Vermont Superior Court
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Chittenden Unit

VERMONT SUPERIOR COURT
Chittenden Unit
175 Main Street
Burlington VT 05402
802-863-3467
www.vermontjudiciary.org

CIVIL DIVISION
Case No. 26-CV-05581

Elizabeth Adreon, Plaintiff v. South Burlington School District, Defendant The Other Paper, Interested Party	DECISION ON MOTION

RULING ON PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

This action involves a request by a newspaper under the Vermont Public Records Act ("PRA") for the report of an internal investigation conducted by Defendant South Burlington School District following a complaint alleging misconduct by its employee, Plaintiff Elizabeth Adreon, a teacher and union president. Plaintiff filed this action to enjoin Defendant from releasing the report to Interested Party The Other Paper ("OP" or the "Paper"), asserting it is a "personal document" exempt from disclosure pursuant to 1 V.S.A. § 317(c)(7). On October 22, 2026, the Court granted Plaintiff's request for an ex parte Temporary Restraining Order, and the Court held a hearing on Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction on November 5, 2026. Plaintiff is represented by Rebecca McBroom, Esq. and Patrick Bryant, Esq. Defendant is represented by Joseph Farnam, Esq., and The Other Paper is represented by Matthew B. Byrne, Esq. The parties submitted post-hearing briefing, and the Court took the matter under advisement on November 12, 2026. For reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction is GRANTED.[1]

Background Facts

The following facts are alleged in the Verified Complaint or established by the affidavits filed by the parties. Plaintiff Elizabeth Adreon is a licensed teacher employed by Defendant South Burlington School District (the "District"). She also serves as President of the South Burlington Education Association, the local union for teachers and certain other staff (the "Union" or "SBEA"). During the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years, considerable tension arose

[1] On November 4, 2026, Defendant filed a motion for in camera review of the investigation report, which the Court granted, directing Defendant to provide a copy of the final report at issue under seal. The Court has reviewed the document as part of the record in this matter.

between the Union and the District, which grew out of SBEA members' concerns about and outspoken criticism of then-South Burlington Superintendent Violet Nichols' policies and performance in her role. Ultimately, the Union called for Ms. Nichols to resign from her position. This conflict was widely publicized and reported on by South Burlington's local newspaper, The Other Paper. OP reporter Liberty Darr wrote many articles on the topic, which also gave rise to numerous letters to the editor and "guest perspectives" published in the paper, particularly during the period from May to August 2025. *See generally* Darr Decl. (Oct. 30, 2026). One such letter was submitted by Kristin Romick, Executive Director of Educational Support Systems for the District and Ms. Adreon's direct supervisor. *See* Ex. A-26. In her letter, Ms. Romick denounces the Union's "politically motivated call for the superintendent's resignation" and advocates in "full support" of Superintendent Nichols' "honest, student-centered leadership." *Id*. Ms. Nichols resigned from the District on or around July 23, 2025.

On Friday, June 13, 2025, Ms. Adreon (then co-president of the Union) attended a post-graduation social gathering for South Burlington teachers held at the St. John's Club in Burlington, which was partially funded by the Union. On July 24, 2025, Ms. Romick filed a "formal complaint" with the District against Ms. Adreon, voicing concerns that she was being targeted "by members of the SBEA and co-president Beth Adreon" for removal and retaliation based on her open support of Superintendent Nichols. *See* Ex. B. In her complaint, Ms. Romick described Ms. Adreon's conduct at the St. John's Club gathering, including circulating a so-called "black book" for other teachers to write comments in and sign. The "black book" posed questions to be answered, including, "What is the next lie the superintendent will tell us?" Ms. Romick indicates she was informed that the "black book" is typically circulated on Friday paydays, and appears to contain ongoing commentary relating to district leadership. Ms. Romick's complaint asserts that Ms. Adreon's "conduct appears not only inappropriate but unethical and possibly in violation of district policies and workplace standards." *Id*.

