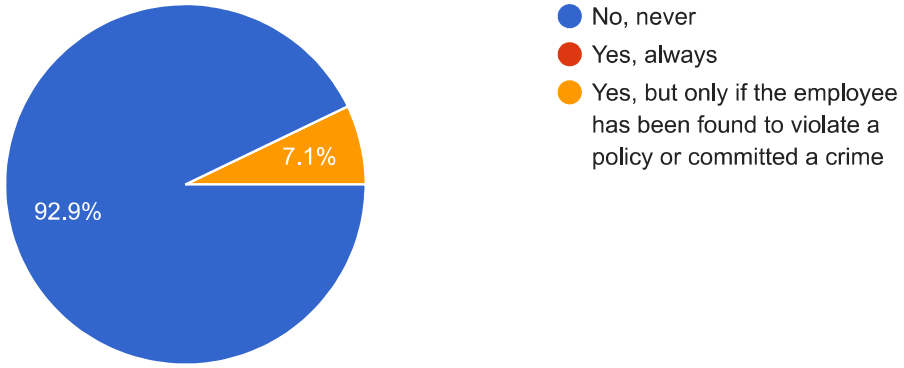
14 responses



15. Does your agency provide personnel files to the public?

Copy chart

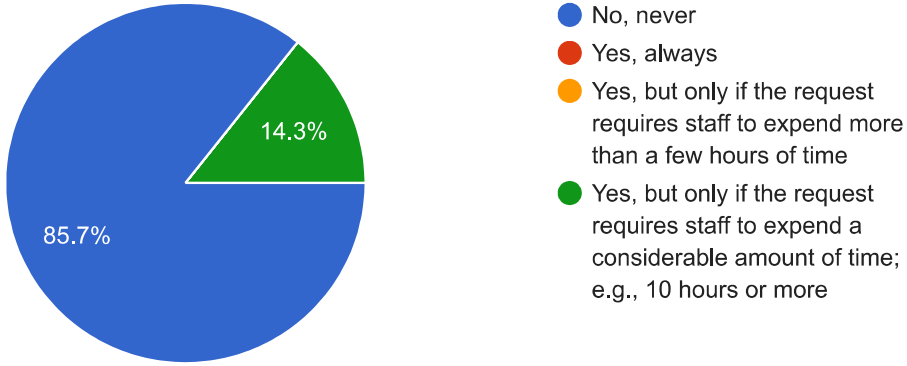
14 responses



16. Excluding body-worn camera footage, does your agency charge for the staff time required to produce records?

Copy chart

14 responses



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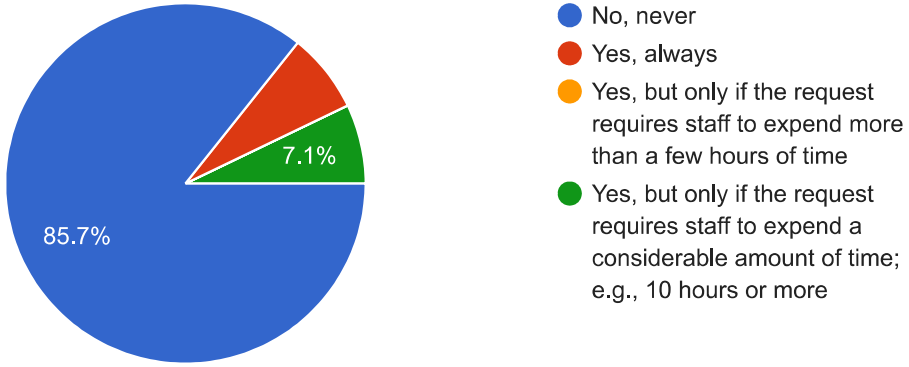
17. Does your agency charge for the staff time required to produce body-worn camera footage?

14 responses



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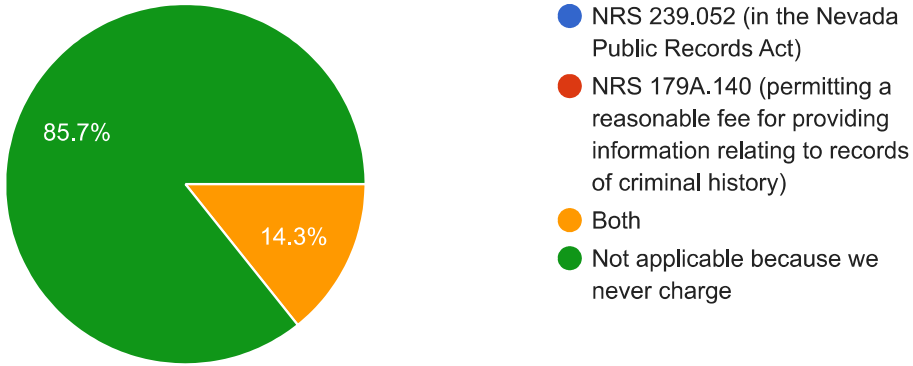
18. If your agency ever charges for staff time, what legal basis do you rely on?

14 responses



19. Between staff time and other expenses, what has the financial impact of providing public records been to your agency in the last two years?

12 responses

Minimal - On average, we process about 10 requests per week, so it has stayed manageable.

Our total annual expenditures for responding to public records requests have risen from about $2.5 million to almost $3 million in the last couple of years. The vast majority of this is staff salaries and benefits. This does not include attorney time or time needed from various other employees not already assigned to public records.

With only 9 personnel, complying with requests can take a lot of time.

Not tracked, but I suspect thousands

Not sure the financial cost but is very taxing on our staff and resources. Probably in the thousands annually.

approximately $300,000

Considerable time has been spent however we have not tracked it to determine costs

Unknown we don't track this because we don't charge.

Immense staff reassignment for large or repeated PRRs.

Approximately $48,000 in staff time (on average one day per week devoted to compiling or responding to records request.

Over the past two years, public records requests have had a significant financial and operational impact on our agency, primarily through staff time. Most requests from citizens, victims, and others seeking records for non-commercial purposes are manageable and fall below our 10-hour threshold for cost recovery. However, we have seen an increase in broad

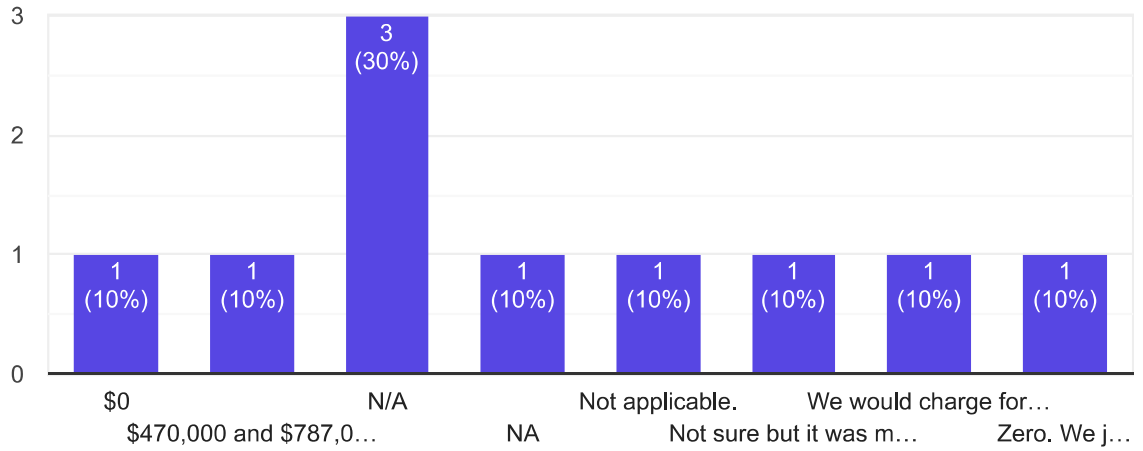
requests from internet and media companies seeking large volumes of content that may ultimately be monetized, and those requests enter the same workload queue as all other requests. Our goal is not to routinely charge for access to public records, but to have a reasonable mechanism to offset the significant staff impact created by exceptionally large or resource-intensive requests. Many of the associated costs are also difficult to quantify because the work is spread across multiple employees, supervisors, and divisions. As a result, the agency continues to absorb a substantial amount of staff time and operational cost associated with fulfilling these requests.

No financial Impact.

20. If your agency ever charges for providing public records, how much was collected in the prior two years?

Copy chart

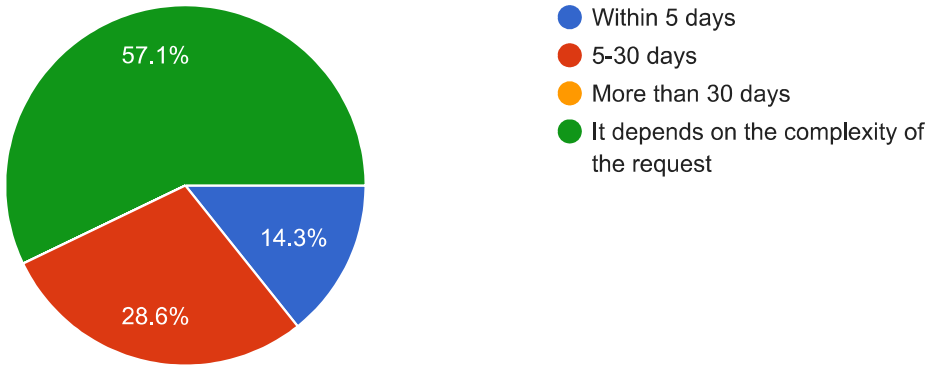
10 responses



21. Excluding body-worn camera footage, how quickly does your agency complete public records requests on average?

Copy chart

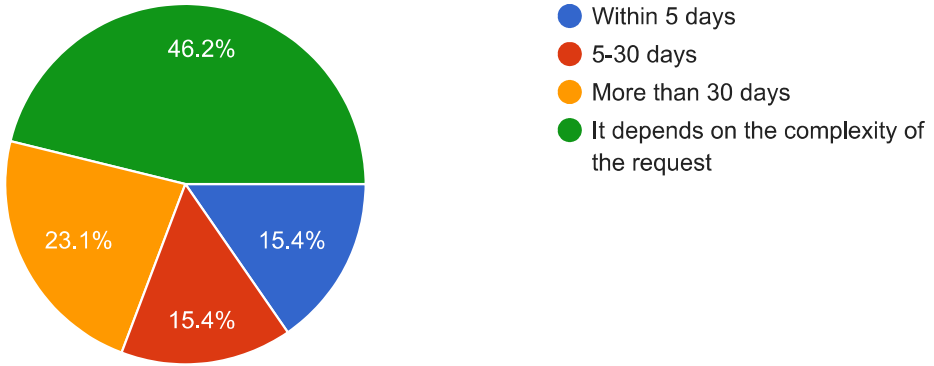
14 responses



22. How quickly does your agency complete requests for body-worn camera on average?

Copy chart

13 responses



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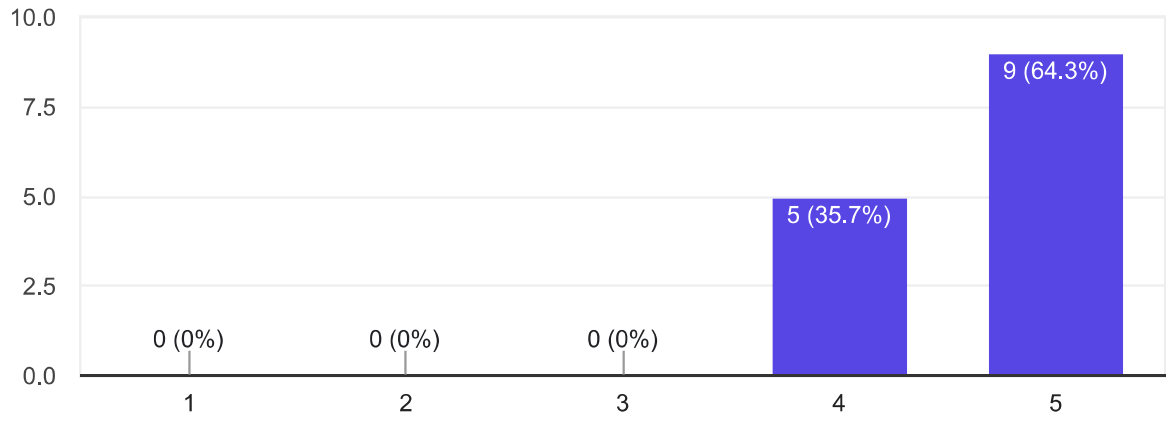
23. For the remaining questions, please rank the importance of the issue to your agency, with 1 being not important to 5 being very important. **Clarify Nevada law that information pertaining to open criminal investigations is presumptively confidential.**

14 responses



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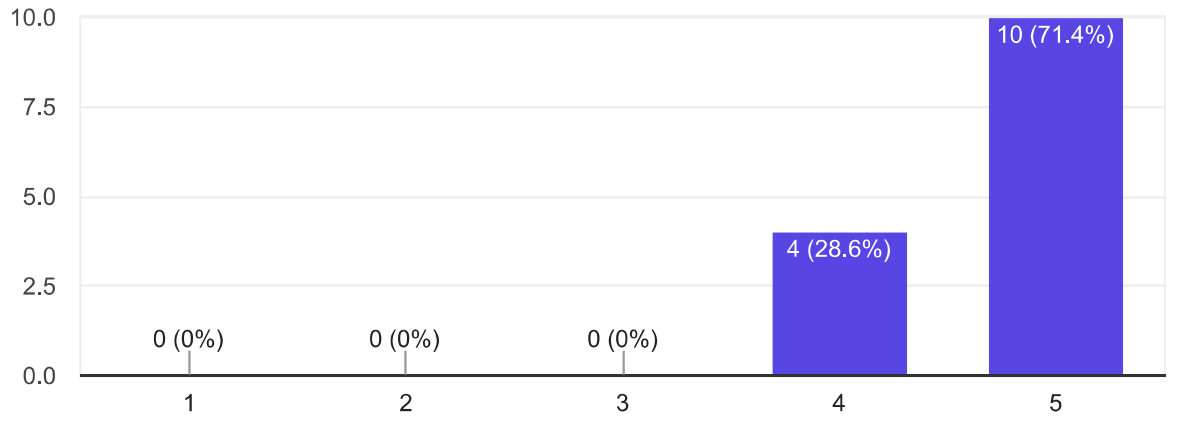
24. Clarify Nevada law that information pertaining to open criminal prosecutions is presumptively confidential.

14 responses



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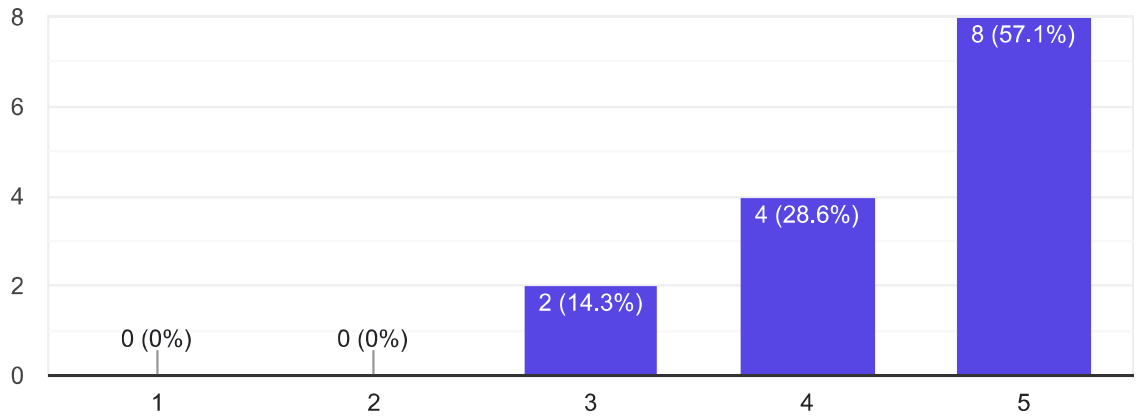
25. Clarify Nevada law that agencies may charge for staff time, at least in certain circumstances.

