

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEW HANOVER COUNTY

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
Case No. 26CV001055-640

IN THE MATTER OF:)

CUSTODIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT)
AGENCY RECORDING SOUGHT)

BY:)
Friends of Public Radio, Inc. d/b/a)
WHQR Public Media,)
Petitioner.)

**MEMORANDUM IN
SUPPORT OF RELEASE
(Corey Rayshaun Temoney
Footage)**

PETITIONER Friends of Public Radio, Inc. d/b/a WHQR Public Media (“WHQR”), a news media corporation, through undersigned attorneys, respectfully submits this Memorandum in Support of its Petition for Release of all law enforcement agency recordings (both video and audio) (the “Recordings”) as defined by N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 132-1.4A(a)(6) and 132-1.4(a) (the “Petition”) from the Wilmington Police Department (WPD) made in connection with the arrest of Corey Rayshaun Temoney on November 25, 2025, by the Wilmington Police Department and New Hanover County Sheriff’s Office at 3700 Princess Place Drive, Wilmington NC 28405.

INTRODUCTION

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A(g) authorizes law enforcement agencies to release recordings to “any person requesting release of a recording” pursuant to an order of the “superior court in any county where any portion of the recording was made.” N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A(g). Petitioner seeks an order from this court permitting the release of law enforcement recordings, inclusive of “all body cam footage,

dashboard camera recordings, cell phone recordings, or any other recordings” related to law enforcement’s November 25, 2025, arrest of Corey Rayshaun Temoney.

While WHQR has access to some information about the arrest through bystander video, witness interviews, the Wilmington Police Department arrest report, and statements from a police spokesperson, accounts of what occurred during Mr. Temoney’s arrest are inconsistent. Access to law enforcement recordings is in the public interest and necessary for WHQR and the community to understand exactly what events precipitated that arrest and what happened when Mr. Temoney was in custody. Furthermore, release here would not reveal sensitive and personal information, jeopardize safety, or threaten any ongoing investigation or proceeding. For the reasons explained below, there is good cause for this court to release all portions of the recordings.

BACKGROUND AND FACTS

Petitioner WHQR is a community-supported, NPR-affiliated nonprofit radio station that has provided news and other content to Wilmington and surrounding areas for over four decades. WHQR regularly reports on news matters of local concern, including politics, business, government, the arts, and law and crime, and ensures that the public has free, non-paywalled access to important stories that affect their community. WHQR is uniquely situated to engage in the nuanced investigative reporting that gives residents of New Hanover County a deeper

understanding of the community's relationship with its leaders, government, and law enforcement.

Accordingly, WHQR has endeavored to report on the circumstances surrounding Mr. Temoney's November 2025 arrest. In the course of reporting, WHQR reporters have viewed bystander footage and interviewed witnesses and found conflicting accounts of how the events unfolded, in addition to reviewing the public record of Mr. Temoney's arrest.

Mr. Temoney's 2025 Arrest

The Wilmington Police Department arrest report shows that Mr. Temoney was arrested by the side of the public road at 3700 Princess Place Drive in Wilmington, NC. A copy of the Wilmington Police Department Incident Report (Case No. 2025-030095) for the arrest is attached as **Exhibit A**. While the Public Records Law directs release of "[t]he circumstances surrounding an arrest," N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4(c)(3), the arrest report here does not explain how or why the following events unfolded. The lack of this information in police report underscores WHQR's need for the Recordings to accurately report on the arrest.

According to a Wilmington Police Department spokesperson, officers were in the area as part of a joint Housing Task Force with the New Hanover County Sheriff's Department. See Aaleah McConnell & Benjamin Schachtman, *What we've learned about the arrest of Corey Temoney, police use of force, and providing accountability*, WHQR (Apr. 24, 2026, at 1:24 PM ET), at 6:50-7:00 <https://perma.cc/manage/create?folder=54456> (hereinafter WHQR Temoney Piece).

Upon information and belief and according to WHQR's press interview with Mr. Temoney, officers were detaining another man before arresting Mr. Temoney. *Id.* 6:40–7:10. Mr. Temoney told WHQR that he was in the area visiting a notary, and he happened recognized the man being detained. *Id.* at 7:05–7:14. According to a spokesperson from the New Hanover County Sheriff's office, Mr. Temoney was being "belligerent" and was arrested on an outstanding warrant for Driving While License Revoked. *Id.* at 9:45–10:00. Officers also told bystanders that Mr. Temoney approached them with drug paraphernalia in his hands. *Id.* at 19:33– 19:41. In contrast, Mr. Temoney told WHQR that the officers initially allowed Mr. Temoney to retrieve the detainee's property for him, but that the officers suddenly reversed course and arrested Mr. Temoney. *Id.* at 7:10–7:40.

According to WHQR's interview with a local pastor who witnessed the November 25 interaction, Mr. Temoney was restrained, and officers put him in the back of a police car. *Id.* at 11:10–13:08. The pastor recounted that an officer said that Mr. Temoney had threatened to kick out the windows of the police car. *Id.* at 13:03–13:08. The pastor described that he and other bystanders then saw officers pull Mr. Temoney out of the car, push him to the pavement, and restrain his feet. *Id.* at 11:17–13:08.

