

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR STOREY COUNTY

LANCE GILMAN, an individual,

CASE NO. 18 TRT 00001 1E

Plaintiff.

DEPT. 2

vs.

SAM TOLL, an individual; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE ENTITIES VI-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

ORDER AFTER REMAND

The Supreme Court remanded this matter with instructions to determine whether Toll qualifies for protection under the news shield statute, and to reconsider the decision on the motion to compel in light of the decision on whether Toll qualifies.

Does Toll qualify for protection under the news shield statute?

Under Nevada's news media privilege no reporter of any newspaper may be required to disclose in a legal proceeding any information obtained or prepared by the reporter in his professional capacity in gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public, or the source of any information procured or obtained by the reporter. To determine whether Toll qualified for protection under the news shield statute the court must determine whether his blog is a newspaper.

The Supreme Court agreed Toll is a reporter. Toll is a reporter because of the substance of his published articles, namely, reports of facts or alleged facts, opinions,

commentary, and/or satire.

Gilman alleged that from February into December 2017 Toll libeled him in 11 articles. There is no question Toll targeted Gilman for criticism, accusations, and satire. Toll began publishing articles on his blog in February 2017. For the five plus months from February 24, 2017 to August 2, 2017, Toll published, in addition to the Gilman articles, fifteen articles on a variety of local current events. A report of recent or current events is news. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/news. Toll published at least one current-event-article every month from February 2017 through August 2017, and multiple articles during some months. Joint Trial Stmt., Exs. g, h, and l-z. Toll regularly, at least monthly, and consistently, every month from February 2017 until at least August 2017, published both Gilman and current-event-articles.

The topics of the current-event-articles Toll published include: the arts, sports, elections, an Easter egg hunt, arrests, a criminal preliminary hearing, Lockwood, a life memorial, a musical group, a new sheriff's office car, a county employee's retirement, a wild horse conference, a county job opening, and National Night Out. These articles reported current events and activities—the kind of current events and activities one would expect to see in a small town newspaper. The articles on Toll's blog provided news and other information local readers and others might find useful, interesting, and/or humorous.

To prepare to write all 26 articles Toll obtained, gathered, and received information. Some of the information Toll procured and received about Gilman came from unnamed sources. Toll obtained, gathered, received, procured, and processed information, including the information from unnamed sources for the purpose of writing the articles, in other words, in his professional capacity as a reporter. He wrote the articles for communication to the public by publishing them on his blog.

Because (1) Toll is a reporter; (2) he regularly and consistently published currentevent-articles; (3) the articles published on his blog provided information regarding current events—news; (4) Toll obtained, gathered, received, procured, and processed 2
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information, including the information from unnamed sources, in his professional capacity as a reporter; (5) he wrote the articles for communication to the public by publishing them on his blog; and (6) he did communicate the articles to the public by publishing them on his blog; the Court finds and concludes Toll's blog was the functional equivalent of a traditional printed newspaper and therefore is a newspaper.

Based upon the facts in the preceding paragraph, and because the blog is a newspaper, the court further concludes Toll qualified for protection under the news shield statute at the time the allegedly libelous articles were published.

Should Gilman be allowed to depose the experts that provided affidavits for Toll's motion?

The Court did not find the affidavits submitted by Toll to be helpful in deciding whether Toll qualified for the news media privilege and did not rely on any information contained in the affidavits. Because the Court did not rely on the affidavits submitted by Toll in making its decision, Gilman's request to depose the affiants is denied.

Should the decision on the motion to compel be changed?

Because the court concluded Toll qualified for protection under the news shield statute at the time the allegedly libelous articles were published Gilman's motion to compel must be denied.

What is the next step?

In the order granting Gilman's request for discovery the court limited the scope of the discovery to information relevant on the issue of whether Toll knew the "resident communications" were false, or whether he acted with a high degree of awareness of the probable falsity of the statement, or had serious doubts as to the publication's truth. The court delayed decision on the Anti-SLAPP special motion to dismiss until Gilman completed his discovery. Gilman deposed Toll. Gilman will not be allowed to receive

information about Toll's unnamed sources. The special motion to dismiss is ripe for decision.

THE COURT ORDERS:

Gilman's motion to compel is denied.

Gilman's motion to conduct discovery is denied.

Gilman may file by **April 8, 2020,** a supplemental points and authorities on the special motion to dismiss. The purpose of the supplemental points and authorities is to give the parties an opportunity to provide the court with any facts gleaned during Toll's deposition that are relevant to the issue of whether Toll knew the "resident communications" were false, or whether he acted with a high degree of awareness of the probable falsity of the statement, or had serious doubts as to the publication's truth. The content of the points and authorities must address only the issue stated above. If Gilman does not file a points and authorities the court will consider the special motion to dismiss submitted for decision based on the original points and authorities.

Opposing points and authorities must be filed by **April 24**, **2020.** A reply may be filed **May 8**, **2020.**

The parties will comply with FJDCR 3.10 and 3.23 or sanctions will be imposed.

James E. Wilso

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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the envelope sealed and then deposited in the Court's central mailing basket in the Court Clerk's Office for delivery to the United States Post Office at 1111 South Roop Street, Carson City, Nevada for mailing.

Susan Greenburg Judicial Assistant