

100. Judicial Scrutiny Organizations

a. Business Entity

Each organization shall be incorporated and registered as a Section 501(c)(3) organization.

b. State Websites

1. All State websites must maintain a privacy policy posted in the footer which must render on all pages.
2. All State websites must maintain terms and conditions posted in the footer which must render on all pages.

c. Mission

To educate the public on the judiciary, facilitate public engagement with the judiciary, and provide an effective means of evaluating the judiciary.

d. Roles and Constraints

1. An Administrator oversees a State Site.
2. An “appellate court” scrutinizes lower courts for legal error (e.g. the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals in Nevada).
3. A “disciplinary institution” imposes discipline on the judiciary or the bar (e.g. the Commission on Judicial Discipline and the State Bar in Nevada.)
4. An “appointment institution” participates in the judiciary’s interview and appointment process (e.g. the Commission on Judicial Selection in Nevada).

101. Profiles

a. All judges shall have a judicial and candidate profile, including:

1. Justices; and,
2. Court of Appeals Judges; and,
3. District Judges; and,
4. Justices of the Peace; and,
5. Municipal Court Judges.

b. All candidates shall have a candidate profile, which will include:

1. a statement no longer than 80 characters; and,
2. a link to the candidate’s official website; and,
3. a description no longer than 5000 characters; and,

4. a Twitter account; and,
5. an Instagram account; and,
6. A YouTube account.

102. Misconduct

The following types of misconduct shall be monitored:

1. Judicial discipline.
2. Attorney discipline.
3. Criminal convictions.

a. Generally

1. A judge or candidate convicted of a crime; or, a judge subjected to discipline by a disciplinary body, shall be flagged.
2. If a judge or candidate is convicted of a felony, a red flag will appear in areas referencing election and a red alert bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
3. If a judge or candidate is convicted of a gross misdemeanor or lesser offense, a yellow flag will appear in areas referencing election and a yellow status bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
4. If a judge or candidate is removed from the bench or suspended by a disciplinary body, a red flag will appear in areas referencing election and a red alert bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
5. If a judge or candidate is reprimanded, fined, or subjected to any other lesser form of discipline from a disciplinary body, a yellow flag will appear in areas referencing election and a yellow status bar will appear on the judge or candidate's profile page.
6. If a judge or candidate has been convicted of a crime or subjected to imposition of discipline from a disciplinary body and the decision is pending appeal, an info badge will appear within the bar on the judge or candidate's profile indicating same.
7. A judge currently active but retiring will be flagged as retiring with a date-by that appears on hover.
8. A judge currently active but ousted in an election will be flagged as ousted with a date-by that appears on hover.

b. Social Media Cards

1. A card showcasing misconduct shall contain an image of the judge or judicial candidate.
2. A post shall mention the authority and statutes, Rules of Professional Conduct, or Judicial Canons violated.

3. A post shall link to the profile of one of the mentioned judges or judicial candidates.
4. The following criteria are considered in determining whether to showcase misconduct:
 - i. how interesting the particular issues covered may be to the public.
 - ii. the public status of the judge or candidate.

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge an Administrator's flagging of a candidate or judge.
2. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

103. Cases

All judicial profiles shall have a cases tab which emphasizes tracking their cases as well as their error rate on appeal.

a. Generally

1. Each appellate disposition is broken down into one of three types: correct (+1), erroneous (-1), or omitted (+0).
2. Each case is weighted a number of points equal to the vote of the participating appellate judges. *[Feature Delayed]*
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a unanimous decision by panel of 3 judges will weigh 3 points.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** a unanimous decision by full bench (i.e. *en banc*) of 7 judges will weigh 7 points.
 - iii. **EXAMPLE** a decision with dissenters will result in varying weights, depending on the number of dissenters and their intended vote.
3. A judge's error rate is computed as follows: $\text{result} = \frac{\text{erroneous}}{(\text{erroneous} + \text{correct})}$.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a judge has 21 correct, 4 erroneous, and 6 omitted. $\frac{4}{(21 + 4)} = 0.16$, for an error rate of 16.00%.

b. Determination on the disposition of direct appeals is as follows:

1. If the trial court's decision is affirmed, apply +1 per vote.
2. If the appeal is dismissed, apply +0 per vote.
3. If the appeal is statistically closed, apply +0 per vote.
4. If the appeal is overturned on confession of error, apply +0 per vote.
5. If the trial court's decision is reversed, apply -1 per vote.
6. If the trial court's decision is vacated, appeal -1 per vote.