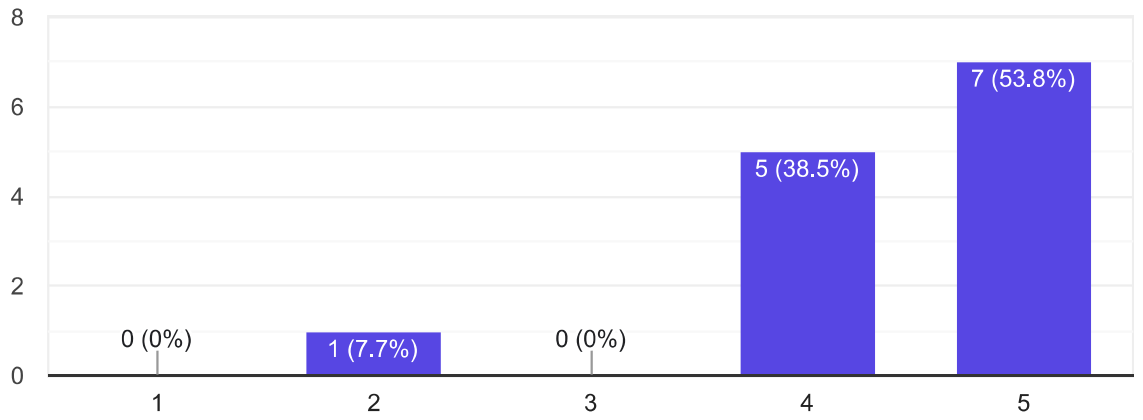
14 responses



26. Clarify Nevada law that victim identities are presumptively confidential.

Copy chart

13 responses



27. Clarify Nevada law that witness identities are presumptively confidential.

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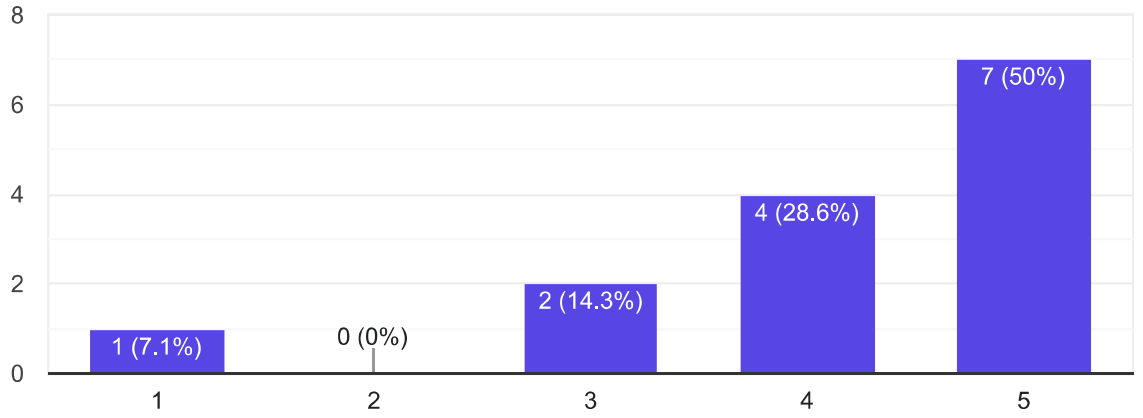
14 responses



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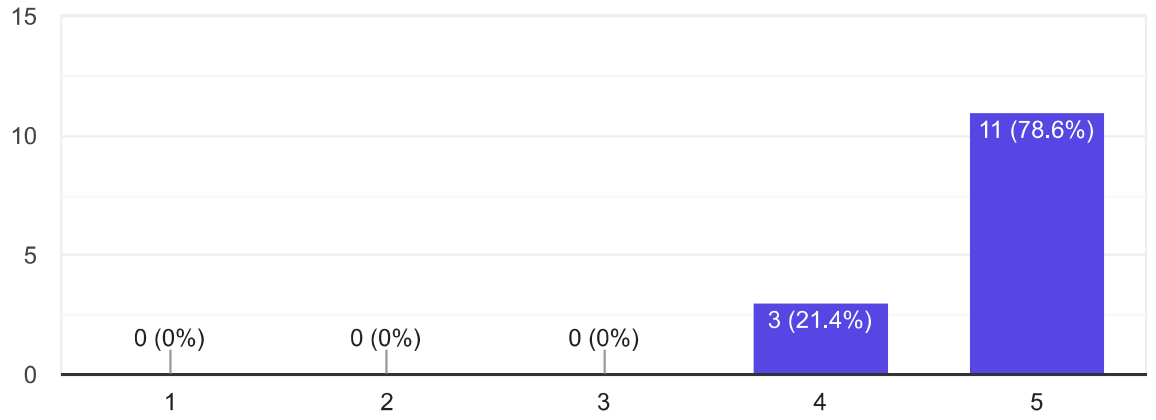
28. Clarify Nevada law that internal affairs files and personnel records are presumptively confidential.

14 responses



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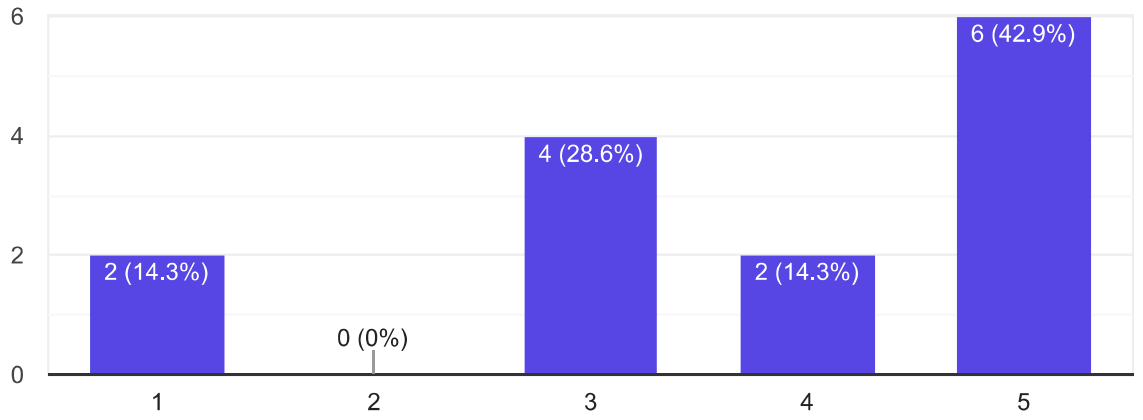
29. Create a statewide ombudsman to train agencies in public records law and to hear disputes prior to litigation.

14 responses



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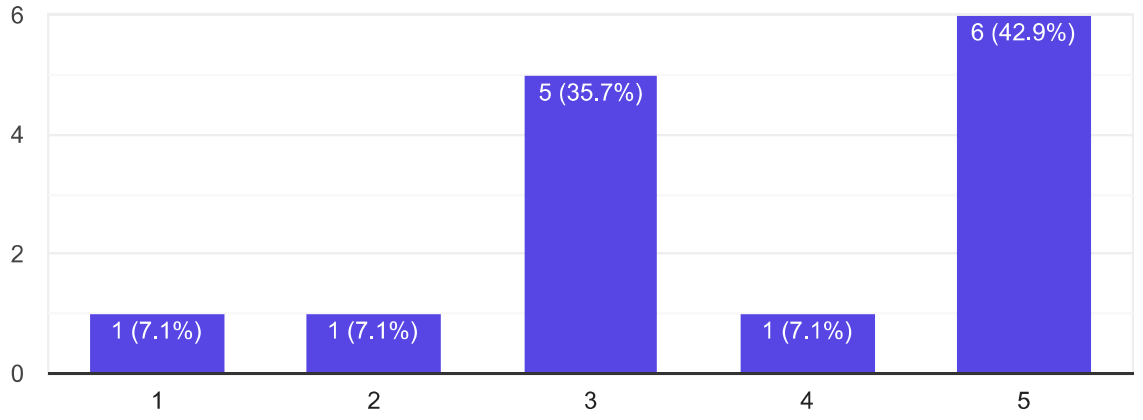
30. Enact law to require mediation or an internal appeal procedure prior to permitting requesters to sue.

14 responses



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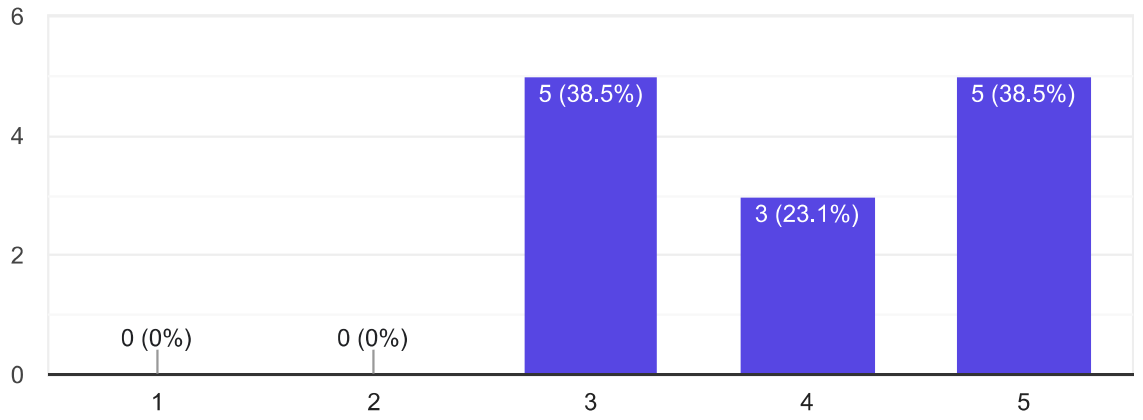
31. Change Nevada law to prevent prevailing requesters from recovering attorneys' fees unless the agency has acted unreasonably or in bad faith.

13 responses



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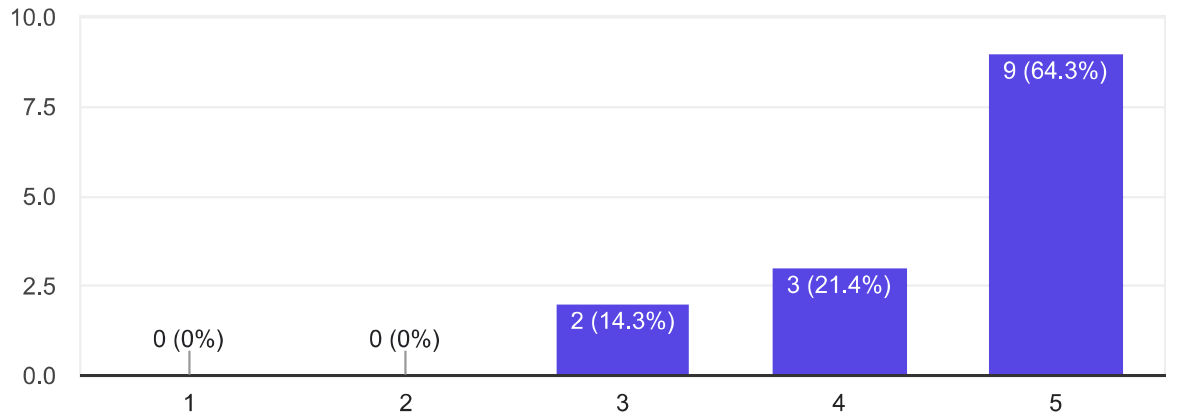
32. Increase the statutory response time from 5 days.

14 responses



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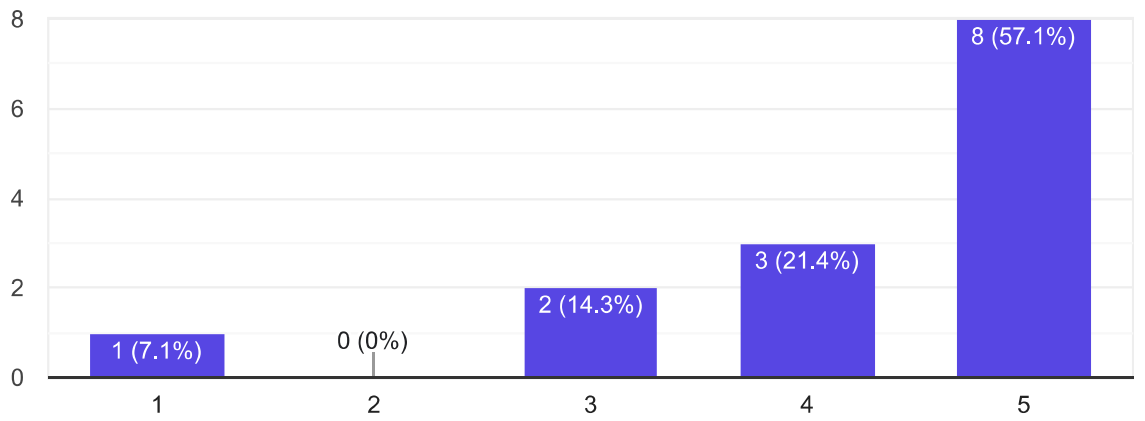
33. Enact law to require requesters to identify the reason they are seeking records.

14 responses



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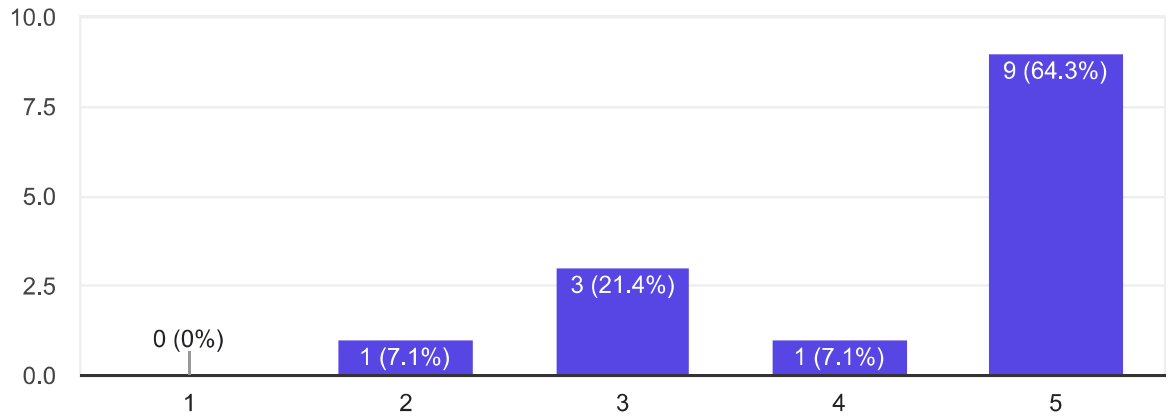
34. Enact law to prevent anonymous requesters.

14 responses



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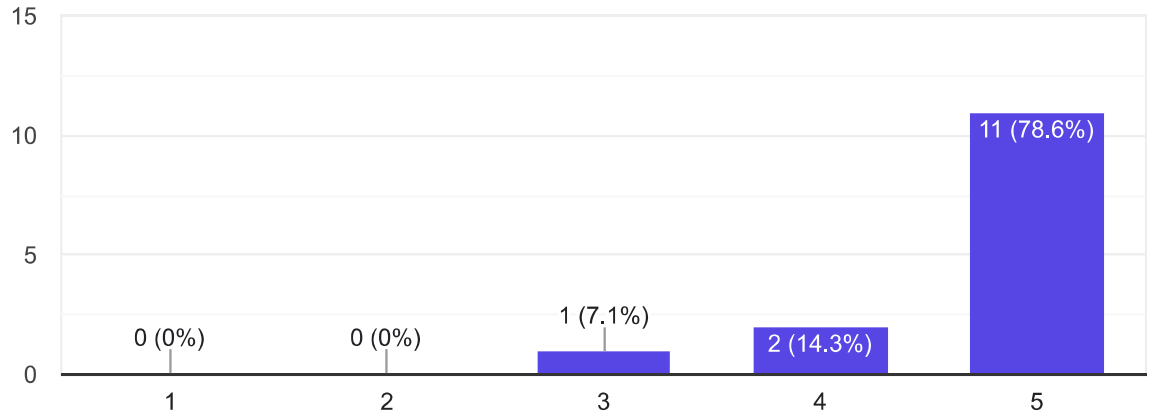
35. Enact law to make it difficult for requesters to demand an unreasonably large volume of records.

14 responses



36. If you have any other thoughts, ideas, or concerns, please feel free to share them.

7 responses

I would advocate for greater discretion to redact law enforcement records when disclosure serves little public interest. Police reports often contain highly personal and sensitive information about victims, witnesses, and other citizens. While government transparency is important, it should be balanced with individual privacy. Consideration should be given to privacy protections similar in principle to HIPAA and FERPA, recognizing that sensitive personal information should not become broadly accessible simply because an individual had contact with law enforcement.

We are a small agency, with high turnover, hard to meet deadlines with small staff with minimal training and other workload.

Reenact fees for extraordinary requests.

The whole statute on this process in Nevada needs to be addressed. It is insane.

We need to charge enough to process the requests and generate revenue for the agency.

As a regulatory agency, we are often asked to provide records that we may or may not have, related to the employment of an officer in a county or city department. We are not the employing agency but may have records related to their employment for certification purposes. Media in particular but others will often be denied by the actual agency and then use us as a back door way of getting records the employing agency denied. We need legislation that prohibits requiring outside agencies to supply information the actual employing agency denied. Where the most accurate record and where the true custodian of that employment record or file, require the requester to go through the employing agency and prohibit using the certifying agency as a backdoor.

Clearer statewide guidance on what must be redacted would be extremely helpful, particularly for body-worn camera video. Redaction can be exceptionally time-consuming because staff must review video frame by frame for PII, including information visible in reflections, inside private residences, and sensitive information recorded in medical settings. The amount of time

Government Members - 10.19.2026 Draft

required is often difficult to predict or quantify before the work begins. Public records work has become a specialized and increasingly resource-intensive responsibility, yet agencies are generally absorbing that workload with existing staffing. State grant funding or other resources specifically intended to support public records staffing, technology, and redaction costs could help agencies meet transparency requirements without pulling resources from other essential functions.

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PRELIMINARY DRAFT – SUBJECT TO REVISION

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE
FINAL REPORT DRAFT (10.16.26)

Public Records Task Force
State of Nevada

Submitted to: Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau

For Transmittal to:

- Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Senate Standing Committee on Government Affairs
- Assembly Standing Committee on Government Affairs

DRAFT

Executive Summary

Assembly Bill 128 of the 83rd regular session of the Nevada Legislature, created the Public Records Task Force. The Task Force is comprised of ten individuals: five members are labeled transparency advocates and five are labeled government representatives and are employed by governmental entities in Nevada.

All members have expressed a commitment to carefully evaluate Nevada public records law and to make recommendations for improvement.

