

VERMONT SUPERIOR COURT, CIVIL DIVISION, WASHINGTON UNIT

Kerrie Johnson v. Christopher Winters et al.

Johnson v. Winters · No. 25-CV-00159 · Decided March 26, 2026

SUMMARY

The Vermont Superior Court granted in part and denied in part Kerrie Johnson’s motion to reconsider an earlier discovery order concerning her Rule 75 mandamus claim against DCF/DAIL. The court granted the defendants’ motion for a protective order, struck the existing discovery requests, and allowed Johnson 30 days to submit narrower requests focused on whether DCF/DAIL properly exercised its discretion in denying access to investigation files.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Washington Unit
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Daniel Richardson
JURISDICTION	Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Washington Unit
DECIDED	March 26, 2026
DOCKET	25-CV-00159
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff moved for reconsideration of a prior discovery order and sought a protective order concerning discovery in a Rule 75 mandamus proceeding. The court granted reconsideration in part, denied it in part, granted the protective order, struck the existing discovery requests, and allowed plaintiff to serve revised requests.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under Rule 75 mandamus review, the court examines whether DCF/DAIL acted within its discretion or arbitrarily abused the authority vested by law; the review does not permit the court to second-guess the substantive good-cause determination. Discovery is limited to information relevant and proportional to that procedural review under V.R.C.P. 26(b)(1).
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential
PARTIES	Kerrie Johnson v. Christopher Winters et al.

TOPICS

discovery dispute

judicial review of agency action

administrative law

civil procedure

remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

administrative law

mandamus

discovery

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. What is the permissible scope of discovery in plaintiff's Rule 75 mandamus challenge to DCF/DAIL's denial of requested investigation files?
2. Whether plaintiff may use discovery to obtain the underlying confidential files, information about unrelated or dismissed claims, broader trends, and other investigations.
3. Whether defendants were entitled to a protective order and whether plaintiff's discovery requests should be struck subject to refiling within the proper scope.

HOLDINGS

1. The court's review is limited to determining whether DCF/DAIL exercised its discretion under 33 V.S.A. § 4921(c)(1) in a nonarbitrary manner when denying plaintiff's request for the redacted investigation files; the court may not second-guess the substantive good-cause determination.
2. Discovery in the remaining Rule 75 claim must be relevant to and proportional to the limited procedural review, including how DCF/DAIL processed the request, who made the determination, the nature of the decision-making process, the considerations involved, and the determination with contemporaneous supporting reasoning not otherwise disclosed.
3. The existing discovery requests were properly struck, and defendants' motion for a protective order was granted, but plaintiff was permitted 30 days to revise and re-serve discovery consistent with the limited scope of the Rule 75 claim.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"In other words, the question before the Court in the present matter is strictly limited to whether DCF/DAIL acted within their discretion or in an arbitrary manner."

"Put plainly, Plaintiff is entitled to discovery relevant to her Rule 75 claim. Such discovery should be proportional to the needs of the case."

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff requested investigation files from DCF/DAIL, and the agencies denied access to redacted files based on a good-cause determination under 33 V.S.A. § 4921(c)(1). The remaining claim is a Rule 75 mandamus challenge to whether the agencies exercised their discretion properly rather than an action seeking general public access or transparency. Plaintiff served broad interrogatories and document requests seeking the underlying files, information about other investigations and denials, and matters relating to claims no longer active.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The action concerns DCF/DAIL's denial of plaintiff's request for redacted investigation files based on good cause under 33 V.S.A. § 4921(c)(1). After a November 4, 2025 order and a discovery hearing that plaintiff did not attend, plaintiff sought reconsideration and defendants sought a protective order. The court limited discovery to the procedural question whether DCF/DAIL exercised its discretion in a nonarbitrary and adequately considered manner.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Sagar v. Warren Selectboard, 170 Vt. 167, 171, 744 A.2d 422, 425 (1999)
- Alger v. Department of Labor & Industry, 2006 VT 115, ¶ 15

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

Termont Superior Court Filed 01/30/26 Washington Unit VERMONT SUPERIOR COURT CIVIL DIVISION Washington Unit Case No. 25-CV-00159 65 State Street Montpelier VT 05602 802-828-2091 www.vermontjudiciary.org Kerrie Johnson v. Christopher Winters et al ENTRY REGARDING MOTION Title: Motion; Motion to Reconsider for Protective Order; Nov. 4, 2025 Entry Order (Motion: 7; 9) Filer: Kerrie Johnson; David R. Mclean Filed Date: December 15, 2025; January 04, 2026 The motion is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART.