7. If the trial court's decision is remanded:
 - i. with instructions that mandate a correction that has no impact on the appellant's rights, apply +1 per vote.
 - ii. without instructions, or with instructions that mandate a correction that substantially impacts the appellant's rights, apply -1 per vote.

c. Determination on the disposition of writ petitions is as follows:

1. If the writ petition is denied on the merits, apply +1 per vote.
2. If consideration of the writ petition is declined, apply +0 per vote.
3. If the writ petition is granted, apply -1 per vote.

d. Non-judicial dispositions:

1. If disposition is on attorney discipline, record as non-judicial.
2. If disposition is not applicable, record as non-judicial.
3. If disposition is on attorney resignation, record as non-judicial.
4. If disposition is on certification of question by a federal court, record as non-judicial.

e. Determination on multi-part dispositions is applied in order of importance as follows:

1. If the appellant or petitioner is vindicated in part, apply -1 per vote.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a direct appeal is reversed in part and affirmed in part.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** a direct appeal is reversed in part and dismissed in part.
 - iii. **EXAMPLE** a writ petition is granted in part and denied in part.
2. If the trial court is vindicated in part, apply +1 per vote.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** a direct appeal is affirmed in part and dismissed in part.

f. Determination on consolidated cases requires analyzing the disposition of each case:

1. If a multi-part disposition is entered on consolidated cases, the Administrator shall determine whether or not a part of the disposition wholly applies to a subset of the consolidated cases.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** Case 1 and Case 2 are consolidated and affirmed in part and reversed in part. Case 1 was a judgment on jury verdict and affirmed, but Case 2 was a post-judgment attorney fee award and reversed. Each case would be input into the system separately, with a +1 per vote applied to Case 1 and a -1 per vote applied to Case 2.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** Case 1 is a writ petition and Case 2 a direct appeal. The writ petition was declined (no consideration on the merits) and the appeal was reversed in part and affirmed in part. Each case would

be put into the system separately, with a +0 per vote applied to Case 1 and a -1 per vote applied to Case 2.

g. Statistical Analysis

1. A pie chart; for the aggregate of correct vs. erroneous dispositions.
2. A bar graph; for the total number of dispositions, broken down by each year.
3. A line graph; for the judge's error rate over time, broken down by year.
4. All statistics will be compiled into cards and indexed both generally and referenced in judicial profiles.

h. Social Media Cards

1. A post describing a case shall link to the case list on the judge's profile.
2. The following criteria are considered in determining whether to showcase a disposition:
 - i. How interesting the particular issues covered may be to the public. Typically, dismissals and other declinations to consider the merits of a case are bypassed.
 - ii. Whether the decision was unanimous.
 - iii. Whether previous cards already covered similar or identical issues.
 - iv. Whether previous cards already covered the same judge.
 - v. The interest the public has in the judge.

i. Recommendations for Orders

1. A master, commissioner, or other officer acting in a judicial capacity that can only enter recommendations for orders will not be considered as a judge for the purposes of this section.
2. A litigant's objection to a master's recommendation is ultimately reviewed by a presiding judge. An appellate disposition on any such order will be applied to the judge who ruled on the objection, not the judicial officer that entered the recommendation for order.

j. Senior Judges

1. A senior judge is considered a judge for the purposes of this section.

k. Judges *Pro Tempore*

1. A judge *pro tempore* is considered a judge for the purposes of this section if, and only if, one of his or her decisions has been challenged on appeal or by writ review.

l. Updated Dispositions

1. Appellate dispositions altered on rehearing will be updated.
2. Appellate dispositions altered on *en banc* reconsideration will be updated.
3. Appellate dispositions altered on review will be updated.

m. Challenges

1. Any person can request reconsideration of an Administrator's disposition classification.
2. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

n. Tagging

All appellate dispositions posted shall include the following tags where applicable:

1. "Family", when the underlying case involves the custody of children, divorce, guardianship, or probate.
2. "Death", when the underlying case involves the death penalty.
3. "Interlocutory", when an appeal is considered on an underlying, non-dispositive order.
4. "Unanimous", where there is no dissent.
5. "Misconduct", where judicial, prosecutorial, or juror misconduct occurred.
6. "Manifest Error", where manifest or plain error occurred.
7. "Harmless Error", where non-prejudicial error occurred.
8. "Water", when the underlying case involves water law.
9. "Veterans", when the underlying case involves veteran's rights.
10. Published, and the tag must name the author of the opinion.

o. Assignment

An appellate disposition is assigned to the judge who made the decision on review.

p. Standing Committee

A standing advisory committee on appellate disposition classification may be formed.