Task Force Members:

- Benjamin Z. Lipman, Las Vegas Review-Journal (Transparency Advocate)
- Brittany L. Walker, City of Boulder City (Government Representative)
- Colleen E. McCarty, Ballard Spahr (Transparency Advocate)
- Kalie Work Washoe, County (Government Representative)
- Joshua J. Hicks, McDonald Carrano (Transparency Advocate)
- Leslie M. Nino Piro, Office of the Attorney General (Government Representative)
- Mitch Fox, Nevada Broadcasters Association (Transparency Advocate)
- Matthew C. Morris, Holland & Hart, LLP (Transparency Advocate)
- Matthew J. Christian, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dep't. (Government Representative)
- Staci Lindberg, Lyon County (Government Representative)

As part of its work, the Task Force heard presentations and considered recommendations from a variety of public and private sector stakeholders. As would be expected from a Task Force composed of ten individuals with different backgrounds and interests, members had different

concerns and priorities. Those concerns and priorities are generally reflected as follows:

Transparency Concerns

- **Delay.** Governmental entities routinely miss the five-business-day deadline and extend their responses repeatedly, sometimes for months and even years, without consequence.
- **Misapplication of the law.** Requests are denied based on exemptions that do not exist, such as a general "ongoing investigation" or "personnel records" exemption, or with boilerplate string citations that do not explain why a record is confidential.
- **Withholding instead of redaction.** Entire records are withheld when the law requires that confidential information be redacted and the rest produced.
- **Unwarranted fees.** Requesters are charged for staff time, legal review and redaction, although Nevada law limits fees to actual cost, which by statute "does not include a cost that a governmental entity incurs regardless of whether or not a person requests a copy of a particular public record." NRS 239.005(1).
- **Inconsistency and lack of accountability.** Different agencies, and different courts, treat identical requests and identical legal questions differently, and the only remedy is litigation that is slow and costly for ordinary Nevadans.

Governmental Concerns

- **Broad Requests**. Overly broad and unduly burdensome public records requests, exacerbated by the use of Artificial Intelligence.
- **Privacy Interests**. Need to protect personal information and privacy interests.
- **Criminal Investigations**. Balancing the interests of public records request during an active criminal investigation, particularly when a victim(s) or witness(es) are involved.
- **Insufficient Resources**. Lack of technological resources or staffing to respond to public records requests within five days.
- **Failure to Modernize**. Lack of statutory updates to reflect modern changes to records practices.

These differing concerns kept the Task Force from reaching consensus on some recommendations. Throughout this report, any sections entitled "*Government Perspectives and Recommendations*" reflects the position of a consensus of Government members of the Task Force, but not a consensus of the Task Force as a whole. Any sections entitled "*Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations*" reflects the position of a consensus of Transparency members of the Task Force, but not a consensus of the Task Force as a whole. Any sections entitled "*Consensus Recommendations*" reflect the position of a consensus of the Task Force as a whole.

Although this report includes what is titled "Findings and Evaluations" in Section 3 and "Recommendations" in Section 4, each section includes, where appropriate, various perspectives and recommendations.

Despite the differences of opinion on some issues, the Task Force was able to reach consensus on some issues. The primary areas of Task Force consensus included:

- **Ombudsperson or Ombuds Panel**. Nevada should create an Ombudsperson or Ombuds Panel for Public Records to expedite the resolution of public records disputes (The Task Force differed in opinion on how the Ombudsperson or Ombuds Panel should be constituted).
- **Standardized Fee Schedule**. Nevada should implement a standardized fee schedule for public records requests applicable to all state and local governmental entities. (The Task Force differed in opinion on whether charges for staff time should be allowed under a standardized fee schedule and did not reach a consensus on the details of what items could be included in charges and how much could be charged).
- **Point of Contact**. Each governmental entity should designate a point-of-contact to help members of the public with records requests.
- **Public Reading Room**. Governmental entities should post public records on a publicly-accessible website so that members of the public can obtain information without going through a public records request.

The Task Force also reached consensus on several areas of concern. These areas of concern included:

- **Resource Adequacy**: Governmental entities need sufficient funding and resources to respond to public records requests.
- **Expediting Requests**: Records disputes should be resolved quickly, preferably short of litigation whenever possible.
- **Modernization**: The NPRA should be updated to reflect modern records practices, including electronic records, while preserving accessibility and transparency.

Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Task Force in compliance with Assembly Bill 128 of the 83rd regular session of the Nevada Legislature. The purpose of this report is to provide information and recommendations to the Nevada Legislature. This report is for general information only and does not have the force and effect of Nevada law, regulation or rule. While this report necessarily includes

references to Nevada law and sometimes sets forth interpretations of Nevada law, no position or interpretation set forth in this report should be construed as a position or interpretation by any individual member of the Task Force or a position or interpretation of that member's employers or clients. Interested parties should be aware that the laws pertaining to public records may be amended by the Nevada Legislature and may be subject to interpretation by the courts. Interested parties should consult a qualified Nevada attorney with any legal questions regarding the Nevada Public Records Act.

DRAFT

1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative Mandate

The Public Records Task Force ("Task Force" or "PRTF") was created by Assembly Bill 128. 2025 Nev. Stat. 1416
- 19, ch. 228. The purpose of this Task Force is to evaluate certain topics relating to requests for public records and make certain recommendations. The bill also: (1) prescribes the membership and duties of the Task Force; and (2) requires the Task Force to submit a written report describing its work and recommendations for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate and Assembly Standing Committees on Government Affairs for the 84th Session of the Legislature. *Id.*

1.2 Objectives

The Task Force was charged with evaluating:

1. Current exemptions to the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239 ("NPRA")
2. Policies relating to public records of review boards established under NRS 289.380 and 289.383
3. The impact of broad public records requests on governmental entities
4. The cost, burden, and time constraints associated with redaction
5. The financial burden on persons requesting public records
6. Mechanisms for resolving disputes, including mediation and alternative dispute resolution
7. Methods for collecting and sharing data related to public records requests

Id. at § 7. The Task Force was further directed to make recommendations addressing these areas:

8. To clarify the custodianship and control of public records;
9. To protect sensitive information while promoting government transparency;
10. To identify situations in which access to public records should be granted or denied;
11. For penalties to impose against governmental entities for providing delayed or incomplete responses to a request for public records;
12. For protocols to protect personal information and criminal investigations;

13. For a standardized fee schedule; and
14. For mechanisms to protect governmental entities from retaliatory litigation.

Id.

1.3 Methodology

Following initial member appointments in the fall and winter of 2025, the Task Force held its first meeting on February 26, 2026, at City Hall in Boulder City. Members attended in-person and virtually. At its first meeting, the Task Force received in-person and written public comments, unanimously elected a Chair and Vice Chair, approved a Task Force webpage hosted by the Office of the Attorney General, and discussed potential topics to be considered at future meetings.

The Task Force webpage includes meeting minutes, meeting agendas, and presentation materials accessible online at https://ag.nv.gov/Hot_Topics/Public_Records_Task_Force/. The Task Force held its second meeting on April 27, 2026, at Washoe County Commission Chambers in Reno. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written public comment submissions which are included in the supporting materials attached to this report. Given changes in membership that occurred following the first meeting, the Task Force unanimously selected a new Chair and Vice Chair.

At its second meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from Warren Hardy, representing Warren Hardy Strategies, on behalf of the Urban Consortium. In the presentation, Mr. Hardy testified that ambiguity in current legislation leads to inconsistent decisions and there is a need for a dispute resolution process outside of litigation, and Mr. Hardy discussed commercial requests and monetization, and possible risks associated with Artificial Intelligence. The presentation claimed that "the volume of some requests consumes disproportionate staff time and should be more specific," among other observations and recommendations for legislative action.

The Task Force also received a presentation from City of Las Vegas Chief Deputy City Clerk Pat Cabrera, on behalf of the Nevada Municipal Clerks' Association. The presentation addressed topics including burdens on public agencies associated with the redaction process, the impacts of what they see as overly broad records requests, purported risks associated with sensitive information disclosure, claims of vexatious requestors, fee structure challenges and payment gaps, suggested governance opportunities and related recommendations for legislative action.

The presentation also addressed the use of NPRA by litigants to obtain records outside the discovery process and practical challenges associated with NPRA's response timeline, among other assertions.

Finally, the Task Force addressed the request for a status presentation to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs, considered the structure of the final report to the Legislature, selected additional Task Force Meeting Dates and Locations, and addressed related administrative and housekeeping items.

The Task Force held its third meeting on June 8, 2026, at the Clark County Commission Chambers in Las Vegas. Members attended in-person and virtually. The Task Force received multiple written and in-person public comment submissions, which are included in the supporting materials attached to this report. During its third meeting, the Task Force received a presentation from Glenn Cook, Executive Editor for the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. In the presentation, Mr. Cook provided his observation that "governments routinely deny requests for information that is public," and emphasized that transparency "is an essential function of government." The presentation addressed rights of records requestors, the fees agencies impose on requesters for staff time, the legal fees taxpayers pay when agencies unlawfully withhold records, and a variety of challenges that he said present hurdles to requestors seeking access to public information, among other observations. The presentation noted specific examples involving investigative journalism being "stymied by public records denials," as well as specific examples involving "investigative stories completed thanks to access to public records." The presentation concluded with specific recommendations for reforms to the NPRA statute.

The Task Force also received a presentation from Dr. Bob Conrad, representing the publication *This is Reno* and the Nevada Open Government Coalition. The presentation addressed topics including case studies involving allegations of improperly withheld records by various government entities, the improper use of prolonged delays and failure to meet deadlines, and related observations. The presentation concluded that "public records litigation occurs because records are frequently denied and mishandled, not because of lack of NPRA clarity," and proposed various recommendations for legislative action.

Additionally, the Task Force received a presentation from Attorney Luke Busby, which noted challenges presented when public agencies' fail to timely respond to NPRA requests, when responses lack sufficient substance, and the perceived lack of clear statutory procedures for challenging a denied records request, among other topics. The presentation also included a "critique" of the Urban Consortium's and Municipal Clerks' Association presentations that had been given during the April 27, 2026, meeting.

The Task Force also received a presentation from the Electronic Frontier Foundation ("EFF"), which addressed topics including UNR's 1-credit journalism course on public records requests and related case studies involving withheld records. EFF's presentation highlighted positive examples with Washoe County's Northern Nevada Public Health district's timely responses to public records requests, and negative examples involving the Nevada Secretary of State Office's responses to public records requests, among other examples.

The Task Force received a presentation from Washoe County Deputy District Attorney Lindsay Liddell. Ms. Liddell's presentation addressed topics including the asserted need to protect victims' rights and fair trials, and balancing transparency concerns with avoiding exploitation of victims and witnesses, among other topics. When asked whether any Nevada conviction had been overturned over records-based reporting, she stated, "not that I'm aware of." The presentation also discussed topics relating to Marsy's Law, Nev. Const. Art. 1, Sec. 8A, including the Nevada Constitution's protections for a victim's right to be treated with fairness and respect for privacy and dignity, with emphasis on a case study involving the State of Idaho.

The Task Force held its fourth meeting on July 22, 2026. Members Lipman and Work reported on their July 9 status presentation to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs, at which a Committee member expressed interest in best practices from other states. No presentations were scheduled; members reviewed the draft report template section by section.

Several points of agreement among the Task Force began to emerge. Members on both sides agreed that the statutes cross-referenced in NRS 239.010(1) should be reviewed to identify those that could be removed, and that requesters need a way to resolve disputes short of litigation. Members also agreed that "legal custody or control" should be clarified (albeit with differing opinions on the nature of the clarification) and that records such as meeting minutes should be posted online. Government representatives acknowledged that the five business day deadline was often not satisfied, attributing delays to a lack of technology and staffing.

The Task Force held its fifth meeting on August 5, 2026.

Gunita Singh, a staff attorney with the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, testified that the strongest public records laws are clear about what may be exempt and provide administrative review of denials, and that Nevada's law already has some of those features. She recommended an independent, empowered ombuds office, citing Connecticut's Freedom of Information Commission and Illinois's Public Access Counselor; pointed to fixed terms with removal only for cause as a guarantee of independence; and observed that appeal processes left to attorneys general have tended to be less effective. She also urged amending NRS 289.025 so that it does not bar release of body-worn camera footage of officers performing their duties.

Sarah Bradley, Chair of the State Bar of Nevada's Public Lawyers Section, offered suggestions from the perspective of government attorneys: statutory recognition of the deliberative process privilege; consistent treatment of personnel records and workplace investigations; a statutory definition of personal identifying information; and recovery of costs beyond "actual cost" for unusually burdensome requests. She acknowledged that fees had at times been "really high and unreasonable" and used as a barrier to providing records. She also recommended funding for training and for updating the public records manuals published by the

Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records.

Heather Hahn, Records Manager for the Nevada Department of Transportation, described NDOT's request volume, staffing and one series of requests from a single requester, discussed in Section 3.3. She urged clearer rules for homeland-security records and recommended an office similar to Utah's ombudsman program. Asked to identify any retaliatory lawsuit against a governmental entity, she said she could not.

At its sixth meeting, on September 29, 2026, the Task Force received a presentation from John Abel of the Las Vegas Police Protective Association. [Insert summary of Mr. Abel's presentation.] It received a presentation from the ACLU of Nevada, which described boilerplate invocations of a general "law enforcement privilege," a request closed by the Department of Motor Vehicles while it remained open, and fees that recover staff salaries already funded by taxpayers. Member McCarty presented the results of identical requests for an existing employee directory sent to three northern Nevada law enforcement agencies, and a compilation of fee schedules showing that charges for the same work range from nothing to $89 per hour.

Throughout its work, the Task Force received written public comment from a number of individuals and organizations.

[Are we missing any meetings or presentations?]

2. Overview of Nevada Public Records Law

2.1 Summary of Chapter 239 of NRS

The Nevada Public Records Act ("NPRA"), NRS Chapter 239, governs public access to government records generally. Under the NPRA, "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential, all public books and public records of a governmental entity must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person." NRS 239.010(1). NRS 239.001 declares that the purpose of the NPRA is "to foster democratic principles," that its provisions "must be construed liberally to carry out this important purpose," and that "[a]ny exemption, exception or balancing of interests which limits or restricts access to public books and records by members of the public must be construed narrowly." NRS 239.001(1)–(3). The NPRA places the burden of proving confidentiality on the government, NRS 239.0113, and prohibits denying an entire record when confidential information can be redacted, NRS 239.010(3).

2.2 Purpose and Principles of Public Records Law

The NPRA requires governmental entities to make available to the public upon request any public records within their legal custody or control so as to "foster democratic principles" and

that its provisions "must be construed liberally." NRS 239.001(1); *see also Reno Newspapers, Inc. v. Gibbons*, 127 Nev. 873, 878, 266 P.3d 623, 626 (2011) ("the provisions of the NPRA ... promote government transparency and accountability").

Public records include any book or record of a governmental entity. Such records may be withheld from disclosure only to the extent that one of the following applies:

1. A specific statutory exemption; or
2. A specific and active caselaw exemption.

See Gibbons, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628 (explaining that limitations on disclosure may be based on "a statutory provision" or "a broad balancing of the interests involved" and setting forth the balancing test to be used).

The NPRA imposes several obligations on governmental entities in responding to requests for public records. Upon receipt of a request for records, within five business days a government entity must do the following:

1. Allow inspection or provide a copy of the record. NRS 239.0107(1)(a);

2. If the governmental entity does not have legal custody or control of the record, provide written notice of that fact and the name and address of the governmental entity that has legal custody or control, if known. NRS 239.0107(1)(b).

3. If the governmental entity is unable to make the record available within five business days, provide written notice of that fact and a date and time after which the entity reasonably believes the record will be available. NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(1). If the record is not available by that date, the entity must explain why in writing and give a new date. *Id*. The entity must also make a reasonable effort to assist the requester to focus the request so as to maximize the likelihood that the requester will be able to obtain the record as expeditiously as possible. NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(2). And a record that is readily available must be provided "as expeditiously as practicable." NRS 239.0107(2). The statute does not, however, set an outer limit on how long an entity may extend its response.

4. If a governmental entity must deny the request in whole or in part because the record or a portion of it is confidential, in addition to any of the three above, provide the legal basis for denying the request or portions of it. *Id*. at (1)(d)(1)-(2) (requiring entities to provide the requester with a written denial that includes "citation to the specific statute or other legal authority that makes the public book or record, or a part thereof, confidential").

When only portions of a record are confidential, a "governmental entity shall not deny a request . . . on the basis" that the "requested book or record contains information that is

confidential if the governmental entity can redact; delete; conceal or separate, including, without limitation, electronically, the confidential information from the information included in the public book or record that is not otherwise confidential." NRS 239.010(3).

As noted above, both statutory and case law exemptions may apply to a request. For either, Nevada courts test an entity's "claims of confidentiality under the backdrop of the NPRA's" important principles. *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628. Courts analyze claims of confidentiality "with a presumption in favor of disclosure." *Pub. Emps.' Ret. Sys. of Nev. v. Reno Newspapers, Inc. (PERS)*, 129 Nev. 833, 837, 313 P.3d 221, 223-24 (2013). The governmental entity bears the burden to prove, under a preponderance standard, that the requested records qualify as confidential." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628; *see also* NRS 239.0113. The entity does not satisfy its burden by making "a non-particularized showing, or by expressing hypothetical concerns." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 880, 266 P.3d at 628 (citation omitted). Governmental entities and courts must adhere to the NPRA's mandate to liberally construe any provisions that facilitate access to public records; conversely, governmental entities and courts must narrowly construe any exemptions or balancing tests that limit access to public records. NRS 239.001(2)-(3); *see also Clark Cty. Office of Coroner / Med. Exam'r v. Las Vegas Review-Journal (Coroner's Office)*, 136 Nev. 44, 45, 458 P.3d 1048, 1050-51 (2020). Records or portions of them can only be withheld if there is a clear basis to do so. Under the NPRA's mandates, if there is ambiguity, it must be resolved by production of the record or portion of the record in question. NRS 239.001(3) and (5).

As for statutory exemptions, NRS 239.010(1) lists hundreds of statutes. The NPRA "yields to" these statutes. *Republican Attys. Gen. Assoc. v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't,* 136 Nev. 28, 34, 458 P.3d 328, 333 (2020). The list is not exhaustive. There may be statutes that provide for confidentiality found anywhere in the NRS that are not listed in NRS 239.010(1). *City of Reno v. Reno Gazette-Journal*, 119 Nev. 55, 63 P.3d 1147 (2003). Nevada law provides that "[a]ny exemption, exception or balancing of interests which limits or restricts access to public books and records by members of the public must be construed narrowly." NRS 239.001(3) ("**Any exemption, exception** or balancing of interests **which limits or restricts access** to public books and records by members of the public **must be construed narrowly**" (emphasis added)). And a listed statute is not a categorical exemption: it protects only the specific information that it makes confidential, and the rest of the record must be produced. *State, Dep't of Emp., Training & Rehab. v. Sierra Nat'l Corp.*, 136 Nev. Adv. Op. 11, 460 P.3d 18, 21–22 & n.3 (2020).