After officers removed Mr. Temoney from the back of the car, a video posted to Facebook appears to show at least four officers holding Mr. Temoney face down in the public street. Corey Temoney, Facebook Reels, <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1777115886279639> (last visited May 5, 2026). One

officer appears to hold Mr. Temoney down, and a Deputy Sheriff strikes Mr. Temoney in the face with his open palm and pushes his face into the asphalt. Mr. Temoney can be heard stating repeatedly that he is “not resisting.” *Id.* The Facebook post showing bystander cell phone video of the encounter has more than 143,000 views and appears to corroborate that a sheriff struck Mr. Temoney in the face while he was restrained on the ground. *Id.* According to WHQR, witnesses observed the officer strike Mr. Temoney more than once, but the short clip only shows one strike. *Id.*

In the course of their reporting, WHQR also interviewed Mr. Temoney’s mother, Dentra Waddell, who was present and recorded her interaction with the Deputy Sheriff. When she asked the Deputy Sheriff about the use of force, he replied “[w]hy did I hit him? Because he has [handcuffs] that he can hit me in the face with that he kept trying to turn and hit me with.” WHQR Temoney Piece at 8:48–9:25. The police alleged that Mr. Temoney was able to move his handcuffs from behind the back to the front of his body and would have been able to hit the officer. *Id.* at 15:05–15:35.

Ultimately, Mr. Temoney was arrested and charged with felony possession of cocaine, misdemeanor possession of drug paraphernalia, and two counts of misdemeanor resisting a public officer. A copy of the Magistrate Order Issued for the case is attached as **Exhibit B**. The District Attorney dismissed all charges except the misdemeanor possession of drug paraphernalia. A copy of the Judgment and Commitment Active Punishment – Misdemeanor for the case is attached as

Exhibit C. For that charge, Mr. Temoney was sentenced to time served, which was eight days. *Id.*

In the course of trying to report on the details of Mr. Temoney’s arrest and the significance of those details in the context of the community’s relationship with law enforcement, WHQR has encountered conflicting accounts. Consistent with WHQR’s commitment to high-quality, accurate local journalism, it now seeks the law enforcement footage to resolve these conflicts and accurately report to the public the circumstances of Mr. Temoney’s interaction with officers.

This Action and Proceeding

On February 13, 2026, the Petition in this matter was served upon Ryan Zuidema in his official capacity as the Chief of Police City of Wilmington and Jason W. Smith in his official capacity as the District Attorney for New Hanover & Pender County (collectively “custodial law enforcement agencies”) by USPS First-Class Mail.

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A(g) requires “any law enforcement agency personnel whose image or voice is in the recording and the head of that person's employing law enforcement agency” to be notified of the hearing. Since WHQR is unable to see the recordings, it does not know the identities of all law enforcement personnel or agencies that were present during the arrest. WHQR’s counsel does not know whether the appropriate individuals have received notice of the Petition or hearing. N.C. Gen. Stat. 132-1.4A(g).

WHQR also noticed a hearing on the Petition, to be conducted in New Hannover Superior Court at 10:00 am on May 18, 2026. The notice was served on all parties by C. Amanda Martin, attorney for Plaintiff on April 15, 2026.

RELEVANT LAW

In North Carolina, “any person requesting release of a [law enforcement] recording may file an action in the superior court in any county where any portion of the recording was made for an order releasing the recording.” See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A; *Matter of McClatchy Co., LLC*, 386 N.C. 77, 92 (2024) (explaining that “anyone is entitled” to request law enforcement recordings through a subsection (g) proceeding). When it comes to deciding whether or not to release law enforcement recordings, “[h]istory teaches that opaque decision-making destroys trust[.]” *Matter of Custodial L. Enf't Recording Sought by City of Greensboro*, 383 N.C. 261, 271 (2022); *Richmond Newspapers Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555, 572 (1980) (“People in an open society do not demand infallibility from their institutions, but it is difficult for them to accept what they are prohibited from observing.”). While provisions regarding law enforcement recordings are found within the public records chapter of North Carolina statutes, which generally favors liberal release of records, law enforcement recordings are not classified as public records and agencies may only release law enforcement recordings with a court order. *Id.*

Subsection (g) instructs courts to balance eight factors to determine whether release is appropriate:

- (1) Release is necessary to advance a compelling public interest.

- (2) The recording contains information that is otherwise confidential or exempt from disclosure or release under State or federal law.
- (3) The person requesting release is seeking to obtain evidence to determine legal issues in a current or potential court proceeding.
- (4) Release would reveal information regarding a person that is of a highly sensitive personal nature.
- (5) Release may harm the reputation or jeopardize the safety of a person.
- (6) Release would create a serious threat to the fair, impartial, and orderly administration of justice.
- (7) Confidentiality is necessary to protect either an active or inactive internal or criminal investigation or potential internal or criminal investigation.
- (8) There is good cause shown to release all portions of a recording.

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A(g).

A trial court has discretion when deciding whether to release the recordings. But restrictions on release or disclosure of law enforcement recordings cannot be “manifestly unsupported by reason or [be] so arbitrary that it could not have been the result of a reasoned decision.” See *Matter of Custodial L. Enf’t Recording Sought by City of Greensboro*, 383 N.C. 261, 268 (2022) (quoting *Chappell v. N.C. Dep’t of Transp.*, 374 N.C. 273, 280–81 (2020)). A court may choose to release the recording as a whole or in parts to relieve some adverse risk of the eight statutory factors. *Chappell*, 374 N.C. at 271 (explaining that the court “may conduct an in-camera review” of the recordings and “shall” consider the eight statutory factors to determine whether to release the whole or parts of the recordings).

LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. Release of the recording is necessary to advance a compelling public interest.