1. The committee shall consist of two (2) judicial officers and three (3) licensed attorneys.
2. The committee chairperson shall be selected by the Board.
3. The committee members may select a chairperson of their choosing by majority vote.
4. The committee is tasked with answering questions that broadly assist with policy questions on how the corporation classifies appellate dispositions.
5. The committee is tasked with answer questions that assist with classification of a specific appellate disposition.
6. The committee is tasked with assisting with published reports that involve appellate dispositions, especially those including statistical analysis.
7. The committee's conclusions are persuasive, but not binding, rendering its reasoning more valuable.
8. The chairperson may conduct the manner, time, and place of meetings at his discretion, or may choose to allow members to resolve a question individually with no meeting occurring.
9. The chairperson may choose an *ad hoc* replacement when it appears justified by a conflict of interest in a posed question.

104. Articles

All candidates and judges shall have an articles tab.

a. Generally

1. An article in which the author characterizes the judge or candidate in a positive manner is highlighted in green.
2. An article in which the author characterizes the judge or candidate in a negative manner is highlighted in red.
3. An article in which the author conveys information in neutral manner is not highlighted.
4. An Administrator's subjective opinion as to how an article reflects on a judge or candidate shall have no impact on how it is highlighted.
5. An article's headline will be preserved when added, to the extent possible, and will omit references to the site's State as visitors can draw the inference.

- a) **EXAMPLE** *Governor Appoints Deputy District Attorney To Nevada Court Bench* is inputted as *Governor Appoints Deputy District Attorney To Court Bench*.
6. An article's headline subjective to the judge or candidate's profile shall include reference to the judge's last name; references to other judges or candidates will be preceded by title. The Administrator shall alter the headline to accurately show the context in which the judge or candidate is referenced.
 - a) **EXAMPLE** *Governor Appoints Smith To Vacancy Created By Judge Sandor's Retirement*.

b. Submissions

1. Any person can propose submission of an article to a judge or candidate's profile.
2. Any proposed article from an existing publisher shall be added.
3. An Administrator shall consider whether or not proposed articles from a new publisher are credible before adding the publisher and corresponding article.

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge the headline an Administrator used to characterize a judge or candidate.
2. Any person can challenge an Administrator's choice in highlighting or not highlighting a judge or candidate's article.
3. Any person can challenge the credibility of a publisher.
4. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

d. Social Media Cards

1. A card showcasing an article shall contain an image of the person quoted.
2. A post shall, whenever possible, mention the reporter and publisher.
3. A post shall emphasize the named judge or judges or judicial candidate or candidates in the article.
4. A post shall describe the article keeping the role or perspective in mind of the named judge or judges or judicial candidate or candidates.
5. Whenever possible, a post shall link to the profile of one of the mentioned judges or judicial candidates.
6. The following criteria are considered in determining whether to showcase an article:

- i. How interesting the particular issues covered may be to the public.
- ii. Whether previous cards already covered similar or identical issues.
- iii. Whether previous cards already covered the same judge.
- iv. The interest the public has in the judge.

e. Credibility

1. *This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 250 registered users is achieved.*
2. All users may indicate which publishers' articles they want to show or hide.
3. If more than 50% of registered users choose to hide the articles of a publisher, that publisher's articles will be hidden from unregistered users.

f. Tagging

All articles shall include the following tags where applicable:

1. "Election", where election reporting is included.
2. "Opinion", when an editorial, commentary, or letter to editor.