As for common law exemptions, there are two. The first is general. It requires the governmental entity, in order to withhold portions of public records from the public, to "prove that its interest in nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public's interest in access." *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 881, 266 P.3d at 628. The balancing test must be construed narrowly against withholding. NRS 239.001(3). Since the 2007 amendments to the NPRA, courts must apply this test "to favor the public's interest in access over the governmental entity's interest in nondisclosure," and weighing the interests equally is an abuse of discretion. *Las Vegas Review-*

Journal, Inc. v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't (*Apgar*), 139 Nev. Adv. Op. 8, 526 P.3d 724, 735–36 (2023).

The second is specific to privacy interests. If the governmental entity establishes that there is a "personal privacy interest that is nontrivial or . . . more than [] de minimis," then the burden shifts to the requester to "show that the public interest sought to be advanced is a significant one and that the information [sought] is likely to advance those interests. *Clark Cty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 134 Nev. 700, 707-08, 429 P.3d 313, 320 (2018), quoting *Cameranesi vs. U.S. Dep't of Defense,* 856 F.3d 626 (9th Cir. 2017). The Nevada Supreme Court equates such interests with those protected by common law privacy torts, which include invasion of privacy for unreasonable intrusion upon the seclusion of another. *Id*. The Court has since emphasized that the privacy test does not support withholding merely because information is, "in the abstract, 'personal' or 'intimate;'" that, even when a privacy concern is properly invoked and overcomes the public's right of access to information in public records, the ordinary remedy is redaction; and that the Court has "never permitted a governmental entity to use individual personal privacy interests as a shield against accountability." *Apgar*, 526 P.3d at 737–38.

Under the NPRA, a requester can file suit in district court if a governmental entity denies or unreasonably delays a request, or charges an excessive or improper fee. NRS 239.011(1). The court must give the matter"priority over other civil matters to which priority is not given by other statutes." NRS 239.011(2). If the requester prevails, the governmental entity must pay the reasonable attorneys fees and costs incurred by the requester. *Id*. The Nevada Supreme Court has described this provision as "both one-sided and mandatory," designed to give the government an incentive to honor public records requests without litigation. *Las Vegas Review-Journal v. Clark Cnty. Office of the Coroner/Med. Exam'r*, 138 Nev. Adv. Op. 80, 521 P.3d 1169, 1173 (2022). A governmental entity's good faith is not a defense to an award of fees. *Coroner's Office*, 136 Nev. at 60–61, 458 P.3d at 1060–61. If the governmental entity willfully violates the NPRA, then additional monetary penalties apply. NRS 239.340.

2.3 Key Definitions and Concepts

The NPRA provides very few definitions. Although many terms are defined in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Chapter 239, administrative regulations cannot modify or limit the scope of the NPRA. *Comstock Residents Ass'n v. Lyon Cty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 134 Nev. 142, 147, 414 P.3d 318, 322 (2018); *Clark Cty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 134 Nev. 700, 703 n.2, 429 P.3d 313, 317 n.2 (2018).

The NPRA does not define the term "public record." According to the NAC, for state agencies, the terms "official state record" and "record" are used synonymously and defined in regulation as:

> information created or received by a state agency under authority of law, regulation or other legal mandate or in connection with the transaction of public

> business that is maintained by the state agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the state agency, including, without limitation, all papers, maps, photographs, financial statements, statistical tabulations, recorded media and other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics.

NAC 239.705(1).[1] Excluded from this definition is "nonrecord materials," which includes but is not limited to:

[1] The NPRA expressly defines an "Official state record" to include, without limitation:

> (a) Papers, unpublished books, maps and photographs;
>
> (b) Information stored on magnetic tape or computer, laser or optical disc;
>
> (c) Materials that are capable of being read by a machine, including, without limitation, microforms and audio and visual materials; and

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> published materials printed by a governmental printer, informal notes, unused blank forms except ballots, brochures, newsletters, magazines, catalogs, price lists, drafts, convenience copies, ad hoc reports, reference materials not relating to a specific project and any other documentation that does not serve as the record of an official action of a state agency.

NAC 239.705(2). There is tension as to the applicability of this regulation to state agencies, as a regulation cannot modify or limit the scope of the NPRA.

For local government entities, "Record of a local governmental entity" or "record" means:

> information that is created or received pursuant to a law or ordinance, or in connection with the transaction of the official business of any office or department of a local governmental entity, including, without limitation, all documents, papers, letters, bound ledger volumes, maps, charts, blueprints, drawings, photographs, films, newspapers received pursuant to NRS 247.070, recorded media, financial statements, statistical tabulations and other documentary materials or information, regardless of physical form or characteristic.

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NAC 239.101.

The lack of a statutory definition has led to disagreement as to whether information in the possession of a governmental entity that was not generated by that governmental entity, is subject to the NPRA.

3. Findings and Evaluation

3.1 Current Exemptions to Chapter 239 of NRS

NRS 239.010(1) cross-references approximately 600 statutory provisions that declare information confidential or otherwise affect access. *See* list of exemptions attached hereto as Exhibit []. The expansive scope of these exemptions is too voluminous for the PRTF to review in its limited time frame.

> (d) Materials that are made or received by a state agency and preserved by that agency or its successor as evidence of the organization, operation, policy or any other activity of that agency or because of the information contained in the material.

NRS 239.005(6).

3.2 Policies Relating to Review Boards (NRS 289.380 & 289.383)

Under Nevada law, any municipality may create a review board to receive citizen complaints against peace officers and to make certain recommendations about whether the officer has violated policies and, if so, whether the officer should be disciplined. To the best of the Task Force's knowledge, only the City of Las Vegas and Clark County have created a review board, which is exclusively for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD). This review

board is called the Citizen Review Board (CRB). CRB's members are volunteers. They have a limited ability to investigate claims of misconduct on their own. As such, any complaint received by the CRB is first sent to LVMPD's Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB). IAB gathers evidence, which typically includes interviews of both the officer accused of misconduct and any witness officers. Both types of officers must comply or face a claim of insubordination. Once IAB completes its investigation, if IAB issues a conclusion that a policy has been violated, LVMPD is to implement discipline according to its negotiated contracts with its collective bargaining units. IAB will also forward its investigatory file to the CRB. At that point, the CRB can initiate its own hearings and eventually issue its own findings and recommendations.

"The findings and recommendation of a panel of the review board are public records unless otherwise declared confidential by state or federal law." NRS 289.387(9). The CRB publishes their findings and recommendations, to include the name of the officer.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

There are laws that are in conflict with publishing the identities of the officers. First, the City and County have enacted ordinances requiring the CRB to maintain the confidentiality of its hearings and "all records of proceedings before the panel [of the CRB]." This would necessarily include any interviews of the subject officer or witness officers. Moreover, the CRB "shall not abridge the rights of a peace officer, school police officer, constable or deputy of a constable that are granted pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, a contract or any federal or state statute or regulation." NRS 289.385(2). LVMPD has policies mandating confidentiality of its IAB records. The collective bargaining agreements are consistent with LVMPD policies. In addition, the Peace Officer Bill of Rights ("POBR") requires IAB investigatory files to be confidential, at least when the subject officer is not facing discipline, pursuant to NRS 289.080(9). A panel of the Nevada Supreme Court recently confirmed this (which is presently the subject of a motion for en banc reconsideration), citing the officer's due process rights under the POBR. *American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada v. Clark County Sch. Dist.*, 142 Nev. Ad. Op. 24 (Mar. 26, 2026).

Officers also have significant privacy interests under the common law. "[O]fficers d[o] not surrender their privacy interests by swearing an oath of office." *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 136 Nev. 733, 478 P.3d 383 (2020) (stating that privacy interests include information that may cause "embarrassment, shame, stigma, [or] harassment" or "endangerment, or similar harm"); *Clark County Office of the Coroner/Medical Examiner v. Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 136 Nev. 44, 458 P.3d 1048 (2020) (Medical information, personnel files, details about sexual orientation, and other information about a person's life give rise to privacy interests).

Despite these rights, the Nevada Supreme Court recently held that the CRB may continue publishing officer names when they publish their findings and recommendations. *Las Vegas*

Police Protective Ass'n v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't Citizen Review Board, 142 Nev. Ad. Op. 55 (Aug. 20, 2026).

In light of these issues, the Government members of the PRTF recommend clarifying Nevada law in a way that appropriately balances the officers' rights with the public's right to know that officers are held accountable when they violate police policy.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

The law should not be changed to make the process less transparent to the community.

Internal Affairs Investigations

Meaningful oversight by the CRB, and by the public, depends on access to the results of internal investigations. Importantly, arguments that municipal ordinances, collective bargaining agreements or anything other than a state statute can be used to create confidentiality not created by statute has been rejected by the Nevada Supreme Court. *See Comstock Residents Ass'n v. Lyon Cty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 134 Nev. 142, 147, 414 P.3d 318, 322 (2018); *Clark Cty. Sch. Dist. v. Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, 134 Nev. 700, 703
n.2, 429 P.3d 313, 317 n.2 (2018).

Earlier in 2026, a three-justice panel of the Nevada Supreme Court held that NRS 289.080, "when read as a whole," makes information in a peace officer's internal investigative file confidential under the NPRA, "at least absent a law enforcement agency recommending adverse employment action." *ACLU of Nev. v. Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 142 Nev. Adv. Op. 24 (Mar. 26, 2026). Transparency advocates strongly disagree that the panel decision was correct, and many argued as amici that the en banc court should, therefore, reconsider the case. In October 2026, the en banc court granted that reconsideration. Nevertheless, law enforcement agencies are already citing the panel's no-longer precedential decision to withhold internal affairs records wholesale.

In addition, the national trend is in the opposite direction of that supported the government members. For instance, since 2018, California (Penal Code § 832.7, as amended by SB 1421 and SB 16), New York (repeal of Civil Rights Law § 50-a in 2020), Maryland (Anton's Law, 2021) and Colorado have opened records of police misconduct and use of force to the public. See Exhibit F. Courts elsewhere have likewise rejected categorical officer-privacy objections to the release of disciplinary records. E.g., *WP Co. v. District of Columbia*, No. 2023-CAB-000951 (D.C. Super. Ct. Sept. 14, 2023) (ordering release of an officer's disciplinary file); *Human Rights Def. Ctr. v. U.S. Park Police*, No. 23-5236 (D.C. Cir. Jan. 24, 2025) (ordering release of names of officers involved in excessive-force settlements over "generic and conclusory" privacy objections).

Recommendation: Amend NRS 289.080 and NRS 289.387, if the Nevada Supreme Court

makes it necessary, to provide that (1) the provisions governing an officer's access to an investigative file do not make that file confidential under the NPRA; (2) records of completed internal investigations of peace officers—including the complaint, the findings and any discipline imposed—are public records, subject to redaction of information made confidential by a specific statute; and (3) CRB findings and recommendations, including officer names and badge numbers, are public, as NRS 289.387(9) and the Nevada Supreme Court have recognized.

3.3 Impact of Broad Public Records Requests

During the Public Records Task Force meetings there were several government presenters that shared the sentiment that vague and overbroad requests unduly burden government, including the Urban Consortium, Nevada Municipal Clerks Association, Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), and each of the Task Force Government Representatives. Pat Cabrera, Chief Deputy Clerk, City of Las Vegas representing the Nevada Municipal Clerks Association, a statewide organization, explained that historically records were paper based, and today records are distributed amongst various e-databases, and cloud systems. This creates millions of records that did not exist before technological advances. Documents used to have to be hand-typed and stored in a physical filing cabinet organized by a topic, or document number and were formalized. Today, much communication takes place informally over email, and each is a record, or there are databases containing millions of datapoints of information that must be produced as a record if a query can produce it as a record. As an example, a requestor might ask for "all records related to X", which she claimed now requires a labor intensive search across, email, texts, and possibly tens if not hundreds of databases to search for all records that contain X to identify responsive records.

Heather Hahn from the Nevada Department of Transportation also presented about what she says is the burden of overbroad and vexatious requests, claiming that some records requests severely hamper an agency's ability to respond to all records requests. Ms. Hahn claimed that vexatious requesters intentionally ask for broad, excessive, and repetitive records in an effort to overwhelm agencies known at the federal level as FOIA bombing. She did not provide any examples. Ms. Hahn reported that between 2023 and 2025 NDOT experienced a 33% increase in records requests. NDOT projects 1680 requests in 2026 which represents 56% increase over 4 years without additional staffing or resources. Ms. Hahn testified that more and more requests appear to be written by AI where the approach is an over-broad format.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

As Ms. Cabrera said, this is not about denying access but making requests workable. Allowing time for a scoping phase, establishing a format and required information for requesters, and establishing consistent and standardized reasonable charges for staff time would all assist

local governments with responses to overbroad requests.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendation

None of the government presenters documented their sentiments with data or with requests the Task Force could examine. No discussion by the government presenters addressed the extent to which electronic searches for records are easier and more efficient than searches through paper copies. No specific evidence was provided of increased complexity, much less anything showing that the existence of electronic records and the fact that they are requested by the public increases any risks. Nothing in the NPRA conditions access on how a request was drafted, and a clearly written request—whatever tool was used to write it—is easier, not harder, to fulfill.

AB 128 directed the Task Force to evaluate "[t]he impact of broad requests for public records on governmental entities." Measured against the record actually before the Task Force, that impact has not been shown. Apart from oral estimates, no government presenter documented the number of requests it receives, the number it considers overbroad or vexatious, the staff hours it spends, the cost of compliance, or a request that disrupted government operations, in a form the Task Force could examine and question.

The government presenters' own materials point the other way. The Urban Consortium—representing Las Vegas, Reno, Henderson, North Las Vegas and Sparks—told the Task Force that "[i]n our experience, a majority of public records requests are fulfilled quickly and at little to no cost" and that Nevada "has an effective public records law that functions as intended." Urban Consortium Presentation, slide 2. NDOT identified its real constraint as a lack of resources: "many agencies lack dedicated staff," and there is "[n]o enterprise-wide solution or shared resource at the state level." NDOT Presentation, slide 4.

The one controlled test presented to the Task Force shows that delay is driven by agency practice, not by the breadth of requests. On or about April 23, 2026, identical requests for an existing internal employee directory—expressly excluding personal contact information—were sent to three northern Nevada law enforcement agencies. One agency produced the directory in 18 days; it cited grounds for redaction, but no redactions appeared in the records it produced. A second took 75 days and five extension notices to produce a directory that had been printed before the request was made. The third sent automated 30-day extension notices from an unmonitored email account for 96 days, then stated that it had no responsive records. McCarty Presentation (Sept. 29, 2026). A staff directory is the paradigm of a narrow request.

Other examples in the record are similar. A request to the Nevada Department of Administration for a single presentation and one month of emails of three employees went unfulfilled for more than 80 days through a series of missed, self-imposed deadlines. Conrad Presentation, slide 7. A university demanded that a student requester supply search terms and the names of custodians because it "employs over 8,000 individuals," and then reported that it had

no responsive financial reports, contracts, minutes or agendas. EFF Presentation, slides 18–20. By contrast, Northern Nevada Public Health routinely fulfills students' requests for health inspection records "before class is over." Id., slide 12. The difference is not the law; it is how agencies choose to comply with it.

Two of the three written comments submitted by governmental agencies were prepared in response to a June 1, 2026, request from the Office of the Attorney General, which circulated the government representatives' April materials to state agencies and solicited their input; one response stated that it had been generated with an artificial-intelligence tool "based strictly on the three documents you provided." These submissions restate the government representatives' position; they do not independently corroborate it.

Asserted problem	Evidence provided to the Task Force	What the record shows
Request volume is rising and overwhelming agencies	NDOT: 34% increase (2023–2025), with no staffing or response-time data. No other agency documented figures.	Urban Consortium: most requests are "fulfilled quickly and at little to no cost."
Broad or "vexatious" requests require new controls	None documented. No request was produced for the Task Force to examine.	NRS 239.0107(1)(c)(2) already requires agencies to help focus requests; the documented delays involved narrow requests.
Redaction is too costly without cost recovery	None documented; oral estimates only. The only figure in the written materials concerned a New Jersey town (about 12 minutes of review per request).	Agency charges range from $0 to $89 per hour for the same task; fee awards for unlawful withholding exceed $1.2 million in the cases presented.
The five-day deadline is unrealistic	None.	Documented delays of 75, 80 and 96 days for simple, existing records.
Commercial and AI-driven "bulk" requests threaten privacy	$282 million figure describing revenue state DMVs earned by selling personal data—not public records requests.	No Nevada example of harm from a bulk request.
Releases harm victims and fair trials	One out-of-state case study.	Idaho court ordered most records released; no reported Nevada reversal for pretrial publicity.

The Transparency members therefore find no evidentiary basis for new authority to deny, close or charge for requests based on their breadth, on the identity or motive of the requester, or on the method used to draft them. Proposals to define and restrict "vexatious" requesters would invite denials based on who is asking, contrary to NRS 239.010(1)'s guarantee of access to "any person," and would give agencies a new tool for the very noncompliance documented above.

Recommendation: Do not adopt "vexatious requester," request-closure, mandatory-identification or "bot request" provisions. Instead, strengthen the existing duty to assist: when an entity believes a request is unclear or unusually broad, require it to contact the requester within five business days, describe how the relevant records are kept, and propose specific search parameters; require rolling production of records as they are located; and provide that a request may not be denied, closed or deemed abandoned because of its size. The Legislature should also require each governmental entity to publish frequently requested records and datasets online, which reduces request volume at its source—a step the Municipal Clerks' Association itself recommended.