The first factor listed in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A(g)—the compelling public interest—weighs heavily in favor of release here. The Court must entertain and weigh the competing interests of the public, including the salutary effects of open and transparent government, against the risks posed by openness. This analysis is performed on a case-by-case basis, looking at the unique circumstances surrounding the particular recording sought. *Matter of McClatchy Co.*, 386 N.C. 77, 92 (2024) (“Likewise, neither subsection [(f) or (g)] tells a trial court how much importance to attach to each of the eight standards listed in subsection (g). A trial court must determine in its sound discretion what weight to assign to which standards based on the facts of a particular case.”).

Multiple North Carolina trial courts have found that the public has a compelling interest in observing the police apply force and that release of such recordings does not jeopardize ongoing investigations or the pendency of charges, although neither an active investigation or pending charges is an issue here. *See, e.g., In the Matter of Doug Miller Petition for Release of a Law Enforcement Recording*, Mecklenburg County, 17 CVS 553 (Jan. 26, 2017) (allowing release to news organization when an officer killed a suspect fleeing a robbery); *In the Matter of Doug Miller Petition for Release of a Law Enforcement Recording*, Mecklenburg County, 17 CVS 15955 (Mar. 2, 2018) (releasing footage where an officer shot and killed an individual because the eight factors weighed in favor of release); *Matter of*

McClatchy Co., 386 N.C. 77, 81, 93 (2024) (explaining that the trial court determined there was a “compelling public interest in the accountability and transparency of law enforcement officers” which weighed in favor of release).

The ability of local news media like WHQR to accurately report is crucial to the relationship between law enforcement and the community. Oftentimes, local news reporting allows for news to be shared and debated in a more accurate and less polarizing forum than social media. Not only does WHQR offer more routine coverage of crime in the area, Benjamin Schachtman, *Updated: Wilmington Police Department Investigating Two Downtown Stabbings*, WHQR (Apr. 6, 2026 at 1:37 PM) <https://perma.cc/KJL6-FVQB>, it also covers the police department itself. For example, WHQR covered the firing of three Wilmington Police Department officers who were recorded using racist language in a patrol car. *Three WPD Officers Fired For Racist Behavior*, WHQR (June 24, 2020 at 7:46 PM) <https://perma.cc/E5PB-JM9J>. It also offers in-depth stories about how policing changes over time and engages with the community in discussions about developments in police technology. Hannah Markov, *Twenty Years Ago, Two Murders Shook UNCW's Campus and Changed the Approach to Student Safety*, WHQR (Oct. 7, 2024 at 1:33 PM) <https://perma.cc/SPC5-G8QT>; Benjamin Schachtman, *Letter to the Editor: License Plate Reader Technology*, WHQR (Apr. 29, 2026 at 12:45 PM) <https://perma.cc/Y6TD-NHNQ>.

If local outlets like WHQR are “unavailable to counteract the misinformation spread on social media,” the problem of echo chambers and misinformation is

exacerbated. David Ardia et al., *Addressing the Decline of Local News, Rise of Platforms, and Spread of Mis- and Disinformation Online*, Ctr. for Info., Tech., and Pub. Life, <https://perma.cc/6A4A-YQ5M>. Without local news, the public will be left with “unvetted, un-fact-checked information bouncing around the echo chamber of Facebook or Instagram and other social media platforms.” See, e.g., Michael Lev & Eric Rynston-Lobel, *With No Local News, Those in News Deserts Turn to Social Media Feeds, Influencers and Gossip*, Northwestern: Medill Loc. News Initiative (Feb. 10, 2026), <https://perma.cc/HR7Z-NLVV>.

In reporting this story, WHQR is attempting to offer a tempered and factual recount of the arrest. See *WHQR Temoney Piece*, at 00:30–00:50. (“Cops and deputies have a tremendous responsibility when it comes to handling [dangerous and unpredictable situations] . . . but in return, we demand an extremely high level of accountability.”). Even from the start of the interaction, accounts differ widely about how Mr. Temoney and officers first came into contact. In this story, WHQR highlighted the importance of community trust in policing, and how it is a detriment to public safety when communities do not trust the police. *Id.* (discussing with the pastor the community response to Mr. Temoney’s arrest). In reporting, WHQR has struggled to contextualize the arrest without an undisputable account of what happened prior to the use of force. If WHQR obtains body camera footage, it will be able to tell a more objective, fact-based account of an issue that the community is concerned about.

The value of reporters having access to body camera footage of police interactions to clarify conflicting narratives has been made evident in cases nationwide. A well-known example of this is the case of George Floyd in Minnesota, who was killed by police in May 2020. The original bystander video that was posted to Facebook began when the officer already had his knee on Floyd's neck, without any indication of what had occurred prior to the use of force. Christine Hauser, Derrick Bryson Taylor, and Neil Vigdor, *'I Can't Breathe': 4 Minneapolis Officers Fired After Black Man Dies in Custody*, N.Y. Times (Aug. 11, 2022) https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/26/us/minneapolis-police-man-died.html?unlocked_article_code=1.g1A.kp4b.1NP-pFV0g_JZ&smid=url-share. It wasn't until August 2020 that the body camera footage was released to a coalition of news media organizations, giving additional context to the events leading up to Floyd's death and ultimately the officer's criminal conviction. Chao Xiong, *Court Releases Police Bodycam Videos in George Floyd Killing*, The Minnesota Star Trib. (Aug. 11, 2020) https://www.startribune.com/court-releases-police-bodycam-videos-in-george-floyd-killing/572066402?utm_source=copy.

