## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THE LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL, and THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

Petitioners,

VS.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, AND THE HONORABLE RICHARD SCOTTI, DISTRICT JUDGE

Respondent,

VERONICA HARTFIELD, A
NEVADA RESIDENT AND THE
ESTATE OF CHARLESTON
HARTFIELD, and OFFICE OF THE
CLARK COUNTY
CORONER/MEDICAL EXAMINER,

Real Parties in Interest.

Electronically Filed Feb 13 2018 03 31 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Case No.: 75073

Dist. Case No.: A-18-768781-C

PETITIONERS'
SUPPLEMENTAL
APPENDIX [VOLUME III]
TO EMERGENCY
PETITION FOR WRIT OF
PROHIBITION OR IN THE
ALTERNATIVE
MANDAMUS PURSUANT
TO NRAP 21 AND 27(e)

ACTION REQUIRED: IMMEDIATELY

MCLETCHIE SHELL LLC
Margaret A. McLetchie (Bar No. 10931)
Alina M. Shell (Bar No. 11711)
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Counsel for Petitioners,
The Las Vegas Review-Journal and The Associated Press

## **INDEX TO PETITIONERS' APPENDIX**

## [SUPPLEMENT APPEARS IN BOLD]

VOL.	DOCUMENT	DATE	BATES NUMBERS
I	Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Arbitration	02/02/2018	PA008 – PA012
	Exempted Exempted		
II	Court Minutes	02/09/2018	PA324
I	Email Communication from Chief Deputy District Attorney, Mary-Anne Miller	01/31/2018	PA001
II	Email Communication from Deputy District Attorney, Laura Rehfeldt	02/09/2018	PA327 – PA355
I	Las Vegas Review-Journal Article "Coroner Releases Autopsy Reports of 58 Victims From Las Vegas Shooting"	01/31/2018	PA002 – PA007
II	Notice of Entry of Emergency Counter-Motion to Dissolve Temporary Restraining Order Immediately on Order Shortening Time [Immediate Action Required]	02/08/2018	PA249 – PA281
II	Opposition to Ex Parte Application for Temporary Restraining Order/Motion for Preliminary Injunction	02/07/2018	PA220 – PA248

VOL.	<u>DOCUMENT</u>	DATE	BATES NUMBERS
III	Order on Counter-Motion to Dissolve Temporary Restraining Order and Opposition to Ex Parte Application for Temporary Restraining Order/ Motion for Preliminary Injunction Plaintiff's Ex Parte Application for Temporary Restraining	02/02/2018	PA356 – PA363 PA013 – PA023
Т	Order and Motion for Preliminary Injunction on Order Shortening Time	02/00/2019	DA 202 DA 222
II	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant Las Vegas Review Journal and Associated Press' Emergency "Counter-Motion" to Dissolve Temporary Restraining Order and Reply to Opposition to Ex Parte Application for Temporary Restraining Order/Motion for Preliminary Injunction	02/09/2018	PA282 – PA323
II	Register of Actions (Case No. A-18-768781-C)	02/09/2018	PA325 – PA326
I	Response in Non-Opposition	02/07/2018	PA024 – PA219

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that I am an employee of McLetchie Shell LLC and that on this 13th day of February, 2018 the PETITIONERS' SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX [VOLUME III] TO EMERGENCY PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE MANDAMUS PURSUANT TO NRAP 21 AND 27(e) ACTION REQUIRED: IMMEDIATELY was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Nevada Supreme Court, and therefore electronic service was made in accordance with the Master Service List and served by First Class United States Mail, postage fully prepaid to the following:

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Counsel for Veronica Hartfield and the Estate of Charleston Hartfield

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500 S. Grand Central Pkwy., Ste. 5075
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Counsel for Clark County Office of the Coroner

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Honorable Judge Richard F. Scotti Eighth Judicial District Court, Department II 200 Lewis Avenue, Eleventh Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101

Nevada Supreme Court Clerk 201 South Carson Street, Suite 201 Carson City, NV 89701-4702