3.4 Cost, Burden, and Time Constraints for Redaction

Nevada law provides for confidentiality under an array of circumstances, and governmental entities must redact information that a statute or the balancing tests make confidential before producing the remainder of a record. NRS 239.010(3). A number of government presenters said review and redaction is the most labor-intensive process in broad or complex records requests.

Consensus Recommendation

Recommendation: The Legislature should (1) appropriate funds for state-level redaction and records-management tools that local governments may also use; (2) create a technology working group of technology experts, public records staff, members of the public and members of the media to evaluate systems already in use, systems available for purchase, and opportunities to use government purchasing discounts; and (3) require training in the NPRA for records officers and the attorneys who advise them.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

Government presenters also expressed concern about potential liability for releasing records. Nevada law already addresses that concern: "[a] public officer or employee who acts in good faith in disclosing or refusing to disclose information and the employer of the public officer or employee are immune from liability for damages, either to the requester or to the person whom the information concerns." NRS 239.012.

Government presenters asserted that redaction—particularly of video—is labor-intensive, but presenters offered only oral estimates and did not document the time or cost involved. The only quantified figure in the written materials came from a national magazine article about a New Jersey town that received over 1,500 requests in one month requiring more than 300 hours of review—roughly 12 minutes per request. Jack Meserve, How routine police stops are becoming viral social media fodder, Vox (Nov. 28, 2025). The constraints the government presenters actually described are a lack of dedicated staff and modern tools. The answer to those constraints is investment—dedicated records staff, modern redaction software purchased at state volume pricing, and training so that governmental entities understand the law governing transparency—not shifting the cost of the government's legal obligations onto the public that owns the records.

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3.5 Financial Burden on Requestors

Nevada does not provide a standardized fee schedule for public records requests. Different governmental entities have enacted their own fee schedule. Nevada law limits fees to the "actual cost" of providing a copy of a public record. NRS 239.052(1). "Actual cost" means "the direct cost incurred by a governmental entity in the provision of a public record," such as ink, toner, paper, media and postage, and does not include costs the entity incurs regardless of whether a request is made—such as the salaries of its employees. NRS 239.005(1).

The Task Force discovered that while some governmental entities do not charge for public records requests, others do and specific amounts and types of charges vary. Several law enforcement agencies charge hourly rates of up to $89 to review and redact body-worn camera footage, while other agencies charge nothing for the same work.

Perspectives and Recommendations on this issue are set forth below and under Standardized Fee Schedule in Section 4.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

The fee survey compiled for the Task Force shows Nevada agencies charging hourly rates for research, review and redaction, including $89 per hour for body-worn camera redaction by LVMPD, $75 per hour by Henderson, $45 per hour by Lyon County and $40 per hour by the North Las Vegas Police Department, while Boulder City charges nothing for body-worn camera redaction and $25 per hour only when requested research is extensive. LVMPD's schedule, as reported in 2022, listed research charges ranging from $40 to $288 per hour. A requester was reportedly quoted $2,000 to redact body-worn camera footage in Reno. The ACLU of Nevada reported that LVMPD bills requesters "thousands of dollars to cover[] the salaries of agency staff, an expense that LVMPD would incur whether or not the request was made." ACLU of Nevada Presentation, slide 11. The range—from nothing to $89 per hour for the same task—shows that these charges reflect policy choices, not actual cost.

Government representatives' own statements support these points. The Office of the Attorney General does not charge fees for public records. LVMPD's representative explained that its $89 hourly charge reflects the cost of the commissioned personnel the department assigns to redact body-worn camera footage—a cost the agency incurs whether or not a request is made, and one NRS 239.005(1) therefore excludes. He also said that charging is important "to contain the number of requests," and acknowledged that many agencies charge for staff time after five to ten hours, a charge the NPRA does not authorize. The Chair of the State Bar of Nevada's Public Lawyers Section acknowledged that fees had at times been "really high and unreasonable."

PRELIMINARY DRAFT – SUBJECT TO REVISION

The public has already paid for its records and for the salaries of the employees who keep them. Fees should be limited to the actual cost of the medium and delivery, as discussed under Standardized Fee Schedule below.

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3.6 Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

Judicial intervention is the only dispute resolution mechanism presently contemplated under the NPRA for public records disputes . There are currently no alternative dispute resolution mechanisms discussed in NRS Chapter 239. The PRTF discussed multiple options for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

The PRTF heard a presentation from the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press which explained that about half of the states, the District of Columbia and the federal government have created an administrative appeal process, and recommended an independent, impartial, and empowered ombuds-office to administratively review records request disputes. The Reporters Committee pointed to Connecticut and Illinois as notable examples.

Below are examples in other states:

Arizona: An independent ombudsman, a legislative agency independent of the Governor and Attorney General's Office. *See* Arizona Ombudsman-Citizen's Aide, Arizona Public Records Law Booklet (June 2025), *available at* https://www.azoca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025-Public-Records-Law-Booklet.pdf. The Ombudsman is statutorily authorized to investigate complaints relating to public access laws, request testimony or evidence, issue subpoenas, conduct hearings, make recommendations, and report misconduct. *Id.* at 51.

Connecticut: Freedom of Information Commission (FOIC) is a public body comprised of nine members. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 *et. seq*. One member is appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, one by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. These members serve two-year terms. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-205. The remaining five members are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of either house of the General Assembly to four-year terms. *Id.* The Commission handles complaints, conducts hearings, issues binding decisions, and can order agencies to release records. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-206.

Iowa: Public Information Board (IPIB) is an independent board consisting of nine members created specifically to oversee open meetings and records compliance. Iowa Code § 23.1 et seq. Members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, with representatives from media, government, and the public. Iowa Code § 23.3. Members serve four-year terms and at the

call of the chair. *Id.* Most complaint investigations are handled by IPIB's Executive Director and staff attorneys. It investigates complaints, issues advisory opinions, and can enforce compliance, provides training and mediates disputes. Iowa Code § 23.6.

Ohio: Public Records Mediation Program (Ohio Court of Claims). Ohio essentially has a mandatory mediation for public records lawsuits that has a low fee. Ohio Rev.Code. § 2743.75; Ohio Court of Claims, Public Records Frequently Asked Questions, *available at* https://ohiocourtofclaims.gov/public-records/. If mediation does not resolve the dispute, the complaint is assigned to a special master for a formal legal ruling. *Id.*

Oregon: Public Records Advocate & Public Records Advisory Council. The PRAC consists of twelve bipartisan public records experts representing state and local governments, the media, the public, and public sector workforce. Ore. Rev. Stat. § 192.481. Most members are appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation. *Id.* Agency and legislative members are appointed by their respective leaders. *Id.* The PRAC then appoints an Advocate for a four-year team. O.R. S. § 192.461. The Advocate acts as a neutral mediator between agencies and requesters, reviews disputes, advises agencies, and oversees training. *Id.*

Utah: State Records Committee (recently replaced by an ombudsman). The State Records Committee was established in 1992 and consisted of volunteer members who had two purposes: reviewing retention schedules for approval and hearing record access appeals. *See* Rebecca Shaw, Division of Archives and Records Services, The State Records Committee Through the Years (May 7, 2025), *available at* https://archives.utah.gov/2025/05/07/the-state-records-committee-through-the-years/. In 2013, the Government Records Ombudsman was created, and in 2015, the Open Records Portal was launched which created a central place records request submissions. *Id.* In 2025, legislation replaced the Committee with a new office led by a director and staffed by an attorney housed within the Division of Archives and Records Service. *Id.*

Illinois: Public Access Counselor. Office within the Attorney General's Office that works to ensure compliance with Illinois open meeting and public records laws. 5 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 140/9.5, *See Public Access Counselor.* The Public Access Counselor mediates public records disputes, issues binding opinions, and provides training and education. *Id.*

Tennessee: "If a person makes a request to view or copy a public record with the intent to disrupt government operations, the records custodian charged with fulfilling the request may petition a court of record of competent jurisdiction for an order to enjoin the person from making records requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(7)(C).

Consensus Recommendation

PRELIMINARY DRAFT – SUBJECT TO REVISION

The concept of an Ombudsperon or Ombuds Panel carries great promise to expedite the resolution of public records request disputes. The manner in which any Ombuds office is established is important, and includes fiscal impacts that are best addressed by the Legislature. As such, the fiscal impacts were not considered or evaluated by the Task Force. The Government and Transparency perspectives and recommendations on the scope of an Ombuds office are as follows.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

Under current law, a member of the public who believes a governmental entity has improperly denied, delayed, redacted or overcharged for public records has no practical recourse other than a lawsuit. That remedy is expensive and slow for requesters, and it is expensive for governmental entities as well. Both requesters and governmental entities asked the Task Force to recommend a path short of litigation.

Drawing on other systems already operating, the Task Force recommends a small, independent office that would work as follows:

- **Mediation Focus**. The office should provide an opportunity to mediate public records disputes in a neutral forum. Mediations should occur expeditiously with a goal of reaching a mutually satisfactory result on any public records disputes.
- **Voluntary for the requester; mandatory for the government.** A requester may seek mediation of a denial, excessive redaction, unreasonable delay, incomplete production or improper fee. Once a requester invokes the process, the governmental entity must participate. The process is free to the requester, the requester may end the process at any time, and no requester is required to use it or complete it if invoked before going to court. The burden remains on the governmental entity to justify its positions.
- **Protection for fees and deadlines.** Participation does not extend any deadline under NRS 239.0107, waive or reduce the requester's right to attorney's fees and costs under NRS 239.011, or start or run any limitations period.
- **Fast.** The governmental entity must provide its legal and factual justifications within 5 business days; the requester may respond but is not required to. The Ombudsperson should hold a mediation within 10 business days of the request to mediate. The parties to a mediation may mutually agree to treat the result of the mediation as binding. If the dispute is not resolved to the requester's satisfaction, the requester may proceed with litigation.
- **Independent.** The Ombudsperson or Ombuds Panel should consist of a Nevada attorney or attorneys appointed by the Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court. The office should be based within the judicial branch of the state government. Appointees should serve 6 year terms with removal only for good cause.
- **Additional duties.** The Ombudsperson would also provide training and guidance, adopt the uniform fee schedule and reporting form recommended in this report, and publish an annual report on compliance.

The principal feature distinguishing this model from those in other states is requester-controlled

finality: the requester decides whether to use the process and whether to accept its result. That design ensures the process cannot become another source of delay, and it gives governmental entities a strong incentive to resolve disputes early.

3.7 Methods for Collecting and Sharing Data Related to Public Records Requests

Currently, the NPRA does not require government entities in Nevada to collect or share data related to public records requests, such as request volume, response times, denials, or fees.[2] The lack of reporting is consistent with a majority of other states. However, multiple states and the federal government provide models for various types of data collection and reporting.

Texas: School districts must post the cost of responding to requests exceeding 200 pages in a 90-day period and report annually to the Texas Education Agency. V.T.C.A., Education Code § 11.1512.

Washington: To improve best practices for dissemination of public records, annual legislative reports are required for agencies with at least $100,000 in annual staff and legal costs for records requests. Smaller agencies may voluntarily report. 15 statutory performance metrics are identified for reporting, including:

- The number of requests where the agency provided the requested records within five days of receiving the request.
- The number of requests where the agency provided a time estimate for providing responsive records beyond five days after receiving the request.
- The average and median number of days from receipt of request to the date the request is closed.
- The number of requests where the agency formally sought additional clarification from the requestor;
- The number of requests denied in full or in part and the most common reasons for denying requests;
- The number of requests abandoned by requestors;
- To the extent the information is known by the agency, requests by type of requestor, including individuals, law firms, organizations, insurers, governments, incarcerated persons, the media, anonymous requestors, current or former employees, and others;
- Which portion of requests were fulfilled electronically compared to requests fulfilled by physical records;
- The number of requests where the agency scanned physical records electronically to fulfill disclosure;
- The total estimated agency staff time spent on each individual request;

[2] The NPRA requires annual reporting to the Legislative Council Bureau of records deemed confidential because they contain personally identifiable information collected online. NRS 239.014.

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- The estimated costs incurred by the agency in fulfilling records requests, including costs for staff compensation and legal review, and a measure of the average cost per request;
- The number of claims filed alleging a statutory violation involving the agency, categorized by type and exemption at issue, if applicable;
- The costs incurred by the agency litigating claims alleging a violation of public records statutes in the past year, including any penalties imposed on the agency;
- The costs incurred by the agency with managing and retaining records, including staff compensation and purchases of equipment, hardware, software, and services to manage and retain public records; and
- Expenses recovered by the agency from requestors for fulfilling public records requests, including any customized service charges.

West Virginia: Each public body reports the result of every request to the Secretary of State's public online database. Reporting includes the nature of the public body's response, whether the request was granted, and if not, the exemption asserted to deny the request, the time-frame was necessary to comply with the request; and the amount of reimbursement charged to the requester. W. Va. Code § 29B-1-3, § 29B-1-3a.

Indiana: Public agencies are required to coordinate with a public access counselor to track and report the volume and nature of public records requests received; and identify patterns or sources of excessive, automated, phishing related, or data scraping based public records requests. Ind. Code § 5-14-4-10. To timely identify such patterns or sources, public agencies report within seven days of receipt any public records request that is suspected by the public agency of being: (1) automated; or (2) data scraping or phishing activity.[3] Ind. Code § 5-14-3-11. Notably, Indiana law permits a public agency to decline responding to a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-3.3(b).

Montana: To document the impacts and process associated with compliance with public records requests, the executive, legislative, and judicial branches report quarterly to a legislative committee the number of requests, requester identity, information requested, date, and status. Mont. Code § 5-12-209 (2025). For completed requests, the report includes compliance date,

[3] Indiana law defines "data scraping" as "use of an automated system to extract data from websites and other Internet accessible sources." Ind. Code § 5-14-3-2(d). "Phishing" is defined as:

> a method of obtaining information through fraud in which the sender of a communication intentionally misrepresents the identity of the sender in order to induce the recipient of the communication to: (1) divulge the information to the sender; or (2) take an action that allows the sender access to the information.

Ind. Code § 5-14-3-2(p).

hours, and costs charged. *Id*. Open requests carry forward to later reports. *Id*. Requests about specific persons or property, and requests for information already online, are excluded. *Id*. State agencies other than local governments must also publish statistics online annually, including: number of requests, response times, and the requests and responses themselves. Mont. Code § 2-6-1006(e) (2025).

Massachusetts: A supervisor of public records takes necessary measures to put government records in the condition required by law and to secure their preservation. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 1. Each records access officer documents uniform criteria for every request:

- the nature of the request and the date;
- the dates on which a request was received, a response is provided to the requestor, and a public record is provided to the requestor;
- the number of hours required to fulfill the request;
- fees charged to the person making the request, if any;
- agency petitions to the supervisor of public records seeking to charge for time spent segregating or redacting, or to charge in excess of $25 per hour if the request is (A) for a "commercial purpose," or (B) the fee is necessary, proposed in good faith, and not designed to limit, deter or prevent access to requested public records;
- requester petitions to the supervisor of public records for a determination that an agency violated public records laws;
- the time required to comply with supervisor of records orders; and
- the final adjudication of any court proceedings.

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 6A. The Secretary of the Commonwealth collects the data annually, posts it online, and reports it to the House and Senate clerks. *Id*.

District of Columbia: Annual agency reports include: the number of requests received and processed; denials and reasons; appeals, results, and reasons; median processing days; counts processed in 15 days or less, 16–25 days, and 26+ days; fees collected and fees waived; staff hours and total cost; number of times each exemption was invoked; names and titles of officials responsible for denials; and employees convicted of records-law misdemeanors. D.C. Code § 2-538.

Federal Government: Each federal agency is required to submit an annual report to the Attorney General and the Director of the Office of Government Information Services by February 1, covering the preceding fiscal year. The comprehensive report must include information including:

- The number of requests received and processed.
- The number of determinations to deny records requests and the reasons for each.
- The number of administrative appeals, their outcomes, and reasons for any denials.

- The number of times requests were denied under law enforcement exclusions.
- The average, median, and range of days to respond to requests and provide records.
- The number of full-time staff devoted to processing requests and the total amount expended for staff time.
- The total amount of fees collected for processing requests.
- The number of fee waiver requests granted or denied, and the time taken to decide them.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Discussion: Nevada does not require governmental entities to collect or report data on public records requests. As a result, neither the Legislature nor the public can measure request volume, response times, or the staff and resources entities spend on compliance. Certain jurisdictions require standardized reporting. Consistent data would give policymakers an objective record of how the law works in practice. That record would include the number and complexity of requests, what compliance costs, and the staffing constraints entities face. It would also let future policy changes, including the uniform fee schedule recommended below, be measured against actual experience rather than anecdote.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to require each governmental entity in Nevada to report annually on how it handles public records requests, using one standard form. The Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or public records ombudsperson should adopt the form after public notice and comment, review it at least annually, and publish the reports it receives in one place online.

The Task Force recommends that the form require, at a minimum:

1. **Volume:** the number of requests received and the number processed during the reporting period.
2. **Timeliness:** the average, median and range of days to respond to requests and to provide records.
3. **Clarification:** the number of requests for which the entity formally sought clarification from the requester.
4. **Denials:** the number of requests denied in full or in part, and the most common legal grounds relied on.
5. **Abandoned requests:** the number of requests abandoned by requesters.
6. **Staffing and cost:** the number of full-time-equivalent staff who process requests, and the total amount spent on staff time.
7. **Fees:** the total amount of fees collected, and the number of fee-waiver requests granted and denied, along with the time taken to decide them.
8. **Requester type:** to the extent the entity knows it, requests by type of requester, including individuals, law firms, organizations, insurers, governments, incarcerated persons, the media, anonymous requesters, current or former employees, and others.