The same day, Ms. Adreon received an email from the District's HR Director notifying her that the District had "received a complaint to the effect that you have been overbearing and inappropriate professionally with regard to your interaction with one or more professional employees by asking them to sign a self-designated 'black book' regarding future transgressions on the part of a central administrator." Ex. 1. The email assured Ms. Adreon that the complaint would be "appropriately investigated in as confidential a manner as possible." *Id*. However, on July 30, 2025, during the public comment session of a South Burlington School Board meeting, Ms. Romick, who was identified as the "Executive Director of Educational Support Systems," referred to the complaint she had filed and indicated she had not yet received a response. Ex. 2. The meeting minutes state that Ms. Romick was "requesting the district launch a formal complaint into the use and distribution of a so-called black book during school-affiliated social gatherings with employees." *Id*.

In early August 2025, The Other Paper published an article about Ms. Romick's complaint against Ms. Adreon and the allegations regarding the events at the St. John's Club and circulation of the "black book." Ex. A-13. At around the same time, the Union filed an unfair labor practice charge against the District based on its decision to investigate the complaint filed by Ms. Romick. Ex. A-42. The charge contained three counts and asserted that the disciplinary investigation constituted retaliation against Union co-president Adreon for engaging in concerted

union activity and an attempt to interfere with the administration of a union. In its response, the District denied the charges and asserted that the Union was attempting to interfere with its "managerial prerogative" and quash a legitimate investigation. *See* South Burlington School District's Answer to Charges (Nov. 13, 2026).

The District retained former Vermont Attorney General William Sorrell to investigate the claim that Ms. Adreon had violated the District's anti-harassment of employees policy. Attorney General Sorrell issued his report in November 2025 (the "Sorrell Report"). The Sorrell Report concluded that Ms. Adreon's actions during the St. John's Club gathering did not violate the District's anti-harassment policy. *See* Adreon Aff. ¶ 22 (Oct. 27, 2026).

In January 2026, The Other Paper made a public records request to the District for the Sorrell Report. Ex. 43. On September 22, 2026, the District and the Union entered into a Settlement Agreement resolving the Union's unfair labor practice charge pending before the Vermont Labor Relations Board. Ex. A-44. Under the Agreement, the District acknowledged, as the Sorrell Report concluded, that the activity by Ms. Adreon that was investigated did not violate the protections of the District's anti-harassment policies and represented legally protected activity under both state and federal labor relations law. *Id*.

Subsequently, the District informed Ms. Adreon that it intended to disclose a copy of the Sorrell Report to The Other Paper on approximately October 21, 2026. That day, Adreon filed the Verified Complaint in this action and moved for an ex parte Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO") enjoining the District from releasing the Sorrell Report until the matter could be heard by the Court. The Court granted the TRO on October 22, 2026, which remains in effect.

Discussion

"'A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right.'" *Taylor v. Town of Cabot*, 2017 VT 92, ¶ 19, 205 Vt. 586 (quoting *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008)). In considering the request under Rule 65 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure, "the court must balance the competing claims of injury and must consider the effect on each party of the granting or withholding of the requested relief." *Id*. ¶ 19 (quotation omitted). The moving party has the burden of establishing the relevant factors, which include "(1) the threat of irreparable harm to the movant; (2) the potential harm to the other parties; (3) the likelihood of success on the merits; and (4) the public interest." *Id*. (citing *In re J.G.*, 160 Vt. 250, 255 n.2, 627 A.2d 362, 365 n.2 (1993)). "The purpose of a preliminary injunction is merely to preserve the relative positions of the parties until a trial on the merits can be held and to balance the equities as the litigation moves forward." *Lackey v. Stinnie*, 604 U.S. 192, 200 (2025) (quotations omitted). The balancing test articulated by the Vermont Supreme Court is designed to be "sufficiently flexible to allow for a preliminary injunction in cases in which the court cannot definitively conclude that the movant is likely to prevail on the merits, but the balance of other factors tips strongly in favor of an injunction." *In re J.G.*, 160 Vt. at 255 n.3. The Court considers each of the factors below.

I. Irreparable Harm, Balancing of Harms, and Public Interest.

Irreparable harm is "perhaps the single most important prerequisite for the issuance of a preliminary injunction." *Kamerling v. Massanari*, 295 F.3d 206, 214 (2d Cir. 2002) (quotation omitted). To establish irreparable harm, a plaintiff "must show that there is a continuing harm which cannot be adequately redressed by final relief on the merits and for which money damages cannot provide adequate compensation." *Id*. (quotation omitted). Further, a plaintiff must show that the harm is "actual and imminent, not remote or speculative." *Id*.