The release of body camera footage can also provide support that the officer may have acted more reasonably than the public originally believed. In Indiana, for example, a 36-second clip of a 14-year-old girl being restrained on the ground went viral after a video was shared on Facebook. Camille Sarabia, *Body Camera, 911 Call Released of South Bend Officer's Use of Force in Detaining Teen Girl*, South Bend Trib. (Aug. 20, 2025, at 7:45 PM) <https://perma.cc/WJ7K-KCKY>. The video

posted only included a small portion of the interaction between the girl and the officer, and news media at the time stated how difficult it was to cover the event without knowing what happened prior to the bystander filming. WDNV Staff and Joshua Short, *South Bend Leaders, Groups Respond to Viral Video of Police Officer Detaining Teenage Girl*, WDNV 16 (Aug. 18, 2025 at 6:09 PM) <https://www.wndu.com/2025/08/17/video-an-officer-detaining-teenage-girl-draws-attention-thousands/>. The body camera footage later released to the news media showed that the girl had hit the officer and tried to run away. Sarabia, *supra*. The release of the body camera footage provided more context to the interaction and allowed the public to better understand what led the officer to restrain the girl and, crucially, what types of force he *didn't* use while interacting with her. Similarly, in *City of Greensboro*, the city police supported the release of the law enforcement recordings because they believed it would clear the officers of wrongdoing in the public eye. *See, e.g., Matter of Custodial L. Enf't Recording Sought by City of Greensboro*, 383 N.C. 261, 271 (2022).

In this instance, the bystander video of Mr. Temoney starts when he is already being restrained by the police, similar to both the videos from Minnesota and Indiana. Corey Temoney, Facebook Reels, <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1777115886279639> (last visited Feb. 16, 2026). While the public is clearly interested in the interaction – the video has more than 142,000 views – WHQR has not been able to fully report on the event and provide the context that the public is seeking. Instead, it must rely on the conflicting accounts

from Mr. Temoney, bystanders, his mother, his girlfriend, and the police department. The only way for WHQR to reconcile these competing accounts is to have access to the law enforcement recordings.

The recordings at issue in this case involve the conduct of public officials on a public street, across from a high school and local church. No one in the videos has any reasonable expectation of privacy, because the events occurred in public. The interaction between law enforcement officials and those in their custody is an issue of reasonable and legitimate concern for any community. Officers are required to turn on their body cameras every time they make an arrest, which underscores the value of having the capacity to see and assess the propriety of police actions.

Wilmington Police Department, *Policy Manual*, 5 (Jan. 15, 2014)

<https://perma.cc/G59E-HWFV> (“The body camera shall be activated during any investigatory actions, serious incidents, arrests, traffic stops or crime scenes); *Id.* at 5– 6 (“The officer will [e]nsure that the body camera remains activated at all times during citizen contact.”). Indeed, it is not uncommon for police departments to refrain from opposing recording release or even to encourage it. *See, e.g., Matter of Custodial L. Enft Recording Sought by City of Greensboro*, 383 N.C. 261, 271(2022) (“[T]he officers themselves hoped to clear their names by urging the release of all of the body camera videos.”).

Additionally, officers allegedly were on scene as part of a new Housing Task Force, a joint operation between WPD and the New Hanover County Sheriff’s Office. This task force and the city’s policies on homelessness are at the core of a debate

about how cities should handle the housing crisis and homelessness. Kelly Kenoyer, *City of Wilmington Passes Homelessness Ordinance After Amendment*, WHQR (Sept. 10, 2025 at 3:37 PM) <https://perma.cc/4QDR-4JK7>; Kamy Smelser, *Wilmington Eyes First No-barrier, City-operated Homeless Shelter*, WWAY TV (Jan. 9, 2025) <https://perma.cc/L4S8-RVDC>; Bob Liepa, *To Combat Homelessness in Wilmington, a Navigation Program Takes a Proactive Approach*, Wilmington StarNews (Oct. 18, 2025 at 5:00 AM) <https://perma.cc/4F5F-TXFF>. WHQR has reported extensively on this issue, convening roundtables with community leaders and publishing longform articles about the many facets of the homelessness crisis. Aaleah McConnell, *Roundtable: Wilmington's Anti-Camping Ordinance and the Issue of Homelessness*, WHQR (Nov. 21, 2025 at 7:53 AM) <https://perma.cc/6GKT-TCXM>; Benjamin Schachtman, *Sunday Edition: Let's Really Talk About Our Homelessness Problem*, WHQR (Sept. 1, 2025 at 11:16 AM) <https://perma.cc/FM5N-EJH5>. The conduct of law enforcement departments as they tackle the city's challenges is important to the community and deeply relevant to the public interest.

Accordingly, the interaction of law enforcement with citizens and the ability of local news media to report factually on the situation are compelling public interests that must be considered and that weigh in favor of release.

B. Other potential concerns either do not exist or do not support withholding the recordings.

The remaining statutory elements in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A(g) do not exist or do not favor withholding the recordings.

a. Releasing the footage would not reveal confidential or highly sensitive personal information.

First, releasing the footage in this instance would not reveal confidential or highly sensitive personal information. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 132-1.4A(g)(2), (g)(4). Officers arrested Mr. Temoney on a public street, with bystanders recording portions of the event. Any onlooker could have seen the incident and heard what the officers were saying.