105. Endorsements

All candidates shall have an endorsements tab which lists the endorsements they receive in an election.

a. Generally

1. All endorsements shall be added to a candidate's profile.
2. All submitted endorsements must include verification in the form of a signed letter, unless published directly by the endorsing organization.
3. All endorsements shall have an effective and expiration date, which determines when the endorsement appears on the profile.
4. All endorsements provided without effective and expiration dates, shall be deemed effective immediately, and to expire by end of current or next election.
5. An endorsement is presumed accepted by the candidate. If a candidate rejects an endorsement, it shall not appear on the candidate's profile.

b. Submissions

1. Any person can provide a submission of an existing endorsement to the Administrator.

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge an endorsement listed on a candidate's profile.
2. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

d. Endorsement by Judicial Scrutiny Organization

1. Judicial Scrutiny organizations shall not endorse any candidates in elections.
2. Judicial Scrutiny organizations shall not provide referrals to selection bodies.
3. Judicial Scrutiny organizations shall not provide letters of recommendation to selection bodies.

e. Social Media Cards

1. A card showcasing endorsements shall contain 1 image and 4 mini-images of the group of candidates endorsed.
2. A post shall mention the endorser and as many of the endorsees as possible. In determining the candidates to name, the following criteria shall be considered:
 - i. Whether the candidate has a formal name (i.e. Mark Smith) that can be tagged.
 - ii. Whether the candidate has a campaign page (i.e. Mark Smith for Department B of Clark County) that can be tagged in the photo.
 - iii. How interesting the particular endorsing organization may be to the public.
 - iv. Whether previous cards already covered the same candidates.

f. Clout

1. *This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 500 registered users is achieved.*
2. All users may indicate which organizations' endorsements they want to show or hide.
3. If more than 35% of registered users choose to hide the endorsements of an organization, their endorsements will be hidden from unregistered users.

106. Achievements

1. All candidates shall have an achievements tab which lists scholarly articles they have published, awards, degrees conferred, etc.

a. Generally

1. All submitted achievements shall be added to a candidate's profile.
2. All submitted achievements can reflect information included in the candidate's description. Descriptions provided by candidates that include information contemplating awards, degrees, etc., that does not have a corresponding achievement will be stricken.

b. Submissions

1. Any person can provide an achievement to the Administrator.
2. Candidates may provide verification of achievements and request confidentiality; upon request, the Administrator will verify the achievement and post the achievement without linking to document.
Deferred until further interest.

c. Challenges

1. Any person can challenge an achievement listed on a candidate's profile.
2. All challenges shall be considered by the Administrator in a timely manner.

107. Real Names Policy

1. A judge or candidates full legal name shall be used.
2. A judge's middle initial shall be used if the full middle name is not known.
3. A judge's nickname or preferred name may only be added to the display name.
4. The first mention of a judge or judges in posts and cards shall include their formal position.
5. If a judge or candidate has given a preferred name, that name shall be used in social media posts.

a. Aliases

1. A judicial or candidate profile may include a list of aliases consisting of:
 - a) a name; and,
 - b) a type (e.g. 'also known as', 'formerly known as').
2. An Administrator shall exercise their discretion in determining a judge or candidate's preferred name for the purposes of referencing the individual on social media.

3. A judge or candidate may indicate a preference as to which alias is to be used in social media.

108. Social Media Generally

- a. Administrators shall maintain a Facebook page.
- b. Administrators shall maintain a Twitter profile.
- c. Sealed filings, hearing videos, and other information shall not be displayed.
- d. Filings and hearing videos in domestic relations matters shall not be displayed unless available to the public.
- e. Posts shall be prioritized as follows:
 - i. courtroom coverage.
 - ii. perspectives interviews.
 - iii. appellate dispositions.
 - iv. misconduct.
 - v. articles.
 - vi. endorsements.
- f. Posts impugning a judge or candidate that is later vindicated must be followed up with a post vindicating the judge or candidate.
 - i. **EXAMPLE** A judge is convicted of a crime, later appeals, and the conviction is reversed.
 - ii. **EXAMPLE** A judge is subjected to discipline by a disciplinary body, appeals, and the imposition of discipline is later reversed.
 - iii. **EXAMPLE** An article attacks a judge or candidate, and the article is later retracted.
- g. Posts and comments shall not be deleted unless they consist of:
 - i. vulgar language; or,
 - ii. spam; or,
 - iii. solicitation; or,
 - iv. communications to a judge in violation of the Judicial Canons.
- h. Contributors shall not be banned unless they make posts and comments as described in subsection g.
 - i. A card mentioning a judge shall be colored #000000 (■■■■■) to distinguish from non-judicial cards.
 - j. A card mentioning a non-judge shall be colored #2E3A42 (■■■■■) to distinguish from non-judicial cards.
 - k. A card mentioning staff shall be colored #0086C0 (■■■■■) to distinguish from other cards.