There can be little question that Plaintiff has met her burden to demonstrate that irreparable harm would result if the District releases the Sorrell Report before the Court has the opportunity to determine whether it is exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act. As this Court recognized in *Hoffman v. South Burlington School District*, No. 1069-11-15 Cncv, 2015 WL 12745908, at *2 (Vt. Super. Ct. Dec. 15, 2015) (Toor, J.), once the report is disclosed, particularly to the press, the information becomes public and all privacy is lost. It is not possible to reverse that process. *Id*. (noting that, upon disclosure, "the cat would be out of the bag and the records would no longer be private").

Likewise, the balance of the harms favors Plaintiff. Again, if the Sorrell Report is disclosed and the Court later determines that the § 317(c)(7) exemption applies, all protection will be lost and the information the Court has found to be embarrassing or disgraceful – and thus worthy of protection – will be in the public realm. On the other hand, The Other Paper's contention that its First Amendment rights are being infringed by the lack of disclosure is unavailing. Contrary to the Paper's assertions (and as the Court made clear during the hearing), the Court's injunction does not prevent it from publishing any stories about the conflict between the District and the Union or reporting on this case. Moreover, if the Court determines the Sorrell Report is exempt from disclosure, then the Paper has no right of access to it or right to publish its contents.

Finally, evaluation of the impact of any injunction on "the public interest" is also interconnected with the Court's ultimate conclusion as to the merits of Plaintiff's claim. Of course, as the Vermont Supreme Court has stated, the Public Records Act "implements the policy that the public interest clearly favors the right of access to public documents and public records." *Trombley v. Bellows Fall Union High School Dist. 27*, 160 Vt. 101, 106-07, 624 A.2d 857, 861 (1993). However, if the Sorrell Report is exempt from disclosure, the public interest is not affected by a preliminary injunction because there is no right of access implicated.

Accordingly, Court concludes that these factors weigh in favor of issuing a preliminary injunction.

II. Likelihood of Success.

A party seeking a preliminary injunction is "not required to prove [their] case in full," and the court's findings of fact and conclusions of law "are not binding at trial on the merits." *Univ. of Texas v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981) (citations omitted); s*ee also Gardner v. Jefferys*, 2005 VT 56, ¶ 14, 178 Vt. 594 (trial court's interpretation of restrictive covenant following

limited hearing on motion for temporary injunction does not bind court's later interpretation when record is fully developed).

As our Supreme Court has "repeatedly recognized, the PRA represents a strong policy favoring access to public documents and records." *Rutland Herald v. Vermont State Police*, 2012 VT 24, ¶ 8, 191 Vt. 357 (quotation omitted). It is well settled "that exceptions to this policy are to be construed strictly against the custodians of the records and any doubts should be resolved in favor of disclosure." *Kade v. Smith*, 2006 VT 44, ¶ 7, 180 Vt. 554 (mem.) (quotation omitted); *see also Norman v. Vermont Off. of Ct. Adm'r*, 2004 VT 13, ¶ 4, 176 Vt. 593 (mem.) ("We have frequently observed that the Act is to be construed liberally in favor of disclosure to effectuate its goal of providing free and open examination of public records." (quotation omitted)).[2]

The Supreme Court has "also acknowledged, however, that the public's interest in overseeing the decisions of its governmental officers must be balanced against the people's right to privacy in their personal and economic pursuits." *Norman*, 2004 VT 13, ¶ 4 (quoting 1 V.S.A. § 315); *see* 1 V.S.A. § 315 ("All people . . . have a right to privacy in their personal . . . pursuits, which ought to be protected unless specific information is needed to review the action of a governmental officer."). Accordingly, the PRA exempts from disclosure "[p]ersonal documents relating to an individual, including information in any files maintained to hire, evaluate, promote or discipline any employee of a public agency." 1 V.S.A. § 317(c)(7). The statute does not define "personal documents," but the Court has provided guidance:

> [W]e must construe the term "personal documents" in a limited sense to apply only when the privacy of the individual is involved. Thus, it covers personal documents only if they reveal intimate details of a person's life, including any information that might subject the person to embarrassment, harassment, disgrace, or loss of employment or friends.