Unlike recordings that show the execution of a warrant in a private home, the recordings here show what happened in public. Further, the footage does not depict a serious bodily injury or death, the release of which may warrant increased privacy concerns. *In the Matter of Doug Miller Petition for Release of a Law Enforcement Recording*, Mecklenburg County, 17 CVS 15955 (Mar. 2, 2018) (noting that there are additional privacy concerns in a fatal police shooting when the individual's clothing had been removed but that the compelling public interest in the handling of the event warranted release). Nobody on the street—not Mr. Temoney, law enforcement, nor onlookers—could have expected their statements or actions to be confidential. Thus, releasing the footage raises no confidentiality or privacy concerns.

In the unlikely event that there are unforeseen privacy or confidentiality concerns that this court encounters in an *in camera* review, this court has the option to redact the footage appropriately. *See, e.g., In the Matter of Doug Miller Petition for Release of a Law Enforcement Recording*, Mecklenburg County, 17 CVS 553 (Jan. 26, 2017) (redacting an officer's mother's name and phone number from a

recording where the officer called his mother after fatally shooting a suspect); *In the Matter of Doug Miller Petition for Release of a Law Enforcement Recording*, Mecklenburg County, 17 CVS 17546, 16991 (Oct. 3, 2017) (releasing body camera from an officer-involved shooting but blurring or redacting minor children that appear in the video); *In the Matter of Custodial Law Enforcement Agency Recording Sought by Capitol Broadcasting Company, Incorporated d/b/a WRAL-TV*, Wake County, 18 CVS 6932 (June 8, 2018) (releasing all footage except redacting the faces of emergency room patients and personnel other than the deceased). Given the public nature of the arrest, it is unlikely that these concerns exist or weigh against disclosure here.

b. Releasing the footage would not harm the reputation or jeopardize the safety of anyone in the video.

Second, releasing the footage would not harm the reputation or jeopardize the safety of those in the video. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.4A(g)(5). First, the footage would capture the entirety of Mr. Temoney's encounter with police—not just the snapshot from the Facebook video. This added context may very well show that the officers acted reasonably in deciding to use force to restrain Mr. Temoney. Also, because the Facebook video of the encounter already has been viewed over 142,000 times, releasing the footage likely would not bring more public scrutiny on the officer's behaviors. Release of the footage might bring *renewed* public scrutiny to the officers, but because any member of the public can currently access the Facebook video (and, with a little digging, identify the officers), it is unlikely that releasing the footage would increase the risk to the officers depicted in the footage.

The footage would not harm Mr. Temoney's reputation or jeopardize his safety; the Facebook video of the encounter already captures his reaction to the arrest and his statements to officers. Another video of the encounter is unlikely to have any further damaging effect on his reputation or safety.

c. Releasing the footage would not threaten the administration of justice or harm any investigation.

Third, releasing the footage would not create a serious threat to the administration of justice, nor does it create confidentiality concerns. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 132-1.4A(g)(6)–(7). Mr. Temoney has already been prosecuted for the alleged crimes and completed his sentence. Even if police have legitimate reasons to withhold recordings relevant to *active* criminal investigations, there is no ongoing case against Mr. Temoney. Thus, releasing the footage would have no impact on the fair administration of justice and raises no concerns related to active criminal investigations. *See, e.g., Nikac v. Pitt County Office of the Sheriff*, No. 24-CVS-3049, 2025 WL 3534566 (N.C. Super. Feb. 03, 2025) (releasing all portions of recordings but limiting release to petitioner because release to the public could impact the fairness of currently ongoing criminal investigations).

d. There is good cause to release the footage.

Given the conflicting accounts of Mr. Temoney's interaction with law enforcement and WHQR's commitment to report as accurately and factually as possible to the community, there is good cause to release all portions of the footage. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 132-1.4A(g)(8). The public has an interest in police transparency and accountability, and the footage will provide insight into how community

residents and law enforcement are interacting. Releasing the footage serves the public interest in that it will allow WHQR to tell the story in the most factual way possible.

CONCLUSION

The reasons to withhold release of the requested recordings are outweighed by the compelling public interests in their release and good cause. As such, the requested recordings in the Petition should be released in their entirety.

Respectfully submitted, this 11th day of May 2026.

/s/ C. Amanda Martin
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that the undersigned has this day served the foregoing *Memorandum of Support* on all the parties to this cause via electronic mail addressed to the attorney for each said party as follows:



Daniel Thurston
Assistant City Attorney
Wilmington Police Department
615 Bess Street
Wilmington, NC 28401
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This the 11th day of May 2026.

/s/ C. Amanda Martin
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EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT B