9. **Disputes:** the number of petitions for nonbinding mediation with a public records ombudsperson, administrative appeals, and petitions for judicial review, and the outcome of each type of proceeding.

The designated body should also define terms on the form so that entities report consistently. The definitions should include:

- a common reporting period, such as the calendar year;
- when a request is "received" and when it is "closed";
- whether days are counted as business days or calendar days;
- what makes a request "abandoned."

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

1. [Need to complete Add: **Extensions:** the number of requests for which the entity extended its response beyond five business days, the number extended more than once, and the number for which records were not provided by the date the entity first gave.
2. Change Disputes to: Disputes: the number of matters submitted to the Public Records Ombudsperson and Review Panel, the number of petitions filed under NRS 239.011, the outcome of each, and the amount of attorney's fees and costs paid to requesters and spent on outside counsel.
3.

]

- Indiana's practice of declining requests it suspects are data scraping should not be copied; any reporting of request types should serve data collection only, never as a basis to delay or deny a request.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Clarification of Custodianship and Control

NPRA requires the governmental entity with "legal custody or control" of a record to respond to a requestor, NRS 239.0107, but Chapter 239 does not provide a comprehensive explanation what legal custodianship or control means across state and local government. The Nevada Administrative Code defines "legal custody" as "all rights and responsibilities of access to and maintenance of a record which are vested in" an office or department of a local governmental entity or state agency "and with the official or head" of the department or state agency "charged

with the care, custody and control of that record." NAC 239.041, 239.620. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that a government entity has "legal control" over records where an entity contracts with a private company to provide public services and the contract indicates the company could generate the requested records and provide them to the entity for disclosure. *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Blackjack Bonding, Inc.*, 131 Nev. 80, 86–87, 343 P.3d 608, 613 (2015); *see also Comstock Residents Ass'n v. Lyon Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 134 Nev. 142, 147–48, 414 P.3d 318, 323 (2018) ("a record within the possession of a private entity may still constitute a public record subject to disclosure upon request") (citing NRS 239.001(4)). The definition of "custodian of records" in NRS 239.121 is limited to any person authorized to have the care, custody and control of any documents, instruments, papers, books, pamphlets or any other records or writings of a local governmental entity. Further, NRS 239.0107 allows an entity that lacks custody or control to direct the requestor elsewhere, if known.

Other states provide models on the meaning of custody while ensuring that records are not precluded from public access because of where they are kept. North Carolina, for example, specifies that an agency holding another agency's records for purposes of storage, safekeeping, or data processing is not the custodian responsible for responding to a public records request. N.C.G.S. § 1326. It also has a provision that allows a custodian to demand custody of public records from any person having illegal possession them and provides consequences if the record(s) are not produced according to law. *See* N.C.G.S. § 1325.

Washington requires public employees who use personal devices or accounts to conduct public business to search them for responsive records and to submit a sworn statement describing the search. *Nissen v. Pierce County*, 183 Wn.2d 863, 357 P.3d 45 (2015). Florida requires contractors acting on behalf of a public agency to keep and produce public records as the agency itself would. Fla. Stat. § 119.0701.

Legal Custody and Control

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

- **Recommendation:** The Legislature should amend the NPRA to distinguish between the "responsible custodian" and a "service custodian."
  - Responsible custodian: A governmental entity holding the legal control, statutory responsibility, or policy accountability for the program, function, transaction, or decision documented by the record. A responsible custodian does not include a government entity that did not create a record and has no right or responsibility to access, maintain, or assert a legal privilege with respect to the record.
  - Service custodian: An IT department, archive, contractor, cloud provider, or shared-service organization that stores or processes records for another entity but does not determine their legal status.
  - Incidental Custody: Control and custody should not exist solely because the record

is maintained in backup storage, related to cybersecurity monitoring or technical administration, is received as a courtesy copy, is in temporary possession for purposes of transmission, or belongs to another governmental entity or person.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

- The Legislature should amend the NPRA to clarify that each governmental entity in possession, custody or control of a record must provide it upon request unless a statutory exemption or balancing test applicable to that entity makes it confidential, and that a record does not lose its public character because it was received from another governmental entity, a contractor or a member of the public, or because it is kept on a personal device or account. When records may exist on an officer's or employee's personal device or account, the entity should be required to obtain a sworn statement describing the search.

- The Transparency members do not support the "incidental custody" proposal: a record does not cease to be a public record of the entity that holds it because it was received as a courtesy copy or "belongs to another governmental entity or person."

Government Contractors

Nevada law does not currently address contract requirements for individuals, partnerships, corporations, or business entities who enter into a contract for services with a public agency responsible for public records.

Consensus Recommendation: Nevada law should require public service contracts to include a provision that requires the contractor to comply with Nevada public records law, and address preservation, transparency, production and transfer of records when a contract ends.

Public Records Act Compliance Coordination

It's often unclear who is behind an online public records request portal. When citizens are unsure how to submit a request, or which office to physically go to for inquiries, they want to speak to an employee of the agency.

Consensus Recommendation: Nevada law should require every governmental entity to provide:

- The name and title of its public records officer, and a backup contact
- The officer's contact information
- The agency's physical office location to make public records requests, in addition to its online submission method
- The agency's public records scope and jurisdiction

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4.2 Protection of Personally Identifying Information and Transparency

Nevada public records laws must protect sensitive data, without concealing public records. NRS 239.001 declares that public records law must be liberally construed to promote prompt access, places the burden of proving confidentiality on the government, and prohibits denying an entire record when confidential information can be redacted. Any reform should preserve and strengthen those principles.

Current confidentiality provisions are scattered across many chapters and use inconsistent terms. For example, with regard to personally identifying information, NRS 239.0105 states that "records containing the name, address, telephone number or other identifying information of a natural person" are confidential but only if the information is contained in a record related to the use of a recreational facility or enrolling a minor in a recreational activity. Similarly, NRS 603A.210 protects social security numbers, driver license numbers, certain account numbers, medical identification numbers, and user names from disclosure under certain circumstances. Finally, NRS 239.014 protects certain personally identifiable information under certain circumstances collected electronically when an agency determines that disclosure could produce specified negative consequences. However, this applies specifically to information collected from the public by automated means over the internet or other digital network. It is not a comprehensive definition for all public records.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Legislators should consider defining a limited category directly in NRS Chapter 239 covering vulnerable data such as: social security numbers, Tax ID numbers, financial account numbers, authentication credentials, security questions, full dates of birth, personal email addresses, telephone numbers, medical-biometric-genetic, precise geolocation data, and information identifying protected victims, minors, or people with confidential addresses. The statute should expressly provide that the definition does not conceal information necessary to evaluate government expenditures, public compensation, contracts and vendors, official decisions and votes, lobbying and campaign activity, conflicts of interest, licensing, government findings or misconduct.

Recommendation: The Legislature should establish a uniform statewide definition of "personal identifying information."

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

- **Definition of Personal Identifying Information**. The Legislature should establish a uniform statewide definition of "personal identifying information" that addresses the few categories of information that may be universally withheld while leaving all other data to be protected to the extent necessary by targeted, specific legislation rather than blanket secrecy.

- **Codify a Privacy Test**. As discussed in Section 2.2, the *CCSD* privacy test was intended to "cohere[]" with NRS 239.0113's placement of the burden on the government, but in practice it has been invoked to shift that burden to requesters on the strength of an unsupported assertion that a privacy interest exists. The Legislature can restore the balance it struck in NRS 239.001 and 239.0113 without disturbing genuine privacy protections. Codify the privacy test with the following guardrails: (1) a governmental entity asserting a privacy interest must first prove, with particularized evidence, that disclosure of specific information would cause a significant invasion of personal privacy; (2) a public interest in understanding the operations of government or the conduct of public officers and employees satisfies the requester's showing; (3) the entity bears the ultimate burden of proving that the privacy interest clearly outweighs the public interest, both the presumed interest and any additional ones relevant to the particular records in question, consistent with NRS 239.0113 and *Gibbons*; (4) the remedy is redaction of the specific information, never withholding of the entire record; and (5) public officers and employees have no protectable privacy interest in their names, titles, compensation, work contact information or official conduct/misconduct or allegations of misconduct.

- **Personnel Records**. Nevada has no general "personnel records" exemption, and an agency's internal regulations cannot create one. *CCSD*, 134 Nev. at 704, 429 P.3d at 318. The Transparency members do not recommend creating one. Specific sensitive information within personnel files is already protected by specific statutes or by redaction under a balancing test, while records of official conduct, investigations and discipline are exactly what the public needs in order to evaluate its government.

- **Victims of Crime**. The NPRA already provides the tools to protect the privacy of victims: information that would identify or locate a victim, and graphic images whose release would cause a significant invasion of personal privacy, may be redacted under a balancing test when necessary, and NRS 239.010(3), and specific statutes protect particular categories of victim information. The Task Force received no evidence of any instance in which a release under the NPRA harmed a victim in Nevada.

  Moreover, the assertion that Marsy's Law, Art. 1, § 8A of the Nevada Constitution established new restrictions to public access to investigative and court records is simply misplaced. Section 1(d) of Marsy's Law expressly prohibits the disclosure of records to the defendant which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family. It does not, nor was it intended to, circumvent the NPRA. Indeed, the Marsy's Law website specifically addresses this point under Frequently Asked Questions. In a video titled, "Does Marsy's Law Impact Court Records Being Made Public?," Former Federal Judge Paul Cassell explains that other than a victim's name or locating information, "records involving the crime and involving the case are generally available as they had been before Marsy's

Law." *See* *https://www.marsyslaw.us/faqs?_gl=1*1n3mjuc*_gcl_au*MzgwNjM5MzM1LjE3OTE3Nzc1NDM*

The Idaho case presented to the Task Force illustrates how existing tools work. There, a criminal-court non-dissemination order protected the pending criminal case; records were released after his conviction, with the decedents' bodies, witnesses' faces and identifying information blurred; and when victims' families sought to block release, the court reviewed the records and ordered most of them released, finding they were "precisely what the law affords the public to obtain," while requiring that depictions of the decedents and the blood immediately surrounding them be blacked out. *Laramie*, Memorandum Decision at 11–12. One family member's principal complaint was that she learned of the release only after images appeared online.

Do not create new categorical exemptions for victim-related records, which would sweep in records of how law enforcement handled victims' cases.

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Bulk Data Requests

Historically, a public record would be available at a government agency counter. The public could inspect the record, journalists could investigate it, and residents could hold officials accountable. However, more and more agencies are digitizing public records. Technical advances make information discoverable from great distances at speed and scale. Data brokers can combine records from multiple agencies and foreign actors can access the same database without ever entering Nevada.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Information that seems harmless individually can be aggregated and exploited. Public access to records is not a concern. The scale, aggregation, searchability and automated reuse of that access poses threats.

Ordinary public access is not equivalent to placing person-level information into a universally searchable, indexable, and bulk-downloadable database. Technology can transform isolated records into population-scale profiles by enabling automated scraping, name and address-based searches, bulk downloads, AI-supported profiling, and dataset linking. In some cases, the requestor is using the information for the purpose reselling and solicitation.

Nevada can preserve the legal right to inspect and obtain records while applying narrowly tailored safeguards to the technological method of dissemination. Currently, NRS 239.014 recognizes that electronic collection of personally identifiable information can create risks and requires agencies to determine confidentiality. But the law does not address bulk publication, web scraping, application programming interfaces, dataset linkage or search-engine indexing.

Nevada law already recognizes that disclosure characteristics (like email addresses and phone numbers) of an entire database can differ from those of an individual data request (NRS 239B.040).

Arizona's judiciary governs bulk or compiled court data, requiring dissemination agreements for bulk requests for commercial and non-commercial purposes, and ensures the requestor complies with state laws. See Arizona Judicial Branch.

- **Recommendation**: Define "bulk or compiled data" as all or a substantial portion of a structed electronic dataset containing information concerning Nevadans, properties, businesses, cases or transactions.

- **Recommendation**: When a requester seeks all or a substantial portion of an agency's database, the agency may process it under standardized bulk-data procedures rather than

treating it identically to an ordinary document request.

- **Recommendation**: Require a standardized dissemination agreement for defined high-risk bulk datasets requests, ensuring compliance with appliable privacy and/or confidentiality laws.

- NRS should add a provision in statute that allows a public entity who is the legal or responsible custodian of public records to demand them from any person having illegal possession of them.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

Bulk and dataset requests are among the most valuable uses of the NPRA. Examples in the Task Force record include the Reno Gazette-Journal's analysis of Public Employees' Retirement System data, which showed that the practice of "double-dipping" was more widespread than believed; the Nevada Policy Research Institute's request for PERS database information, which the Nevada Supreme Court held must be produced, *PERS v. Nev. Policy Research Inst.*, 134 Nev. 669, 429 P.3d 280 (2018); five years of autopsy reports of children who died in Clark County, which revealed deaths of children under the supervision of the child-welfare system, *Coroner's Office*, 136 Nev. 44; and student analyses of drone flight data and of deaths of unhoused people in Clark County. Each depended on access to records in bulk.

It is not clear that Nevada could preserve the legal right to inspect and obtain records while barring bulk data requests. For example, if the definition of a "bulk request" included any request that seeks "all or a substantial portion of a structured electronic dataset," it would open the door to governmental entities claiming that a request applied to a particular dataset and rejecting it on those grounds. In addition, as set forth above, true bulk requests have proven vitally important to Nevadans' understanding and oversight of government.

The Task Force considered whether any narrowly tailored measure could address concerns about commercial exploitation of personal data without restricting public access. The most promising approaches regulate the misuse of data rather than the public's access to it. Laws governing the sale and use of personal information, including NRS Chapter 603A, can be applied to those who misuse it; and governmental entities can reduce request volume by proactively publishing datasets from which sensitive identifiers have been removed. Measures that condition access on a requester's identity or purpose, or that impose contractual restrictions on what a requester may do with public records, would invite abuse and raise serious constitutional concerns.

- Do not create a separate "bulk data" category, require dissemination agreements, or require requesters to attest to the purpose of a request. Address misuse of personal information through

laws governing its sale, and encourage proactive publication of datasets with sensitive identifiers removed.

- The Transparency members oppose authority to demand records from any person in "illegal possession" of them; the phrase is undefined and could reach journalists and members of the public who lawfully received records from a source or through an agency's own mistaken release.

4.3 Criteria for Granting or Denying Access

NRS 239.001 requires exemptions and balancing tests to be construed narrowly. NRS 239.0113 also places the burden on the government agency to prove confidentiality by a preponderance of the evidence when confidentiality is disputed. Nevada does not, however, require a foreseeable-harm determination each time an agency relies on a discretionary exemption.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Federal FOIA provides a useful model in this example. The FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 states that a federal agency may withhold information only when it foresees that disclosure would reasonably harm an interest protected by an exemption or when disclosure is prohibited by law. Agencies shall "consider whether partial disclosure of information is possible whenever the agency determines that a full disclosure of a requested record is not possible."

Overly broad and voluminous requests have been attempted to be addressed with NRS 239.0107(c)(2): "Make reasonable effort to assist the requester to focus the request." In many cases, the requestor refuses to focus their requests, so significant time is used to fulfill the request, further delaying requests that come after. While large requests remain valid, agencies should be allowed to use structured tools like standardized request forms and methods to clarify what requestors are looking for.

For example, Utah Code § 63G.2.204(1) requires that a records request be in writing and contain the requester's full name, mailing address, daytime phone number, and email (if willing to receive communications by email), and a description of the record specific enough to identify the record with reasonable certainty. *See* example of Utah's standard request form here: GRAMA-request-form2.pdf.

- **Recommendation**: Requestor should be required by law to provide contact information including phone and email, and a description of the record specific enough to identify the record with reasonable certainty.

Washington allows agencies to close an unclear request when the requestor doesn't respond to a request for clarification, while requiring the agency to continue responding to portions that are clear.

A request must reasonably identify the records or categories of records sought. A request shall not be denied solely because it includes a large volume of records. However, a request for all or substantially all records of an agency, without a reasonable identifiable subject matter, record category, time period, person, transaction, event, or other limiting criteria, does not constitute a sufficiently identifiable request, and should be grounds for denial.

Washington law states, "A public records request must be for identifiable records. Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56.080. A request for all or substantially all records prepared, owned, used, or retained by an agency is not a valid request for identifiable records." But, requests for all records concerning a particular topic, keyword, or person is not in itself invalid. Further, Washington law states that an agency cannot deny an identifiable request simply because it is overly broad.

Louisiana: "If the custodian reasonably determines that the request would substantially disrupt required government operations, the custodian may deny access only after reasonable attempts to narrow or specify the request with the requestor." La. Rev. Stat. § 44:32.

Recommendation: Allow government entity to close request where requestor refuses to narrow the scope within a reasonable time and it is not possible to identify responsive records.

Washington law RCW 42.56.080 also allows for denial of a "bot request" provided certain criteria. In Washington, agencies may deny a bot request that is "one of multiple requests from the requestor to the agency within a twenty-four hour period, if the agency establishes that responding to the multiple requests would cause excessive interference with other essential functions of the agency." Bot requests are described as a request for public records that an agency" reasonably believes was automatically generated by a computer program or script."

As stated above, Indiana looks to identify patterns or sources of excessive, automated, phishing related, or data scraping based public records requests. Ind. Code § 5-14-4-10. To timely identify such patterns or sources, public agencies report within seven days of receipt any public records request that is suspected by the public agency of being: (1) automated; or (2) data scraping or phishing activity. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-11. Notably, Indiana law permits a public agency to decline responding to a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-3.3(b).

Recommendation: Provide a statute that allows agencies to deny a request when it suspects the request is data scraping or phishing activity, or when it suspects that responding electronically could expose its electronic systems or data to unauthorized access or alteration, or otherwise jeopardize their security.