Trombley, 160 Vt. at 106, 624 A.2d at 861 (quotation omitted). "In applying § 317(c)(7), the trial court must balance the public interest in disclosure against the harm to the individual." *Rutland Herald v. City of Rutland*, 2013 VT 98, ¶ 6, 195 Vt. 85 (quotation omitted) ("*Rutland Herald II*"). This is a highly "fact-specific determination," although "many courts have held that" records concerning "disciplinary action, performance evaluations, or employee grievances . . . may contain highly personal, embarrassing information exempt from disclosure." *Norman*, 2004 VT 13, ¶ 9. The balancing test requires courts to

> consider not only the relevance, if any, of the records to the public interest for which they are sought, but any other factors that may affect the balance, including: the significance of the public interest asserted; the nature, gravity, and potential consequences of the invasion of privacy occasioned by the disclosure; and the availability of alternative sources for the requested information.

Rutland Herald II, 2013 VT 98, ¶ 6 (quoting *Kade*, 2006 VT 44, ¶ 14).

[2] There appears to be no dispute that the Sorrell Report is a public record under the PRA.

Here, the document at issue was produced following the District's investigation into a complaint that Adreon violated its anti-harassment policy in her interaction with two other teachers at an event held after hours and off school grounds. The investigation was presumably conducted to consider whether Adreon should be subject to any disciplinary action. The Sorrell Report details the activities at the St. John's Club during the event and makes findings as to whether Adreon's actions violated the anti-harassment policy or any state or federal labor laws. As has already been publicly disclosed, the Report concludes they did not.

In addition, however, the report includes descriptions of Adreon's interactions with two colleagues, comments about the nature of Adreon's activities at the event, and other statements that cast Adreon in a negative light. This material would be embarrassing and could cause Adreon disgrace, harassment, and potential loss of friends and future employment. *See Pierce v. Town of Shelburne, Vt.*, Case No. 23-AP-108, 2023 WL 5341149, at *3 (Vt. Aug. 2023) (unpub. mem.) (noting that "[e]mbarrassment is a valid concern under our law").[3] Accordingly, the Court concludes that the Sorrell Report is a "personal document" under § 317(c)(7). *Cf. Wakefield Teachers Ass'n v. Sch. Comm. of Wakefield*, 731 N.E.2d 63, 67-68 (Mass. 2000) (holding employee disciplinary report is "personnel information" and is therefore "exempt from disclosure under the plain language of the [public records] statute") (citing cases).

However, the Court must still conduct the balancing test that weighs the public interest in disclosure of the Sorrell Report against the harm to the individual employee Adreon.

First, with respect to the significance of the public interest asserted, the record at issue is the result of an investigation regarding Adreon's activities at an off-site, non-work-hours event. The investigation was conducted in response to a complaint made by a member of school administration who was not present, based on information she learned from a teacher who attended the event. Specifically, as understood by the District, the complaint alleged that Adreon was "overbearing and inappropriate professionally with regard to [her] interaction with one or more professional employees by asking them to sign a self-designated 'black book' regarding future transgressions on the part of a central administrator." Ex. 1. As such, the complaint and investigation have no bearing on Adreon's ability as a teacher, her interactions with students, or other legitimate public concerns about potential teacher misconduct. In other words, the complaint was not related to Adreon's professional qualifications as a teacher. Rather, it involved workplace gripes and off-duty interactions between colleagues. *See U.S. Right to Know v. Univ. of Vt.*, 2021 VT 33, ¶ 17, 214 Vt. 543 (noting that, in enacting the PRA, "the Legislature sought to shed light on government business, not the personal endeavors of state employees"). Thus, the subject of the investigation does not concern a matter of great importance to the community, and the Court concludes that the public interest in the report is minimal. *See Pierce*, 2023 WL 5341149, at *3 (affirming trial court's determination that public interest in letter placed

[3] Trial courts are free to "consider three-justice decisions from [the Vermont Supreme] Court for their persuasive value, even though such decisions are not controlling precedent." *Washburn v. Fowlkes*, Docket No. 2015-089, 2015 WL 4771613, at *3 (Vt. Aug. 2015) (unpub. mem.) (citing V.R.A.P. 33.1(d), which provides that an "unpublished decision by a three-justice panel may be cited as persuasive authority but is not controlling precedent," except under limited circumstances).

in Town Manager's personnel file that "concerned disparaging public statements made . . . about plaintiff" was insufficient to outweigh the invasion of the employee's privacy).