File No. 25CR472776-640		Law Enforcement Case No. 2025-030095	LID No.				
MAGISTRATE'S ORDER		WILMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT					
THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA VS.		STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA					
Name And Address Of Defendant COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY 811 MARTIN ST		In The General Court Of Justice District Court Division					
WILMINGTON NC 28401 640 COUNTY (910) 297-9153		NEW HANOVER County					
Spoken Language Court Interpreter Needed For Any Party, Victim, Or Witness? (If Yes, identify person(s) and language(s). Interpreters provided for all court proceedings at no cost.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes: (explain)							
OFFENSE(S) (see AOC-CR-116 Continuation(s) for charging text)							
		Count No.	Offense	Offense in Violation Of G.S.	Offense Code		
Race B	Sex M	Date Of Birth 01/26/1988	Age 37	1	F - FELONY POSSESSION OF COCAINE	90-95(D)(2)	3560
Name Of Defendant's Employer		2	M - POSSESS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	90-113.22	3401		
Date Of Offense 11/25/2025		3	M - RESISTING PUBLIC OFFICER	14-223	5310		
<input type="checkbox"/> Misdemeanor Offense Which Requires Fingerprinting Per Fingerprint Plan		4	M - RESISTING PUBLIC OFFICER	14-223	5310		
Date Of Arrest & Check Digit No. (as shown on fingerprint card) 11/25/2025 NO PRNT LEA							
Arresting Officer (name, address or department) J. D. DeBerry WILMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT 615 Bess St. WILMINGTON NC 28401 NEW HANOVER							
Witness Information							
<p>I, the undersigned, find that the defendant named above has been arrested without a warrant and the defendant's detention is justified because there is probable cause to believe that on or about the date of offense shown and in the county named above the defendant named above unlawfully, willfully, and feloniously did commit the offense(s) set forth above and on the attached AOC-CR-116 Continuation(s), which is (are) incorporated by reference.</p> <p>This act(s) was in violation of the law referred to in this Magistrate's Order. This Magistrate's Order is issued upon information furnished under oath by the arresting officer(s) shown. A copy of this Order has been delivered to the defendant.</p>							
Date Issued 11/25/2025	Name Of Issuing Official D.R. Hedwin	Signature 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Magistrate <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy CSC <input type="checkbox"/> Assistant CSC <input type="checkbox"/> Clerk Of Superior Court <input type="checkbox"/> District Court Judge <input type="checkbox"/> Superior Court Judge				
Location Of Court New Hanover Co. Courthouse, Courtroom 100		Court Date 11/26/2025	Court Time 2:00 PM				
WAIVER OF PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING							
The undersigned defendant, with the consent of his/her attorney, waives the right to a probable cause hearing.							
Date Waived	Signature Of Defendant	Name Of Attorney	Signature Of Attorney				

STATE VERSUS	NEW HANOVER County	File No. 25CR472776-640
Name Of Defendant COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY	NOTE: Use this page to set forth the charging text for each offense listed on the AOC-CR-116. G.S. 15A-924(a)(5).	
Date Of Issuance Of Magistrate's Order 11/25/2025		

OFFENSES (continued)

Count 1. Offense: F - FELONY POSSESSION OF COCAINE

Charging Text For This Count
 On or about the date of offense shown and in the county named above the defendant unlawfully, willfully, and feloniously did possess cocaine, a controlled substance, which is included in Schedule II of the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act.

Count 2. Offense: M - POSSESS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA

Charging Text For This Count
 On or about the date of offense shown and in the county named above the defendant unlawfully and willfully did and knowingly possess with intent to use drug paraphernalia, glass crack pipe, and two medal push rods to introduce into the body a controlled substance other than marijuana which it would be unlawful to possess.

STATE VERSUS	NEW HANOVER County	File No. 25CR472776-640
Name Of Defendant COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY	NOTE: Use this page to set forth the charging text for each offense listed on the AOC-CR-116. G.S. 15A-924(a)(5).	
Date Of Issuance Of Magistrate's Order 11/25/2025		

OFFENSES (continued)

Count 3. Offense: M - RESISTING PUBLIC OFFICER

Charging Text For This Count
 On or about the date of offense shown and in the county named above the defendant unlawfully and willfully did resist, delay, and obstruct J. DeBerry , a public officer holding the office of Wilmington Police Department , by physically resisting and fighting law enforcement, and slipping handcuffs to the front of the body . At the time, the officer was discharging and attempting to discharge an official duty by placing the defendant under arrest for warrants .

Count 4. Offense: M - RESISTING PUBLIC OFFICER

Charging Text For This Count
 On or about the date of offense shown and in the county named above the defendant unlawfully and willfully did resist, delay, and obstruct Deputy J. Jenkins , a public officer holding the office of New Hanover County Sheriffs Office , by physically resisting and fighting law enforcement, and slipping handcuffs to the front of the body . At the time, the officer was discharging and attempting to discharge an official duty by assisting with placing the defendant under arrest for warrants .

STATE VERSUS

NEW HANOVER County

File No.

25CR472776-640

Name Of Defendant

COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY

Date Of Issuance Of Magistrate's Order

11/25/2025

NOTE: Use this page to set forth the charging text for each offense listed on the AOC-CR-116. G.S. 15A-924(a)(5).

OFFENSES (continued)

Count 5. Offense:

Charging Text For This Count

Count 6. Offense:

Charging Text For This Count

STATE VERSUS

NEW HANOVER County

File No.

25CR472776-640

Name Of Defendant
COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY

Date Of Issuance Of Magistrate's Order
11/25/2025

NOTE: Use this page to set forth the charging text for each offense listed on the AOC-CR-116. G.S. 15A-924(a)(5).

OFFENSES (continued)

Count 7. Offense:

Charging Text For This Count

Count 8. Offense:

Charging Text For This Count

STATE VERSUS

NEW HANOVER County

File No.

25CR472776-640

Name Of Defendant

COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY

Date Of Issuance Of Magistrate's Order

11/25/2025

NOTE: Use this page to set forth the charging text for each offense listed on the AOC-CR-116. G.S. 15A-924(a)(5).

OFFENSES (continued)

Count 9. Offense:

Charging Text For This Count

Count 10. Offense:

Charging Text For This Count

STATE VERSUS

NEW HANOVER County

File No.