[Placeholder for vexatious requestors.]

- **Recommendation:** Require affidavit on submission of a records request that that data is not being used to train an AI model on, sell, or repurpose government data ("commercial purpose") unless expressly authorized by law and contract. If data is being used for commercial purposes the request should be denied as prohibited by law. If companies want data for commercial uses this should be required by contract. There should be an exemption for media.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

NRS 239.001 requires exemptions and balancing tests to be construed narrowly. NRS 239.0113 also places the burden on the government agency to prove confidentiality by a preponderance of the evidence when confidentiality is disputed. Nevada does not require a foreseeable-harm determination each time an agency relies on a discretionary exemption, because Nevada's standard is already more demanding: an agency must prove either that a specific statute makes the information confidential or that its interest in nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public's interest in access, and any doubt must be resolved in favor of access. The federal FOIA's foreseeable-harm requirement was adopted to strengthen a statute that is less protective of access than the NPRA, and it should not be imported into Nevada law in any way that would dilute Nevada's standards.

- Codify the standards the Nevada Supreme Court has already announced for denials, so that governmental entities apply them when they respond to requests rather than after litigation begins: (1) a denial must identify each record or category of records withheld, cite the specific statute or other authority for each, and explain how it applies, *Gibbons*, 127 Nev. at 884–85, 266 P.3d at 630–31; (2) when a record is redacted, the entity must identify the redactions and the authority for each and explain why further segregation is not feasible; (3) a denial that relies on boilerplate, string citations or an exemption that does not exist, such as a general "ongoing investigation" or "personnel records" exemption, is a denial without lawful basis; (4) grounds for withholding that protect only the entity's own interests and are not asserted in the entity's written response are waived, while statutes protecting the confidentiality of third parties are preserved, see *Coroner's Office*, 136 Nev. at 48–50, 458 P.3d at 1053–54 (relying on the Legislature's silence on waiver); (5) no ordinance, regulation, policy, contract or collective bargaining agreement (or anything other than state statute) may make a record confidential; and (6) an exemption, statutory or by balancing test, permits, but does not require, withholding unless a statute expressly prohibits disclosure.

- The Transparency members do not support allowing an agency to deny a request it "suspects" is data scraping or phishing, as Indiana permits; suspicion is not a statutory exemption, NRS 239.010(1) guarantees access to "any person," and any genuine threat to an agency's systems can be addressed through the manner of production rather than by denying access.

- The Transparency members also oppose requiring an affidavit that records will not be used to train an AI model or for a commercial purpose; NRS 239.010(1) makes records available to "any person" without regard to purpose, and a news-media exemption would require agencies to decide who qualifies as a journalist.

4.4 Penalties for Delayed or Incomplete Responses

The NPRA currently contains provisions for delayed or incomplete responses.

First, the NPRA allows a requester to initiate a lawsuit whenever a request is "denied or unreasonably delayed or if a person who requests a copy of a public book or record believes that the fee charged by the governmental entity for providing the copy of the public book or record is excessive or improper." NRS 239.011(1). Whenever the requester "prevails," in such a lawsuit, the requester is entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. NRS 239.011(2). This includes any fees or costs incurred due to an appeal. NRS 239.011(3). Case law has clarified that a requester "prevails" for purposes of this statute whenever they "succeed on any significant issue." *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Blackjack Bonding*, 131 Nev. 80, 343 P.3d 608 (2015).

If a government agency "willfully fail[s] to comply with the [NPRA], the court must impose on the governmental entity a civil penalty of:

(a) For a first violation within a 10-year period, $1,000.

(b) For a second violation within a 10-year period, $5,000.

(c) For a third or subsequent violation within a 10-year period, $10,000."

NRS 239.340(1)."

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

Government employees have a duty to protect public tax dollars. Using tax dollars to pay a prevailing requesters' fees and costs prevents those dollars from being used to provide services to the public. And as has been widely reported, requesters have recovered sums well into the six figures when prevailing under the NPRA. As such, the possibility of having to pay the requesters' fees and costs is a severe penalty.

This second penalty provision was added to the NPRA in 2019. Again, using tax dollars to pay penalties prevents those dollars from being used for core agency services. As such, it serves as a significant deterrent to willfully violating the NPRA.

- Impose no additional penalties. Instead, focus on more productive ways to ensure compliance with the NPRA, like alternative forms of dispute resolution (Section 3.6) and clarifying exemptions (Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, and 4.6) so that less disputes arise in the first place.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

Governmental entities continue to miss the deadlines the NPRA requires, often repeatedly, and civil penalties have proven difficult to obtain because the statute does not define "willful." See *Apgar*, 526 P.3d at 739–40 & n.9 (remanding for a determination of willfulness); *Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't v. Las Vegas Review-Journal, Inc.*, Nos. 82867, 83430, 84308, 2023 WL 5341113, at *3 (Nev. Aug. 18, 2023) (unpublished order) (affirming denial of penalties without prejudice). Examples presented to the Task Force include:*

- Identical requests for an existing employee directory took three law enforcement agencies 18, 75 and 96 days to answer; the agency that took 96 days sent automated extension notices and then reported that it had no responsive records.
- A request to the Nevada Department of Administration for a presentation and one month of emails of three employees went more than 80 days through a series of missed, self-imposed deadlines without production.
- A college asserted that it may take "as many as 30 business days" to respond, and denied a request 32 days after receiving it.
- Requests to the Secretary of State for sports-agent filings went unfulfilled for more than a year, until the requesters complained.
- The ACLU of Nevada reported that the Department of Motor Vehicles produced 7 of 110 responsive documents, explaining in part that the request was "duplicative."
- In the investigation underlying *Apgar*, a police department told a requester that the file "pertain[ed] to an open criminal investigation" a year after the investigation had closed. 526 P.3d at 729.

Noncompliance carries real costs for taxpayers. In just the handful of cases presented to the Task Force, courts ordered governmental entities to pay more than $1.2 million in requesters' attorney's fees: more than $330,000 (juvenile autopsy reports), $620,000 (records of the Alpine Motel fire and of a state trooper investigation), more than $125,000 (records concerning a school district trustee), $96,000 (a rural general improvement district) and $40,000 (a school district). Cook Presentation, slide 13; Conrad Presentation, slides 3–4. As one presenter put it, "Governments are not being sued over the release of potentially confidential information; governments are being sued for not following the NPRA." Cook Presentation, slide 14.

Recommendation: Make the NPRA's deadlines enforceable:

- **Substantive response.** As expeditiously as possible, but in no event more than five business days, an entity must produce records that are readily available (building on NRS 239.0107(2), which already requires that readily available records be provided "as expeditiously as practicable") and, for any remaining records, give a written, good-faith estimate of when they will be produced that is specific to the request, with a clear burden on the governmental entity to establish it cannot produce the records within five business days. Automated or form extension notices do not satisfy any of these requirements.
- **Outer limit.** Absent the requester's written agreement or an order of the Ombudsperson or a court, all nonconfidential records must be produced within 30 business days after the request, with rolling production of records as they become available.
- **Deemed denial.** Failure to meet a statutory deadline or the entity's own estimate is a denial for purposes of NRS 239.011 and the Ombudsperson process.
- **No fees when late.** An entity that misses a statutory deadline or its own estimate may not charge any fee for the request.
- **Define "willful."** A violation is willful if the entity fails to respond within the statutory deadlines, denies a request without citing specific authority, asserts an exemption that does not exist or misstates the status of an investigation, fails to comply with a court order or requester-accepted Ombudsperson decision, or destroys a record that is the subject of a pending request. Add a daily penalty, payable to the requester, for each day an entity fails to comply with a court order or requester-accepted Ombudsperson decision.
- **Preserve requested records.** Records that are the subject of a pending request or dispute may not be destroyed under a retention schedule, and an entity that reports that no responsive records exist must describe the search it performed.
- **Faster courts.** Extend the priority NRS 239.011 gives public records cases to appeals, exempt those appeals from the settlement conference program, and replace the current mandamus procedure with a self-contained summary procedure: on filing, the court would order the entity to produce the records or show cause within a short period.

4.5 Protocols to Protect Criminal Investigations

The Task Force spent considerable time discussing criminal records. Recommendations on how to address criminal records was a divisive subject among members of the Task Force.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

The Task Force heard substantial testimony that providing public access to ongoing and active criminal investigations and trials jeopardizes law enforcement interests, privacy rights, and the rights of criminal defendants to a fair trial. Most states protect open criminal files, at least in some way as summarized below, as well as materials previously received by the PRTF. The

PRTF also heard testimony that stakeholders throughout the state disagree as to the state of current law in Nevada governing such records. Finally, protecting the rights of criminal defendants is essential. As the PRTF heard during its hearings, defendants have a constitutional right to a fair trial. Pretrial publicity and the premature disclosure of detailed information can jeopardize these crucial rights.

Nevada law already recognizes a privacy interest in criminal records. For example, it allows criminal defendants convicted of crimes to seal their criminal records under various circumstances tied to the severity of the crime and length of time that has passed. Additionally, Nevada law generally prohibits employers from asking about criminal employment history in a job application. Since employers are not allowed to ask about criminal records, and criminal records are subject to sealing, the Legislature has already found that there is a privacy interest. The former criminal defendant has served the sentence and deserves the chance to be free from past mistakes. Yet anyone could find out about past criminal conduct through the NPRA. This gap should be filled by adding language to the sealing statutes in NRS Chapter 179 to contain a presumption that any records that are eligible for sealing are confidential from the NPRA.

A similar but more profound gap in the law exists for criminal investigative files involving a subject who is never arrested because probable cause cannot be established. The allegation, indeed, can be totally false. Revealing the investigation can have profoundly negative impacts on the subject's personal and professional life. It may also be a violation of the 14th Amendment's due process clause, which prohibits the government from punishing individuals accused of crime prior to being convicted. The Ninth Circuit has held that disclosing booking photos prior to conviction implicates these rights, so disclosing whole files would seem to as well. *Houston v. Maricopa County*, 116 F.4th 935 (9th Cir. 2024). Nevada law should be clarified that such records are subject to sealing and are confidential under the NPRA. If a defendant found guilty of a crime can seal records, then a subject never arrested should be able to seal records. The sealing statutes in NRS Chapter 179 should permit sealing of such records and contain a similar provision that they are confidential under the NPRA, even when not officially sealed.

Based on these findings, the PRTF recommends Nevada law be clarified to ensure investigative files are confidential.

Recommendation: Ensure open criminal cases are confidential and clarify Nevada law to recognize a privacy interest when records are subject to sealing.

An easy way to do so is through NRS Chapter 179A, which governs police records. Law enforcement agencies already rely on this chapter to protect investigative files. Two amendments would remove all doubt. First, NRS 179A.070, which is listed among the exemptions to the NPRA in 239.010(1), shall include a third subsection to read as follows:

"The records identified in this section are confidential, except as provided in this Chapter." Then, NRS 179A.100, which is a comprehensive statute that governs most instances

when police records shall and may be disseminated, should be amended to include a new subsection (6), as follows:

> ***6. Investigative or intelligence information, reports of crime or other information concerning specific persons collected in the course of the enforcement of criminal laws must be disseminated by an agency of criminal justice, upon request, to any person, unless the agency of criminal justice provides an attestation under oath that such records relate to an active and ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution. If an agency of criminal justice disseminates records under this subsection, the agency of criminal justice may only redact the records pursuant to exemptions available under the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS Chapter 239.***

The attestation requirement accounts for the risk, raised by the Transparency members, that a police agency would misrepresent the status of an investigation.

These amendments are consistent with existing law protecting Criminal Justice Information Systems (NRS Chapter 179A), grand jury proceedings (NRS 172.245), search warrant applications (NRS 179.045(4)), the privacy of victims through Marsy's Law (Art. of the Nevada constitution). These amendments are also consistent with Nevada law governing the disclosure of records in criminal cases (NRS 174.235). Federal law under the Privacy Act of 1974 is also consistent.

In general, forty-two states have protections for criminal investigative records. A summary is provided below. In Nevada, there is no blanket confidentiality rule for all criminal investigative records, but several statutes and doctrines create confidentiality for specific categories of criminal justice records. NRS Chapter 179A makes certain categories of criminal justice information confidential, and the common-law balancing test comes into play when records are not expressly exempt. The test weighs the privacy interest of individuals, including suspects, and officers. The courts have repeatedly held that law-enforcement investigative materials often implicate strong privacy concerns, and disclosure that risks unfairly stigmatizing individuals or compromising fairness is disfavored. Under these cases, courts have upheld confidentiality when disclosure would implicate the privacy rights of crime victims or accused persons, risk interference with investigations, or risk tainting criminal proceedings.

Alabama

Criminal investigative files are generally confidential and exempt from disclosure.

Alaska

Active criminal investigation records are confidential unless disclosure would not interfere with enforcement.

Arizona

Investigatory records may be withheld if release would harm an investigation, privacy, or law-enforcement interests.

California

Police investigatory records are broadly confidential under Government Code § 6254(f), with limited exceptions.

Colorado

Criminal justice records are largely discretionary for release, but many investigatory records may be withheld, especially for ongoing cases.

Connecticut

Active investigative files are exempt until the case is closed; some info becomes public afterward.

Delaware

Law enforcement investigatory files are exempt and confidential.

Florida

Active criminal investigative and intelligence information is confidential until cases close (well-developed statutory framework).

Georgia

Active investigations are exempt; closed files may become public with exceptions.

Hawaii

Law enforcement records can be withheld if disclosure would frustrate law enforcement or endanger safety.

Idaho

Investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement or violate

privacy.

Illinois

Criminal investigative records are exempt from FOIA unless release would not interfere with enforcement.

Indiana

Investigatory records of law-enforcement agencies may be withheld, especially if part of an ongoing case.

Kansas

Criminal investigation records are expressly confidential unless certain criteria for disclosure are met.

Kentucky

Active criminal investigative files are exempt.

Louisiana

Criminal investigation records are confidential during active investigations.

Maryland

Investigatory records are exempt if release would interfere with enforcement or invade privacy.

Massachusetts

Investigatory materials compiled by law enforcement are confidential unless release would not jeopardize enforcement.

Michigan

Investigatory records are exempt if release would interfere with law enforcement or violate privacy.

Minnesota

Active investigative data are confidential; closed cases may be public with restrictions.

Missouri

Criminal investigative records are confidential while active; some may be released after matters are closed.

Nebraska

Investigatory records are exempt if release would interfere with enforcement or violate privacy.

New Hampshire

Investigatory records are exempt under RSA 91-A if disclosure would interfere with enforcement.

New Jersey

Criminal investigatory records are confidential except for limited information (GRC case law is strong here).

New Mexico

Law enforcement records in active investigations may be withheld.

New York

Law enforcement investigative records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement or create risk.

North Carolina

Investigatory records are confidential and not public.

North Dakota

Active criminal intelligence and investigative records are confidential.

Ohio

Records pertaining to ongoing investigations are exempt until they are closed.

Oklahoma

Investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement.

Oregon

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Investigatory records are exempt if disclosure would interfere with enforcement or violate privacy.

Pennsylvania

Criminal investigative records are confidential under the Criminal History Record Information Act (CHRIA).

Rhode Island

Law enforcement investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement.

South Carolina

Investigatory records may be withheld while cases are active.

Tennessee

Case files of ongoing criminal investigations are confidential.

Texas

Investigatory records may be withheld if release would interfere with law enforcement (very broad exception).

Utah

Active law-enforcement investigative records are classified as protected.

Virginia

Criminal investigative records are exempt unless the agency elects to release certain material.

Washington

Investigative records can be withheld if disclosure would interfere with enforcement, invade privacy, or endanger safety.

West Virginia

Investigatory records may be withheld if release would interfere with enforcement.

Wisconsin

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Investigatory records can be withheld based on safety, privacy, and enforcement concerns.

Wyoming

Investigatory records may be withheld if disclosure would harm law-enforcement interests.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

The Task Force spent considerable time discussing criminal records. A number of presenters claimed that providing public access to ongoing and active criminal investigations and trials jeopardizes law enforcement interests, privacy rights, and the rights of criminal defendants to a fair trial, but no Nevada example of these problems was provided. Many states have public records acts that are not designed to protect transparency with the robustness that Nevada does. Such acts should not be considered by Nevada, and transparency related to law enforcement should be strengthened not undermined.

Testimony by transparency advocates and government watchdogs explained the necessary role such access plays in Nevada.

For example, the Review-Journal's executive editor described reporting made possible by law enforcement records, including coverage of police shootings that led to reforms and the investigation of the Alpine Motel fire, and testified that police routinely cite "ongoing investigations" to withhold records "for months and beyond." Cook Presentation, slides 11–12. The Reporters Committee explained that records about the Alpine Motel showed it "had not been inspected by fire officials in the 32 months leading up to" the fire, reporting that prompted citywide code-enforcement reforms. RCFP Testimony at 2–3.

Advocates for greater confidentiality asserted as a reason for their recommendations the purported need to protect the rights of criminal defendants. However, the Task Force is aware of no reported decision of the Nevada Supreme Court or any federal court reversing a Nevada conviction because pretrial publicity deprived the defendant of a fair trial—including in Nevada's most heavily publicized cases. *See, e.g.*, *Gallego v. State*, 101 Nev. 782, 711 P.2d 856 (1985); *Sonner v. State*, 112 Nev. 1328, 930 P.2d 707 (1996). As the United States Supreme Court has explained, "pretrial publicity—even pervasive, adverse publicity—does not inevitably lead to an unfair trial," *Nebraska Press Ass'n v. Stuart*, 427 U.S. 539, 554 (1976), and trial courts have effective tools to protect a defendant's rights, including careful voir dire, continuances, a change of venue under NRS 174.455, jury instructions and, where truly necessary, targeted orders. The task force recommends that the legislature not change the law to undermine transparency as a result of law enforcement creating controversy by claiming the power to withhold records the law does not allow to be withheld. The law should not be changed to retroactively validate the withholding of records that are not confidential under current law.