These facts distinguish this case from the situations in *Rutland Herald II* and *Hoffman*. Those cases recognized the substantial public interest in municipal employees' performance of their job duties and other activities conducted during work hours, using public resources and while being paid by taxpayer funds, as well as the public agencies' responses to serious allegations of misconduct, internal accountability, and systems for the supervision and discipline of employees. For example, in *Rutland Herald II*, 2013 VT 98, ¶ 14, the Court found "there is a significant public interest in knowing how the police department supervises its employees and responds to allegations of misconduct," which was "particularly true given the repeated instances of similar misconduct within the police department over a five-year period." Further, the Court noted that "internal investigation records and related material" could reflect on "whether the agency is accountable to itself internally, whether it challenges its own assumptions regularly in a way designed to expose systemic infirmity in management oversight and control[,] the absence of which may result in patterns of inappropriate workplace conduct." *Id*. ¶ 15 (quotation omitted). Likewise, in *Hoffman*, 2015 WL 12745908, at *4, this Court found that there is great public interest in "allegations that a teacher acted highly inappropriately with a student or students," and how "the District responded to allegations of such misconduct."

However, such interests are not implicated here. The Sorrell Report found no professional misconduct or other violations on the part of Adreon, and thus the District took no disciplinary action. Moreover, the investigation did not involve review of any actions of the District itself or its internal processes.[4] Therefore, the record is not useful to shed light on the District's handling of instances of employee misconduct, oversight of its internal management systems and safeguards to eliminate future misconduct, or public accountability in general. Thus, the need for public disclosure is not compelling.

Second, the Court considers the employee's privacy interests at stake. Given the nature of the activity, Adreon had a strong expectation of privacy that her actions at the St. John's Club would be free from District surveillance, including triggering an investigation and the production of a written report. Indeed, Adreon was assured that the District's investigation would be conducted confidentially. Further, the District acknowledged that Adreon's conduct constituted legally protected union activity.[5] Adreon persuasively argues that disclosing the Sorrell Report would have a chilling effect on union membership and protected activities. Such considerations

[4] The Other Paper's characterization of the Sorrell Report as investigating whether the District violated Vermont's labor laws is not accurate. Opp'n to Mot. for Prelim. Inj. at 11 (Oct. 30, 2026). The Court understands that the Paper has not seen the Report.

[5] Plaintiff argues that her actions at the St. John's Club were carried out as part of her role as SBEA president, and not in her capacity or as part of duties as a South Burlington High School teacher. Thus, the complaint concerned legally permissible and concerted union activity. To the extent the Paper argues that these activities were part of the public feud between the Union and the District, thereby heightening the community's interest in the investigation, *see* Opp'n to Mot. for Prelim. Inj. at 12, any potential increase does not outweigh the privacy interests discussed below, or otherwise cause the Court to reach a different conclusion.

make this case different from *Rutland Herald II*, where our Supreme Court noted that police officers "cannot reasonably expect a high level of privacy in viewing and sending pornography on work computers while on duty at a public law enforcement agency." *Rutland Herald II*, 2013 VT 98, ¶ 16; *see also Hoffman*, 2015 WL 12745908, at *4 (public school teacher's privacy interest in documents concerning alleged "highly inappropriate" student misconduct outweighed by significant public interest in matter). Additionally, as noted above, the Report contains information beyond its core findings that would be embarrassing to Adreon and could cause her disgrace, harassment, and potential loss of friends and future employment. The Court concludes that the limited public interest in the details of the Sorrell Report is outweighed by Adreon's substantial privacy interest and the serious negative consequences of the invasion of privacy that could flow from disclosure.[6]

Finally, The Other Paper asserts that Adreon has no claim and cannot bring this action because "[t]hird parties have no claim under the Public Records Act." Opp'n to Mot. for Prelim. Inj. at 7. The Court disagrees. This is a declaratory judgment action effectively seeking a determination whether the Sorrell Report is exempt under the PRA. Our Supreme Court has expressly recognized that trial courts have jurisdiction to adjudicate requests for declaratory relief pertaining to the applicability of the Public Records Act. *See Burlington Sch. Dist. v. Provost*, 2019 VT 87, ¶ 16, 211 Vt. 277; *see also Hoffman*, 2015 WL 12745908, at *3-5 (addressing third party's request for injunctive relief to prevent school district's release of certain records). Thus, Adreon's legal interest in preventing disclosure of her personal document under § 317(c)(7) is sufficient to invoke such relief. *See, e.g.*, *Echeverria v. Town of Tunbridge*, 2024 VT 47, ¶ 18, 219 Vt. 585 ("Declaratory relief is available only when a party is suffering from the threat of actual injury to a protected legal interest. However, a person is not required to wait for the consummation of threatened injury to obtain preventive relief. If the injury is certainly impending, that is enough." (quotations omitted)).