25CR472776-640

Name Of Defendant
COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY

Date Of Issuance Of Magistrate's Order
11/25/2025

NOTE: Use this page to enter judgment on a Magistrate's Order. Use this Judgment page only if imposing a single, consolidated judgment for all offenses of conviction charged under this file number. Do not use this Judgment page to impose sentence: (i) if imposing separate judgments for separate offenses of conviction charged under this file number; (ii) to impose supervised probation; or (iii) for DWI sentences under G.S. 20-179. For DWI, use AOC-CR-342 (active) or AOC-CR-310 (probation). For structured sentencing offenses, use AOC-CR-602 (active) or AOC-CR-604 (probation).

JUDGMENT

District Attorney

Def. Waived Attorney Def. Found Not Indigent
 Def. Denied Appointed Counsel

Attorney For Defendant

Appointed
 Retained

PRIOR CONVICTIONS:

No./Level: 0 I (0) II (1-4) III (5+)

OFFENSES: The following offenses, which are set forth by Count No. in the Magistrate's Order issued in this case on the date noted above for the defendant named above, are the subject of this Judgment:

- Count 1 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 2 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 3 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 4 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 5 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 6 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 7 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 8 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 9 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3
- Count 10 PLEA: guilty not guilty no contest _____ VERDICT: guilty not guilty _____ M.CL.: A1 1 2 3

(Over)

STATE VERSUS	NEW HANOVER County	File No. 25CR472776-640
Name Of Defendant COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY	*NOTE: Use this Judgment page only if imposing a single , consolidated judgment for all offenses of conviction charged under this file number. Do not use this Judgment page to impose sentence: (i) if imposing separate judgments for separate offenses of conviction charged under this file number; (ii) to impose supervised probation; or (iii) for DWI sentences under G.S. 20-179. For DWI, use AOC-CR-342 (active) or AOC-CR-310 (probation). For structured sentencing offenses, use AOC-CR-602 (active) or AOC-CR-604 (probation).	

JUDGMENT (continued)

JUDGMENT: The defendant appeared in open court and freely, voluntarily and understandingly entered the above plea(s) on Side One. On the verdict(s) from Side One, it is **ORDERED** that all offenses of conviction, if more than one, be consolidated for judgment with Count No. _____ (list count of lead offense) and that the defendant:

pay the following fine/penalty and costs:

Amount Of Fine/Penalty	Costs
\$ _____	\$ _____

be imprisoned for a term of _____ days in custody of the sheriff. MCP. DAC.* Pretrial credit _____ days served.

Work release is recommended. is not recommended. (**NOTE:** To order work release, use form AOC-CR-602 to impose judgment.)

The Court finds that a longer shorter period of probation than that which is specified in G.S. 15A-1343.2(d) is necessary.

Execution of the sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on unsupervised probation* for _____ months, subject to the following conditions:

- commit no criminal offense in any jurisdiction.
- possess no firearm, explosive or other deadly weapon listed in G.S. 14-269.
- remain gainfully and suitably employed, or faithfully pursue a course of study or of vocational training that will equip the defendant for suitable employment and abide by all rules of the institution.
- satisfy child support and family obligations, as required by the Court.
- Submit to the taking of digitized photographs, including photographs of the defendant's face, scars, marks, and tattoos, to be included in the defendant's records.
- pay to the Clerk the costs of court and any additional sums shown below.

Costs	Fine	Restitution**	Attorney's Fee	Community Service Fee	Other	Total Amount Due
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Name(s), address(es), and amount(s) for aggrieved party(ies) to receive restitution: (NOTE TO CLERK:** Record SSN or Tax ID No. of aggrieved party(ies) on AOC-CR-382, "Certification Of Identity (Victims' Restitution)/ Certification Of Identity (Witness Attendance).")

7. complete _____ hours of community service during the first _____ days of probation, as directed by the judicial services coordinator, and pay the fee prescribed by G.S. 143B-1483 within _____ days.

8. not be found in or on the premises of the complainant or _____.

9. not assault, communicate with or be in the presence of the complainant or _____.

10. provide a DNA sample pursuant to G.S. 15A-266.4. (AOC-CR-319 required)

11. Other: _____

The Court finds just cause to waive costs as ordered on attached AOC-CR-415. AOC-CR-618. Other: _____.

It is **ORDERED** that this: Judgment is continued upon payment of costs.

case be consolidated for judgment with _____.

sentence is to run at the expiration of the sentence in _____.

COMMITMENT: It is **ORDERED** that the Clerk deliver two certified copies of this Judgment and Commitment to the sheriff and that the sheriff cause the defendant to be retained in custody to serve the sentence imposed or until the defendant shall have complied with the conditions of release pending appeal.

PROBABLE CAUSE: Probable cause is found as to all Counts except _____, and the defendant is bound over to Superior Court for action by the grand jury.

No probable cause is found as to Count(s) _____ of this Magistrate's Order and the Count(s) is dismissed.

Date	Name Of District Court Judge Or Magistrate (type or print)	Signature Of District Court Judge Or Magistrate
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APPEAL ENTRIES

The defendant, in open court, gives notice of appeal to the District Superior Court.