/s/ Pharan Burchfield

Employee, McLetchie Shell LLC

1	ORD	Electronically Filed 2/13/2018 10:23 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT				
2	Anthony P. Sgro, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3811	Stoub. Su				
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13						
14	Attorneys for Plaintiff					
15	EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT					
16	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA					
17						
18 19	VERONICA HARTFIELD, a Nevada resident, and the ESTATE OF CHARLESTON HARTFIELD,					
20	Plaintiffs	Case No.: A-18-768781-C				
21	Vs.	Dept. No. II				
22	OFFICE OF THE CLARK COUNTY	ORDER ON COUNTER-MOTION TO DISSOLVE TEMPORARY				
23	CORONER, an agency of the State of Nevada;	RESTRAINING ORDER -and-				
24	LAS VEGAS REVIEW JOURNAL, a Nevada Corporation; and The ASSOCIATED PRESS, a	OPPOSITION TO EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY				
25	New York Corporation; DOE DEFENDANTS 1 through 10; and ROE DEFENDANTS 1 through	RESTRAINING ORDER/MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION				
26	10,					
27	Defendants.					
28		,				

On February 9, 2018, at 9:00 AM, Plaintiff appeared by and through counsel, Anthony P. Sgro, Esq., of Sgro & Roger, and Defendants appeared by and through counsel, Margaret A. McLetchie, Esq., of McLetchie Shell LLC, before this Court, on Defendants' Countermotion to Dissolve Temporary Restraining Order; Defendants' Opposition to Ex Parte Application for Temporary Restraining Order/Motion for Preliminary Injunction; and Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Counter-motion to Dissolve Temporary Restraining Order and Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Ex Parte Application for Temporary Restraining Order/Motion for Preliminary Injunction. After entertaining oral argument on the same, the District Court makes the following findings:

THE COURT FINDS that the *Katz* case is clear that courts have authority to restrict media's reporting and media's access to records provided the court makes findings that these documents implicate a clear privacy interest and these documents would cause additional anguish; moreover, the Court finds compelling the language cited in Plaintiffs' Opposition, to wit:

Family members of decedents have a privacy right in records regarding their deceased relatives. *Katz v. National Archives & Records Admin.*, 862 F.Supp. 476 (D.D.C. 1994). In *Katz*, the court held:

[T]he Kennedy family has a clear privacy interest in preventing the disclosure of both the x-rays and the optical photographs taken during President Kennedy's autopsy...However, there can be no mistaking that the Kennedy family has been traumatized by the prior publication of the unauthorized records and that further release of the autopsy materials will cause additional anguish...

...The Court finds that allowing access to the autopsy photographs would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the Kennedy family's privacy.

Katz, 862 F.Supp. at 485-86.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS compelling, the *Johnson* case, cited by Defendants, which acknowledges that under certain circumstances, a gag order may be appropriate and a balancing test is necessary. *See Johanson v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of State Of Nev.* ex. Rel. Cty. Of Clark, 124 Nev. 245, 251, 182 P.2d 94, 98 (Nev. 2008).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the anguish suffered by Plaintiffs by having the autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield disseminated and/or published is significant, and that the invasion of Plaintiffs' privacy right, which is a fundamental right, constitutes serious and irreparable harm;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the anguish being suffered by Plaintiffs supports the view that there is a privacy interest, which is a fundamental, protected interest of a very serious nature, that the Court must consider;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the issue before the Court is whether the Court can issue a so called "gag order" preventing the press from reporting on the information in the redacted Hartfield report or even continuing to hold the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that in resolving this issue, the Court is mindful of the competing fundamental rights-a fundamental right to privacy and a fundamental right under the first amendment to speech. In resolving these two fundamental rights, the Court must engage in a balancing approach.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS compelling the language in *Johanson*, cited by Defendants, that states:

We further conclude that the district court abused its discretion when it issued an overly broad gag order sua sponte, without giving notice or a meaningful opportunity to be heard, without making any factual findings with respect to the need for such an order in light of any clear and present danger or threat of serious and imminent harm to a protected interest, and without examining the existence of any alternative means by which to accomplish this purpose.

Johanson v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of State of Nev. ex. Rel. Cty. of Clark, 124 Nev. 245, 253, 182 P.2d 94, 99 (Nev. 2008).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that *Johanson* contemplates a balancing approach in determining whether the press' access to the redacted Hartfield report may be restrained;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it agrees with the approach taken by the Eighth Circuit in Certain Interested Individuals, John Does I-V, Who are Employees of McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Pulitzer Pub. Co., 895 F.2d 460 (8th Cir. 1990), where the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals stated, "We agree with the district court that what is required is a careful balancing of the public's interest in access against the individual's privacy interests, and we commend the district court for its efforts to protect and accommodate the conflicting interests in access and privacy." Certain Interested Individuals, John Does I-V, Who are Employees of McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Pulitzer Pub. Co., 895 F.2d 460, 464 (8th Cir. 1990);