109. Broadcasting and Production

Administrators may seek out and provide electronic coverage of judicial proceedings, disciplinary proceedings, and parole & probation proceedings.

a. Courtroom Coverage, Generally

1. Administrators shall comply with court rules before broadcasting or recording in-courtroom; typically, a “media request” must be filed and approved by a judicial department.
2. Cameras shall not zoom in on jurors faces.
3. A marshal’s face may be blurred out upon request of the marshal.
4. Coverage shall provide information to the public, and not denigrate or devalue the participants, nor make light or fun of the seriousness of the issues before the court.
5. Cameras shall avoid video coverage of a witness upon request of the witness unless the witness is:
 - i. a party; or,
 - ii. a public figure; or,
 - iii. a limited-purpose public figure; or,
 - iv. appointed by the court in an official capacity; or,
 - v. an attorney licensed to practice in any jurisdiction.
6. If broadcasting live, audio shall be muted when the court is in recess, and the broadcast should ensure overlays run over the video feed.
7. If recording only, cameras should be turned off when the court is in recess.
8. Every effort should be taken to cover every subsequent hearing in a case, including post-judgment proceedings.
9. Recordings shall be published in their entirety, with the exception of long gaps or pauses.
10. Educational interviews shall be edited to emphasize education. An interviewee’s coughs, breaks, background noise, interruptions, and stricken statements shall be edited consistent with the purpose of the interview.
11. Sensitive information that shall be redacted includes names and images of minor children, specific financial details, specific locations of employment and residence, specific contact information, dates of birth, social security numbers, specific medical and disability information, and phone numbers; unless such information is relevant to understanding the case.
12. In determining which cases to cover, the following criteria shall be considered:

- i. The interest of the public in the particular persons or issues involved.
 - ii. The educational potential of the particular issues involved.
 - iii. Whether the same issues have been covered in previous cases.
 - iv. Whether the same judge has been covered in previous cases.
 - v. The resources available.
 - vi. The resources potentially expended by providing coverage of the case.
 - vii. Whether the case has sponsorship.
13. In the event of violence breaking out during electronic coverage of a hearing, all staff, including camera operators, shall immediately vacate the courtroom.

b. Courtroom Coverage, Domestic Relations Matters

Coverage of child custody matters, divorce actions, paternity actions, child guardianship proceedings, termination of parental rights proceedings, adoptions, probate actions, and abuse and neglect proceedings, shall be restricted to educational and limited informational purposes.

1. Cameras may provide direct visual and focused coverage of judicial officers, attorneys, officials appointed by the court, and non-party government employees, and experts only.
2. Cameras may also provide direct visual and focused coverage of participants not mentioned in subsection 1 if:
 - i) the Administrator deems redaction of the participant is futile; or
 - ii) a government employee who is a party to the case if the employee's public service is substantially implicated in the proceedings.
3. Inadvertent visual coverage shall be blurred out in editing.
4. *Reserved.*
5. Except for participants mentioned in subsection 1, names and other identifying information shall be redacted.
6. Case numbers shall be redacted.
7. A parent may request additional redaction by providing a request in writing to the Administrator on the basis that the identity of a parent or child is clearly implicated unless the redaction occur.
 - i) Upon receipt, the Administrator shall either approve the request to divert the request to the standing advisory committee on family court coverage.
 - ii) No publication may occur until a final determination is made.

- iii) Once publication occurs, no requests for additional redaction may be considered.
 - iv) All parents shall be notified of this policy prior to the filming or recording of a domestic relations matter.
8. Any additional redactions required by law shall be complied with.
 9. Raw footage shall be deleted within 72 hours of publication.

c. Courtroom Coverage, Priority

The type of coverage of a proceeding will be determined based on public engagement and the informational and education quality of the proceeding. The type of coverage shall be denoted on the coverage schedule.