The current pretrial release order is modified as follows: _____

Date	Name Of District Court Judge Or Magistrate (type or print)	Signature Of District Court Judge Or Magistrate
------	--	---

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this Judgment is a true and complete copy of the original which is on file in this case.	Date	Date Delivered To Sheriff	Signature	<input type="checkbox"/> Dep. CSC <input type="checkbox"/> Asst. CSC <input type="checkbox"/> Clerk Of Superior Court
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EXHIBIT C

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

File No.
25CR472776-640

New Hanover County Wilmington Seat of Court

In The General Court Of Justice
District Court Division

NOTE: [Use AOC-CR-301 for sentences under G.S. 130A-25(b). Use AOC-CR-342 for DWI offense(s).]

STATE VERSUS

JUDGMENT AND COMMITMENT ACTIVE PUNISHMENT - MISDEMEANOR (STRUCTURED SENTENCING) (For Offenses Committed Before Dec. 1, 2025)

Name Of Defendant COREY RAYSHAUN TEMONEY		NOTE: Date Of Birth may be recorded on AOC-CR-1000 (ICMS).		G.S. 15A-1301, -1340.20	
ICMS Person Record No. 1132625					
Race Black	Sex Male	Attorney For Defendant Denver Chadwick Brown		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointed <input type="checkbox"/> Retained	Crt Rptr Initials
Attorney For State ALEXANDRIA JUNE PALOMBO	<input type="checkbox"/> Def. Found Not Indigent <input type="checkbox"/> Def. Waived Attorney				

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The defendant was found guilty/responsible, pursuant to plea (pursuant to *Alford*) (of no contest) trial by judge trial by jury, of

File No.(s)	Off.	Offense Description	Offense Date	G.S. No.	F/M	CL.	*Pun. CL.
25CR472776-640	2	POSSESS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	11/25/2025	90-113.22		Misdemeanor Class 1	

The Court has determined, pursuant to G.S. 15A-1340.20, the prior number of prior convictions to be 5. **LEVEL: III**

The Court:
1. Findings not required for this offense.

ORDER

The Court, having considered evidence, arguments of counsel and statement of defendant, Orders that the above offenses, if more than one, be consolidated for judgment and the defendant be sentenced (*check only one*)

The Court, having considered evidence, arguments of counsel and statement of defendant, Orders that the above offenses, if more than one, be consolidated for judgment and the defendant be imprisoned for a term of 8 Days in the custody of the:

Other: _____

(Misdemeanant Confinement Program for sentences greater than 90 days for which a facility is not otherwise specified above).

The defendant shall be given credit for 8 days spent in confinement prior to the date of this Judgment as a result of this/these charge(s).

The sentence imposed above shall begin at the expiration of all sentences which the defendant is presently obligated to serve.

The sentence imposed above shall begin at the expiration of the sentence imposed in the case referenced below:

File No.	Offense	County	Court	Date

The Court further Orders: (*check all that apply*)

1. The defendant shall pay to the Clerk of Superior Court the "Total Amount Due" shown below.

Costs \$0.00	Fine \$0.00	Restitution \$0.00	Attorney's Fees \$0.00	SBM Fee \$0.00	Appt Fee/Misc 0.00	Total Amount Due 0
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If restitution ordered, see attached "Restitution Worksheet, Notice and Order (Initial Sentencing)," AOC-CR-611, which is incorporated by reference.

1.

Remit Attorney's Fees \$97.50 Remit Jail Fees

Material opposite unmarked squares is to be disregarded as surplusage.

The Court recommends:

- 1. Credit for Time Served

The Court further recommends:

ORDER OF COMMITMENT/APEAL ENTRIES


- It is ORDERED that the Clerk deliver **two** certified copies of this Judgment and Commitment to the sheriff or other qualified officer and that the officer cause the defendant to be delivered with these copies to the custody of the agency named above to serve the sentence imposed or until the defendant shall have complied with the conditions of release pending appeal.
- The defendant gives notice of appeal from the judgment of the District Court to the Superior Court.
- The current pretrial release order is modified as follows: .
- The defendant gives notice of appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court to the Appellate Division. Appeal entries and any conditions of post conviction release are set forth on form AOC-CR-350.

SIGNATURE OF JUDGE

12/11/2025 11:07:08 AM

Date
12/11/2025

Name Of Presiding Judge (type or print)
Lindsey McKee

Signature Of Presiding Judge


ORDER OF COMMITMENT AFTER APPEAL

Date Remanded To District Court

Date Appeal Dismissed

Date Withdrawal Of Appeal Filed

Date Appellate Opinion Certified

It is ORDERED that this Judgment be executed. It is FURTHER ORDERED that the sheriff arrest the defendant, if necessary, and recommit the defendant to the custody of the agency named in this Judgment above and furnish that agency **two** certified copies of this Judgment and Commitment as authority for the commitment and detention of the defendant.

Date
Signature Of Clerk

- Deputy CSC Asst. CSC
- Clerk Of Superior Court

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this Judgment and Commitment with the attachment(s) marked below is a true and complete copy of the original which is on file in this case.

- Appellate Entries (AOC-CR-350)
- Restitution Worksheet, Notice And Order (Initial Sentencing) (AOC-CR-611)
- Additional File No.(s) And Offense(s) (AOC-CR-626)
- Judicial Findings And Order For Sex Offenders - Active Punishment (AOC-CR-615, Side One)
- Convicted Sex Offender Permanent No Contact Order (AOC-CR-620)
- Other: _____

Date
Date Certified Copies Delivered To Sheriff
Signature Of Clerk

- Deputy CSC Asst. CSC
- Clerk Of Superior Court

SEAL

Material opposite unmarked squares is to be disregarded as surplusage.