Nor does the disclosure of criminal justice records violate the constitutional rights of the persons named in them. Reputation alone is not a liberty or property interest protected by the Due Process Clause, *Paul v. Davis*, 424 U.S. 693, 712–13 (1976), and there is "no constitutional right to privacy in one's criminal record." *Cline v. Rogers*, 87 F.3d 176, 179 (6th Cir. 1996).

The government proposal suggested that disclosing investigative files concerning persons who were never arrested may violate due process, citing *Houston v. Maricopa County*, 116 F.4th 935 (9th Cir. 2024). *Houston* does not support that conclusion. It addressed a sheriff's practice of proactively posting arrestees' booking photographs and personal details on a public website; the county did not defend that practice on appeal as compliance with the public records law, and the court expressly distinguished public records requests, noting that the plaintiff, "unlike the news station in Scottsdale, is not requesting records." *Id.* at nn.6–7. Indeed, the court faulted the postings for omitting information about the government's own conduct, such as the names of the arresting officers, the arresting agency and whether charges were pursued. *Id.* Where an investigation of a person who was never charged implicates a genuine privacy interest, existing law already permits targeted redaction of identifying information; it does not justify withholding the record of what law enforcement did. *See Apgar*, 526 P.3d at 739 (public has "a significant interest in determining whether Metro handled the investigation appropriately or whether it treated a fellow law-enforcement officer with more sympathy or leniency than any other offender," in an investigation that resulted in no charges).

Recommendation: Do not enact a categorical exemption for criminal investigative records or for records "involved in an active prosecution." Instead, codify the existing, court-tested standard and close the gaps that have been exploited:

- Information may be withheld because an investigation or prosecution is pending only if the entity shows, with particularized facts, that disclosure of that specific information would interfere with a pending proceeding, reveal the identity of a confidential source, or endanger a person; and that the harm in this particular case outweighs the public interest. Even if a such a showing is made,for certain information, the remainder must be produced with redactions.
- The existence of an investigation is not itself a basis for withholding, and records of closed investigations—including those that end without charges—are public, subject to redaction of specific confidential information otherwise made confidential by law.
- An entity that withholds information on the ground that an investigation or prosecution is pending must state the status of the matter, re-review the records when the matter concludes (and at least every 90 days), and notify the requester and produce the records when the basis for withholding ends.
- Misstating that an investigation is open is a willful violation under NRS 239.340.
- Do not make records confidential merely because they are eligible (or because the government claims they are eligible) to be sealed. There is already a process in place for courts to determine when sealing is lawful and appropriate pursuant to NRS 179.2405 *et seq*. When a court orders records sealed, existing law governs and mandates that sealed records are available for inspection only by certain regulatory and law enforcement entities and only in limited circumstances. Allowing government entities to speculate regarding what records may be sealed would only serve to multiply review time, increase delays, and undermine the existing process

Even if some states hide investigative files more than Nevada does, that would not be a reason for Nevada to abandon a stronger law that its courts have applied successfully for more than three decades.

Body-Worn Camera Recordings

Nevada law makes body-worn camera recordings public records, NRS 289.830(2), and the Nevada Supreme Court has held that agencies must segment or blur footage where necessary rather than withhold it. *Republican Attys. Gen. Ass'n*, 136 Nev. at 33–36, 458 P.3d at 333–35. In 2023, however, the Court held that an officer's face in body-worn camera footage is a confidential "photograph" of a peace officer under NRS 289.025, so that agencies may blur officers' faces. *Conrad*, 530 P.3d at 856–57. Agencies now blur the faces of on-duty officers—who "openly display their identities on their badges," as the Reporters Committee observed—and charge requesters for the time it takes, at rates of $80 to $89 per hour of staff time, plus claim it takes staff four hours of review time for every actual hour of camera footage. Concealing the identities of officers in the recordings created to hold officers accountable defeats the purpose of the recordings. The California Supreme Court has held that agencies may not shift the cost of redacting such records to requesters. *Nat'l Lawyers Guild v. City of Hayward*, 9 Cal. 5th 488 (2020).

Recommendation: (1) Amend NRS 289.025 to provide that recordings and images of a peace officer performing official duties are not confidential "photographs"; (2) prohibit fees for reviewing, redacting or blurring body-worn camera recordings; (3) require release of recordings of an officer's discharge of a firearm or use of force resulting in death or serious bodily injury within 10 business days regardless of whether there is a request and within any sooner statutory time frames after a request; and (4) require that redaction be targeted to specific information—such as the faces of victims, minors and bystanders inside private residences, and gruesome depictions of deceased persons if the government can meet its burden to show withholding the information clearly outweighs the public interest—rather than used to withhold entire recordings.

4.6 Standardized Fee Schedule

The NPRA allows each governmental entity to set its own fees, limited to the entity's actual cost. NRS 239.052(1); NRS 239.005(1) (defining "actual cost"). As a result, requesters face different charges from entity to entity for the same kind of request. Entities also lack a common benchmark for what counts as a reasonable or actual cost. AB 128 directs the Task Force to recommend "a standardized fee schedule."

Nevada previously allowed a governmental entity to charge an additional fee for the "extraordinary use" of its personnel or technological resources, capped at 50 cents per page. Former NRS 239.055. The Legislature repealed that provision in 2019. See Coroner's Office, 136 Nev. at 58–59.

Several states, like Nevada, do not permit charges for staff time. West Virginia prohibits search or retrieval fees and charges based on staff hours. W. Va. Code § 29B-1-3(e). Arkansas prohibits fees for "existing agency personnel time associated with searching for, retrieving, reviewing, or copying the records." Ark. Code § 25-19-105(d)(3)(A)(i). Indiana excludes labor and overhead from the "actual cost" that may be charged, subject to limited exceptions. Ind. Code § 5-14-3-8. Kentucky prohibits charging noncommercial requesters for staff time. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 61.874(3), (4). And California's Supreme Court has held that agencies may not charge requesters for the cost of redacting electronic records. *Nat'l Lawyers Guild*, 9 Cal. 5th 488. Other states permit staff-time charges, as described below.

Other states handle it differently. States around the country provide different models for creating a standardized fee schedule. Multiple states allow a single body to publish a fee schedule for all or most government entities. Other states allow each branch of government (executive, judicial, and legislative) to set its own schedule. In some, local government entities are permitted but not required to adopt a standardized fee schedule. In some, the state legislature sets allowable fees or fee caps directly in statute.

Pennsylvania: The Office of Open Records is statutorily required to conduct a biannual review of fees charged under the Right-to-Know-Law, 65 P.S. §§ 67.101 *et seq*., *see* 65 P.S. § 67.1310(a)(8). The Office of Open Records sets duplication fees for all Commonwealth agencies and local agencies; however, the judiciary and legislature set their own fees. 65 P.S. § 67.1307(b)(1). Duplication fees must be reasonable and based on "prevailing fees for comparable duplication services provided by local business entities." 65 P.S. § 67.1307(b)(2). An agency's fees may differ from those on the Office of Open Records's fee schedule, provided that the fees are less than those permitted by the Office.

Texas: The Office of the Attorney General is required to adopt rules for use by each state government entity in determining charges for providing copies of public records. Tex. Gov. Code § 552.262(a). A government entity (other than a state agency) may determine its own fees but may not charge over 25% more than the amount established by the attorney general unless the entity requests an exemption. *Id*. The attorney general may grant an exemption for good cause. *Id.* § 552.262(c).

Hawaii: The director of the Office of Information Practices is statutorily required to "adopt rules that set forth the fees and other charges that may be imposed for searching, reviewing, or segregating disclosable records, as well as to provide for a waiver of such fees when the public

interest would be served." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 92F-42 (13). The rules authorize state and county government entities to charge fees for searching for, reviewing, and segregating the record and any other lawful fees. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-19.[4] Agencies may charge fees up to their actual costs or the following fees: $2.50 per 15 minutes to search ($10/hour), $5 per 15 minutes to review and segregate ($20/hour), and the first $30 is waived. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-31.

Tennessee: The Office of Open Records Counsel is required to establish (and revise at least annually) a schedule of reasonable charges government entities may use as a guideline to charge for public records requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-604(a)(1) (2025). The schedule sets per page copying charges and permits actual out-of-pocket costs for flash drives or similar storage devices on which electronic copies are provided. *See* Schedule of Reasonable Charges, Office of Open

[4] These rules also allow an agency to require prepayment of 50% of the agency's estimated search, review, and segregation fees, plus 100% of the agency's estimate of other lawful fees, such as copying or mailing costs search, review, and segregation fees. Haw. Admin. R. § 2-71-19.

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Records Counsel, *available at https://www.comptroller.tn.gov/content/dam/cot/orc/documents/oorc/policies-and-guidelines/ScheduleofReasonableCharges.pdf (last visited Sept. 27,* 2026). *Id*. The schedule expressly permits labor charges after the first hour of labor reasonably *necessary* to produce the requested records, *i.e.*, the "labor threshold." *Id*. Notably, Tennessee law establishes a separate fee policy for frequent and multiple requests. Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-604(a)(2) (2025). This schedule allows a government entity to aggregate requests made by a single requester or, in some instances, multiple requesters acting together. Reasonable Charges for Frequent and Multiple Requests, Office of Open Records Counsel, *available at* https://comptroller.tn.gov/content/dam/cot/orc/documents/oorc/policies-and-guidelines/Frequent_and_Multiple_Requests.pdf (last visited Sept. 27, 2026). Once a requester reaches an aggregation threshold (at least four requests within a calendar month), a government entity is no longer required to deduct the labor threshold set forth in the Schedule of Reasonable Charges or any other minimum charge per request threshold that would ordinarily be waived. *Id*.

Louisiana: The Commissioner of Administration sets a uniform fee schedule for state agencies providing copies of public records. La. Rev. Stat. § 39:241. Local government entities set and post their own reasonable fees. La. Rev. Stat. § 44:32.

Vermont: The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Administration, adopts a uniform schedule of public records charges for state agencies, including the amount that may be charged for staff time and other actual costs. 1 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 316(d) (2025). In addition to costs for photocopies, CDs, DVDs, and audio or video tapes, the schedule establishes the following fees:

4.6.1 For staff time involved in physically duplicating a record, $.33 per minute [$19.80/hour] after the first 30 minutes.

4.6.2 For senior-level staff time, and information technology specialists' time spent extracting data from databases, or performing similar tasks necessary to comply with a request to create a new public record, $.57 per minute [$34.20/hour].

4.6.3 For any other staff time for which cost can be charged and collected under this section, $.45 per minute [$27/hour].

See Uniform Charges Schedule, Vermont Secretary of State, *available at* https://sos.vermont.gov/vsara/manage/information-governance/compliance/uniform-charges-schedule (last visited Sept. 27, 2026). Each local government entity its own schedule after public hearing. 1 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 316(e) (2025).

Many states explicitly permit government agencies to charge for staff time spent searching for, reviewing, redacting, and making copies of records. *E.g.*, Tex. Gov. Code § 552.261(a) (fees for providing public records "shall be an amount that reasonably includes all

costs related to reproducing the public information, including costs of materials, labor, and overhead"); D.C. Code § 2-532 (fees may be charged at an amount not to exceed the actual cost of searching for, reviewing, redacting, and making copies of records).

Consensus Recommendation

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend the NPRA to require a single, uniform schedule of fees that every governmental entity in Nevada must use when fulfilling public records requests. The Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson should be tasked with adopting the schedule, publishing it online, and reviewing it at least once a year.

The Task Force recommends the delegated approach because a schedule set by rule can keep up with real costs without legislation each session. The Task Force recommends that the statute:

1. **Designate the body and set a review cycle.** Direct Nevada State Library, Archives and Public Records or a public records ombudsperson to adopt the schedule after public notice and comment, review it at least annually, and publish the schedule online, but not allow it to include the prohibited categories or anything other than actual costs..

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2. **Cover reproduction costs.** Set reasonable per-unit charges for the hard costs of reproduction: standard and oversized paper copies, color copies, electronic storage media (flash drives, CDs, DVDs), and postage or shipping.
3. **Make the schedule a ceiling.** A governmental entity may charge less than the schedule or waive fees but may not charge more.
4. **Prohibit certain charges.** No fee may be charged for:
    a. Inspecting records; or
    b. deciding whether a record or part of a record is confidential.
5. **Provide for estimates and waivers.** Require a written, itemized estimate before any charge above a set amount is incurred. Authorize waivers or reductions when disclosure primarily benefits the public.

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

- Fee schedules should include costs related to searching for, reviewing, redacting and producing public records, subject to a one-hour threshold.
- Local government entities should be allowed an exemption from the fee schedule for good cause shown.

Additionally, states around the country recognize that commercial and/or news media use of public records are different from other categories of use. Those states allow government entities to address such requests in ways unique from other individual requesters. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 66 § 10(d)(ix) (defining a "commercial purpose" as "the sale or resale of any portion of the public record or the use of information from the public record to advance the requester's strategic business interests in a manner that the requester can reasonably expect to make a profit," and excluding "gathering or reporting news or gathering information to promote citizen oversight or further the understanding of the operation or activities of government or for academic, scientific, journalistic or public research or education"); Tenn. Code § 10-7-506 (2025) (defining a "record that has commercial value" to mean a "record requested for any purpose other than: (A) A non-business use by an individual; and (B) A news gathering use by the news media"); Tex. Gov. Code § 552.275(m)(2) (defining "News medium" to include "a newspaper, magazine or periodical, a book publisher, a news agency, a wire service, an FCC-licensed radio or television station or a network of such stations, a cable, satellite, or other transmission system or carrier or channel... or an audio or audiovisual production company or Internet company ... that disseminates news or information to the public by any means...).

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

Nevada's choice is deliberate. The Legislature defined "actual cost" to exclude any "cost that a

governmental entity incurs regardless of whether or not a person requests a copy of a particular public record," NRS 239.005(1), and in 2019 it repealed the only provision that expressly allowed an additional charge for staff time, the fee for "extraordinary use" of personnel in former NRS 239.055. Even that provision capped the charge at 50 cents per page. Coroner's Office, 136 Nev. at 58–59. The Legislature should confirm that the repeal means what it says.

The staff-time models described above are presented for comparison and are not recommended. In particular, Nevada should not adopt Hawaii's search, review and segregation fees or its 50% prepayment requirement; Tennessee's labor charges or its aggregation of "frequent and multiple" requests; Texas's "good cause" exemption from the fee schedule; or Vermont's staff-time rates. The features of those models worth borrowing are the ones that limit fees: a single schedule, set by one body and reviewed regularly, that operates as a ceiling, as in Pennsylvania.

The law should specifically exclude staff time, as well as any charge for costs related to searching for, reviewing, redacting and producing public records.
Governmental entities should not be allowed exemptions from fee limitations.

4.7 Protections Against Retaliatory Litigation

Government Perspectives and Recommendations

There are sufficient protections for requestors in Nevada law, such as anti-SLAPP that protect against abusive or retaliatory legal action.

Recommend measures to protect government entities from abusive or retaliatory records requests and associated litigation.

Transparency Perspectives and Recommendations

AB 128 asked the Task Force to recommend mechanisms to protect governmental entities from retaliatory litigation. The Task Force received no evidence that requesters file retaliatory suits. Litigation under NRS 239.011 is the enforcement mechanism the Legislature created, and the record shows that requesters prevail because records were unlawfully withheld. The litigation risks that governmental entities actually face come from two other directions: suits by third parties who object to the release of records about them, and the cost of defending denials that should never have been made. Nevada law already immunizes officers, employees and their employers from damages for good-faith disclosure. NRS 239.012. But the Nevada Supreme Court has suggested that the subject of a record may bring a "reverse-records action" to block disclosure, *In re Public Records Requests to Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't*, 141 Nev. Adv. Op.

26, 569 P.3d 624, 633–34 (2025), and such suits delay access and draw both governmental entities and requesters into court. At the same time, the Court held that a governmental entity may not itself sue for declaratory relief instead of responding to a request, observing that other legislatures have addressed the issue by statute and that "[t]he Nevada Legislature, unfortunately, has not." Id. at 632–33. Some states not only provide immunity, but make clear that people identified in public records do not have standing to challenge the provision of the records ahead of disclosure or to sue based on disclosure.

Recommendation: (1) Provide that, unless a statute specifically prohibits disclosure of the information, the release of a public record is not actionable and is not subject to any penalty, and that an exemption permits, but does not require, withholding; and (2) provide that a person who is the subject of a public record lacks standing to enjoin its release unless a statute specifically makes the information confidential and gives a private right of action, and in that case require that any action be filed promptly, not suspend the NPRA's deadlines for other records, place the burden on the party seeking to block disclosure, allow the requester to intervene, and require an unsuccessful party to pay the requester's attorney's fees.

4.8 Accessibility of Records without a Records Request

The Task Force agreed that a more consistent and widespread availability of public records benefits the public and the government by eliminating the need for the public to make, or the government to respond to, a record request.

Consensus Recommendation

- Governmental entities should provide a public "reading room" on their websites for public records such as: official letters and correspondence; final decisions of an agency; records repeatedly requested by the public in records requests.
- Minutes and exhibits related to administrative workshop and regulatory hearings should be posted on agency websites.

5 Implementation Considerations

Discuss how recommendations can be enacted.

Include:

- Legislative changes required
- Administrative actions
- Investments in technology, staffing, training, etc.
- Ongoing oversight

7. Conclusion

PRELIMINARY DRAFT – SUBJECT TO REVISION

Summarize the Task Force recommendations and potential impact.

8. Appendix

Include supporting materials such as:

- Meeting agendas and minutes
- Presentations, legal references, etc.
- Comparative analysis with other states

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STATE OF NEVADA

PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

Eighth Meeting: November 10, 2026

Supporting Materials