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that, based on the cited cases, a balancing test is required in this case;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the matter before the Court is different from the case brought in A-17-764842-W, Department XVI, prior to this action because this Court is dealing with a personal privacy interest, which is a fundamental right, instead of government interests;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that redacting the Hartfield autopsy report is not sufficient to guard against the fundamental right to privacy being asserted in this action;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendants have failed to assert any legitimate basis for why the public would need to have access to the redacted Hartfield autopsy report;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that there is a strong public policy that individuals are entitled to protection from intrusion into their medical records and medical history that is supported in part by the Coroner's counsel who came forward and explained the principles of the Coroner's office in exercising some degree of control over the dissemination of the autopsy records;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the Court must also be sensitive to the grief that the victims and the victim's family are suffering from;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendants have failed to demonstrate that the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield has any significant relationship to the manner in which the government operates to warrant dissemination and/or publication;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendants have failed to demonstrate that the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield has any significant relationship to the need to keep the government accountable to warrant dissemination and/or publication;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendants have failed to demonstrate that the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield has any significant relationship to the need for the government to be transparent to determine whether governmental officials are acting responsibility or with efficiency, to warrant dissemination and/or publication;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendants have failed to demonstrate, in this case, irreparable harm or immediate or recognizable harm to Defendants if the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield remains protected;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that this case is substantively different from the case heard in A-17-764842-W, Department XVI; as such, this Court finds that releasing Mr. Hartfield's redacted autopsy report would be a dissemination of highly intimate and utterly invasive information of a person's life and this is in connection with a horrific event;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the disclosure of Mr. Hartfield's redacted autopsy report is not one involving a legitimate public concern;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that there is no less restrictive order than this Court's order prohibiting the further dissemination or disclosure of Mr. Hartfield's redacted autopsy report;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that there is nothing more than the Court could taken other than prohibiting the complete disclosure of the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the only autopsy report at issue in this case is Mr. Hartfield's autopsy report;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS unpersuasive Defendants' argument that it does not "know" which autopsy report to return, as Defendants may either: 1) return all autopsy reports to be destroyed by the Coroner, and request the Coroner to re-send a new set of reports without Mr. Hartfield's report contained therein; or 2) a representative from the Coroner's office can review the records that the Las Vegas Review Journal and/or Associated Press has and that record can be destroyed;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS unpersuasive Defendants' argument that it is impossible to retrieve the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield from the reporters that it has disseminated the report to, as any reporter who has received the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield is an employee of the Las Vegas Review Journal and/or Associated Press;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it is limiting its ruling to the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield, and its order does not contemplate any other individual's autopsy reports or records;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the press can report on information gleaned separate and apart from information gleaned from Mr. Hartfield's redacted autopsy report;

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it is not dealing with the issue of what entities the Coroner's office released the autopsy report to, concerning Mr. Hartfield; the Court only has jurisdiction over the Las Vegas Review Journal and the Associated Press regarding the issues in the case at bar. As such, the Court can only determine whether the arguments the Las Vegas Review Journal and/or the Associated Press has made in support of continued possession, dissemination and/or publication of the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield warrants continued possession, dissemination, and/or publication of the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield and this Court has concluded that Defendants have failed to meet that burden;

Based on the findings of fact, the Court orders as follows:

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Counter-motion and Opposition is denied;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief as to the autopsy report of Charleston Hartfield is granted, as: 1) Plaintiffs enjoy a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits; 2) Plaintiffs are likely to suffer irreparable harm if the injunctive relief is not granted; 3) the balance of equities tips in Plaintiffs' favor; and 4) an injunction is in the public interest;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Las Vegas Review Journal and the Associated Press are hereby restrained and barred from disclosing, disseminating, publishing, or sharing the redacted autopsy report of Mr. Hartfield, or any information of Mr. Hartfield therein;

Press must destroy any and all autopsy records relating to the October 1 events as it pertains to Mr. Hartfield; alternatival, the los Vegas Review Journal may collect III and return all copies of such records in the event the III and return all copies of such records in the event the III and return all copies of such records relate fress is III has Vegas Review Journal and/or the Associated fress is III has Vegas Review Journal and/or the Associated fress is III uncertain as B which records relate to Mr. Hartfield, III uncertain as B which records relate to Mr. Hartfield, III uncertain as B which records to review such Office and petitioner's Coursel to review such Office and petitioner's Coursel to review Journal, III records at the offices of the las vegas feview Journal, III and/or the Associated fress to ascertain the records and/or the Associated fress to ascertain the records and/or Asstroyed.

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