Moreover, other states have permitted such "reverse-[PRA] action[s]," even where the public records law does not provide a specific mechanism for a challenge by a third party. *Iloh v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 303 Cal. Rptr. 3d 709, 717-18 (Ct. App. 2023) ("third parties must bring an independent action for declaratory relief or traditional mandamus if they believe they will be adversely affected by disclosure"); *Matter of Pub. Recs. Requests to Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't*, 569 P.3d 624, 633 (Nev. 2025) ("nothing in the [PRA] would otherwise bar an individual who is the subject of requested reports from bringing a reverse-records action to prevent disclosure"). This approach makes sense because "[t]he person who is the subject of the public

[6] The Other Paper argues that Vermont's labor laws that shield employees or union members from surveillance by their employers do not apply to the press or public. *See generally* Mem. on Vermont Labor Law (Nov. 12, 2026). This may be true. Indeed, there is no barrier to the Paper interviewing attendees of the St. John's Club event to learn about and report on what occurred. This demonstrates that there are alternative sources available for the requested information. *See Rutland Herald II*, 2013 VT 98, ¶ 6. But it does not mean the Paper is entitled to a report of the District's investigation into an employee's private activity that contains negative and embarrassing information. Nor does the Union's pursuit of an alleged unfair labor practice charge, and the resulting public attention and press coverage, waive Adreon's right to privacy in her activities or the protections of the PRA.

record is in the best position to identify what interest, if any, they hold that could be invaded as a result of disclosure of the public records." *Does 1, 2, 4, & 5 v. Seattle Police Dep't*, 563 P.3d 1037, 1047 (Wash. 2025). For its part, the District does not dispute that the Court may enjoin it from disclosing the report if it is covered by the exemption.

As discussed above, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits of her claim that the Sorrell Report is exempt from disclosure under the PRA, and this factor weighs in favor of issuing an injunction.

The Other Paper suggests the Sorrell Report should be disclosed in redacted form. *See* 1 V.S.A. § 318(e). The Court is not persuaded. As the Paper acknowledges, substantial information regarding Romick's complaint, the District's investigation, and the conclusions of the Sorrell Report are already in the public domain. *See* Opp'n to Mot. for Prelim. Inj. at 12-13. But the Court has determined that the remaining information is personal and protected by Adreon's substantial privacy interests, which outweigh any public interest in disclosure. Thus, the Court concludes that redaction is not warranted because all of the information that would not be subject to redaction has already been disclosed or is otherwise available.

In sum, the Court finds Plaintiff has met her burden to demonstrate that she is entitled to a preliminary injunction, and the Court grants her motion. In her supplemental memorandum, Plaintiff seeks "clarification" as to the scope of the injunctive relief. *See* Supp. Mem. of Law at 20-21 (Nov. 12, 2026). Consistent with the TRO, the Court's preliminary injunction is narrow and limited to the parties and issues in this case. The District shall not disclose the Sorrell Report to The Other Paper or any other person or entity in response to a request under the Vermont Public Records Act. Plaintiff has provided no legal authority or other grounds to include the District's "former agents" or other persons who are not parties to this action, or for any other relief.

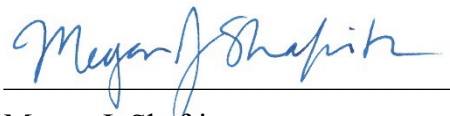
Order

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Mot. #1) is GRANTED.

Defendant shall not disclose the Sorrell Report to The Other Paper or any other person or entity in response to a request under the Vermont Public Records Act while this action remains pending, or until further order of the Court.

Defendant shall file its response to the Amended Complaint within 14 days, unless within that time Plaintiff and Defendant stipulate and notify the Court that final judgment should enter.

Electronically signed on November 23, 2026 at 5:25 PM pursuant to V.R.E.F. 9(d).



Megan J. Shafritz
Superior Court Judge