1. For hearings with minimal quality, observation only. This typically includes calendar calls and association of counsel.
2. For hearings with high quality, but low public engagement, recording only. This typically includes non-evidentiary hearings.
3. For hearings with high quality and high public engagement, live streaming. This typically includes evidentiary hearings and trials.
4. For hearings where the quality is uncertain, but there is high public engagement, premiering.

d. Standing Advisory Committee on Family Court Coverage

A standing advisory committee on family court coverage is instituted, tasked, and empowered as follows:

1. The committee shall consist of one (1) judge, two (2) family law attorneys, and four (4) non-attorney parents.
2. The Board may embed the committee with a director to participate in any tasks described under Sections 5 and 6.
3. The committee chairperson shall be selected by the Board.
4. The committee members may select a chairperson of their choosing by majority vote.
5. The committee is tasked with proposing Perspectives discussion topics, organizing panelists, and scheduling. The topics must further the bench, bar, and public's understanding of family law issues.
6. The committee is tasked with rendering decisions on custom redaction requests.
7. The chairperson may conduct the manner, time, and place of meetings at his or her discretion.

8. The chairperson may choose an ad hoc replacement when it appears justified by a conflict of interest.

e. Ownership, Use, and Licensure

1. All videos of courtroom coverage are the property of the judicial scrutiny organization and subject to licensure only as the Administrator allows.
2. All non-hearing coverage, including interviews, are the property of the judicial scrutiny organization and subject to licensure as the Administrator allows; however, coverage participants may enjoy the personal use published footage for promotional and advertising purposes at no charge or other expense.

110. Confidentiality of Sources

1. Administrators shall presume communications and documentation provided by sources is confidential, unless the source expressly unequivocally in writing that they may be cited.
2. Any requests for information that would expose a confidential source must be redacted.
3. Any non-legal requests for a source's identity must be refused.
4. Any legal request demanding identification of a source must be resisted using any and all legal means, including but not limited to:
 - i. Notifying the source of the filing of a legal instrument to allow them an opportunity to object or collaterally attack it.
 - ii. Filing legal objections resisting disclosure.
 - iii. Filing appeals seeking review of a court order to disclose a source where allowed by law.
 - iv. Filing a writ petition seeking review of a court order to disclose where no adequate legal remedy exists.
5. Administrators shall refrain from disclosing a source to any other person, including other Administrators and the Director.

111. Communicating with Judges and Candidates

1. A judge who has retired and is not serving in any judicial capacity (e.g. senior judge) is not considered a judge for the purposes of this section.
2. An Administrator shall not initiate communications to a judge about cases they have presided over, but may engage in communications initiated by the judge.
3. An Administrator shall not contact a judge unless necessary.

4. An Administrator should keep in mind that establishing relationships with too many judges in their judicial district could create complications if the Administrator is subjected to proceedings in the courts of that district.
5. An Administrator shall not communicate with a judge who is currently presiding over any cases in which they are a party.
6. During elections, an Administrator may reach out to judges or candidates offering to accept submissions, but if the Administrator receives no response, no further communications should be extended to that judge or candidate.
7. A judge or candidate's communications to the administrator shall not be posted publicly or disclosed to any other persons without the judge's permission.
8. A judge or candidate may designate a political operative to communicate on their behalf during elections.

112. Elections

a. Generally

1. Candidate information on all elections held throughout the history of the Administrator's State shall be archived.
2. Elections shall consist of an array of Terms.
3. Terms shall consist of an array of Party-Primary Terms; which for many States includes a Non-Partisan and General election.
4. Party Terms shall consist of an array of Candidates.
5. Candidate data will include number of votes, result percentage, and whether the candidate is an incumbent or appointee. A candidate holding a Term by election shall be considered an incumbent upon running for re-election; a candidate holding a Term by appointment shall be considered an appointee upon running to retain.
6. Candidate profiles shall contain a history of elections the candidate participated in.
7. Judicial profiles shall contain a history of terms they held, including terms awarded by appointment.
8. Bypassed elections shall be denoted accordingly.
9. A candidate may provide a campaign event to the Administrator for distribution to the public if the candidate will personally attend the event to answer voters' questions and voters are invited to attend the event at no charge.

113. Ads

- a. Candidates or judges may request a direct ad placement.
- b. Direct ad prices are set at the discretion of the Administrator.
- c. Ad spots without a direct placement will fall back as Google Ads.
- d. Ad spots are purchased first come, first serve.
- e. A primary candidate that has paid in advance for general election placement, is entitled to refund upon losing the primary election.

114. Community

a. Generally

1. All registered users shall have a profile.
2. All registered users may participate in community forums. *Deferred until a threshold of 3000 registers users is achieved.*
3. All registered users may participate in community chat. *Deferred until a threshold of 15000 registered users is achieved.*
4. All registered users may link a voter profile.
5. All registered users licensed as an attorney may link an attorney profile.
6. All registered users presiding over a judicial department may link a judicial profile.

b. User Profiles

1. All users must provide:
 - a) A username; and,
 - b) An email address; and,
 - c) A security question; and,
 - d) A security answer; and,
 - e) A password.
2. All users may vote on the clout of an endorsement organization. *Deferred until 500 registered users is achieved.*
3. All users may vote on the credibility of a publisher. *Deferred until 250 registered users is achieved.*

c. Voter Profiles

1. *Deferred: This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 1000 registered users is achieved.*
2. All voters must provide:
 - i. An assembly district number; and,
 - ii. A senate district number; and,
 - iii. A county of residence; and,

- iv. A city of residence.
- 3. All voters may build a ballot and print it out in pdf format. *Deferred until a threshold of 2000 registered users is achieved.*
- 4. All voters may provide real names and addresses to use a tool to determine their assembly and senate district, but the information shall not be recorded in any databases.

d. Attorney Profiles

- 1. *Deferred: This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 4000 registered users is achieved.*
- 2. All attorneys must provide:
 - i. A list of jurisdictions they are licensed in; and,
 - ii. A corresponding list of bar numbers.
- 3. All attorneys may participate in attorney-restricted forums and chat.
- 4. All attorney profiles will be subject to verification.

e. Judicial Profiles

- 1. *Deferred: This entire section is deferred until a threshold of 10,000 registered users is achieved.*
- 2. All judges must provide:
 - i. A judicial district; and,
 - ii. A judicial department.
- 3. All judges may participate in judge-restricted forums and chat.
- 4. All judges will have limited control over their judicial profiles.
- 5. All judicial profiles will be subject to verification.

115. Collaboration

Collaboration with news reporters, media organizations, independent journalists, and social media influencers, is permitted and encouraged unless:

- 1. The collaboration is inconsistent with the general mission and purpose of the Judicial Scrutiny organization; or,
- 2. The collaboration is specifically prohibited by existing policy.

116. Camera Access Assessments

If a court requests an assessment for the purposes of assisting a judicial determination of whether camera access is appropriate, the Administrator shall respond either declining the request or, accepting the request and providing a report.

117. Accounting

1. All revenue and expenses shall be diligently recorded and reported as required to preserve the integrity of the not-for-profit objective.
2. At the Administrator's discretion, accounts may be disclosed to donors seeking to conduct due diligence on the organization's compliance with not-for-profit objectives.

118. Personnel

1. The Administrator shall comply with all applicable laws on hiring and retention of personnel.
2. All employees and contractors are entitled to a clear, written outline of their role, expectations, compensation, and benefits, including limitation on communication with court personnel.
3. All employees and contractors shall be provided a virtual badge which shall be displayed when conducting official duties on Zoom, Blue Jeans, or any other virtual communication software.
4. Interns are permitted roles wherein they continue their education through their contributions to the organization. Under no circumstances may an intern be assigned trivial non-educational roles and assignments, including but not limited to retrieving coffee, assembling office equipment, etc.

119. Original Reporting

a. Editing

1. The Administrator shall endeavor to assign the role of editor to a distinct and separate person, as budgeting allows.
2. Absent an assigned editor, the Administrator shall serve as interim editor until an editor is assigned to the position.

b. Reporting

1. The Administrator shall endeavor to assign the role of reporting to distinct and separate persons, as budgeting allows.
2. Absent an assigned reporter, no original reporting may occur under any circumstances.

c. Judicial Scandal

1. Coverage of judicial scandal is forbidden unless the scandal directly implicates at least one of the Judicial Canons.
2. Coverage of judicial scandal must be limited in scope to apparent violations of the Judicial Canons.

3. A reporter's investigation, including submission of request for comment and participation in observation of judicial proceedings, is allowed only within the parameters and boundaries expressly provided by the Administrator.
4. A reporter's publication may not be based on allegation alone.

120. Security

- a. The corporation shall hire security personnel for any event at which more than two (2) judges will physically appear; and,
- b. The location of any such event shall not be made public absent the Board's unanimous approval; and,
- c. Any judge appearing at any such event shall be provided the contact information of the assigned security chief and whether or not the event is public or confidential; and,
- d. Any judge appearing at any such event may bring their courtroom marshal to the event.