Plaintiff Johnson seeks reconsideration of the Court's November 4" order concerning discovery in this matter. This motion comes on the heels of the discovery hearing that Plaintiff did not attend. As the Court explained in its November 4" Order, the sole issue before the Court is a mandamus issue under Rule 75, to determine whether DCF/DAIL exercised its discretion in finding good cause under 33 V.S.A. § 4921(c)(1) to deny Plaintiff Johnson the requested files.

An action for mandamus is necessarily limited. As the Vermont Supreme Court stated: The purpose of mandamus is generally to require a public official or body to perform a simple ministerial duty imposed by law, although it may be available to enforce even discretionary duties "[w]here there appears, in some form, an arbitrary abuse of the power vested by law in an administrative officer... which amounts to a virtual refusal to act or to perform a duty imposed by law.

Sagar v. Warren Selectboard, 170 Vt. 167, 171, 744 A.2d 422, 425 (1999) (quotation omitted). In other words, the question before the Court in the present matter is strictly limited to whether DCF/DAIL acted within their discretion or in an arbitrary manner. It is not to qualify or second

guess the good cause but simply to determine that DCF/DAIL did or did not exercise such discretion.

Mandamus is largely a procedural right to ensure that government acts within the guardrails of its authority, and the common remedy to mandamus is to mandate that the government perform the review or analysis that it was originally obligated to perform. *Alger v. Department of Labor & Industry*, 2006 VT 115,q 15.

In this respect, Plaintiff's efforts to broaden the scope of discovery to obtain information on the nature of the documents withheld, any interrogatories that go beyond the mandamus claim (including interrogatories about claims that have been dismissed) are largely outside of the scope of the matter before the court and are not relevant to the claims. V.R.C.P.

26(b)(1). In the present case, the question for the Court to review is whether DCF/DAIL's decision to deny Plaintiff's request for the redacted investigation files was done with or without good cause. 33 V.S.A. § 4921(c)(1). Discovery in such a case would include: (1) information as to how DCF/DAIL processed the request; (2) who reviewed and made the determination; (3) the nature of the determination process; (4) what considerations went into the determination; and (5) the determination and any contemporary supporting reasoning not otherwise disclosed at the time.

While this list is not intended to be exhaustive, it is intended to underscore the limited and procedural nature of the Court's review of the remaining claim before the Court. As presently framed, Plaintiff's interrogatories and requests to produce largely overshoot this mark and seek: (1) copies of the underlying files that were denied; (2) information concerning claims related to the Office of Child, Youth, and Family Advocate that is not presently before the Court as an active claim; (3) broader trends and details about requests and denials; or (4) material, such as information concerning other investigations, that exceeds the present review of under Rule 75 mandamus of Defendant's denial to Plaintiff's request.

While the Court has reviewed the discovery requests, it finds that simply parsing them into allowable and unallowable questions would not adequately address the issue in either Plaintiff's motion or Defendant's motion for a protective order. Put plainly, Plaintiff is entitled to discovery relevant to her Rule 75 claim. Such discovery should be proportional to the needs of the case.

V.R.C.P. 26(b)(1). Plaintiff appears to be painting this as a public records and transparency quest. That may be part of Plaintiff's motivation, but the nature of this review as created by the legislature is far more limited. These are confidential and private documents that the legislature has exempted from general public view. 33 V.S.A. § 4921. While it has given parents the right to obtain this information, it has made that right conditional and subject to the broad discretion of DCF/DAIL.

Id. This authority is without right of appeal. Therefore, the nature and scope of the Court's review is limited and tied to the procedural question of whether DCF/DAIL gave sufficient process and consideration to make a good faith determination on its denial.

The Court will give Plaintiff an opportunity to scale her interrogatories to the scope and relevance of the present Rule 75 appeal. Plaintiff shall have 30 days to revise and re-send her discovery requests consistent with this Order. Plaintiff's motion to reconsider is Denied to the extent that Plaintiff seeks to broaden or expand the scope of discovery or redefine the scope of her Rule 75 claim.

Defendant's motion for a protective order is Granted. Plaintiff's discovery requests are struck, and Plaintiff may re-file her requests consistent with the scope of her claim as outline in this Order. So Ordered. Electronically signed on 1/29/2026 7:05 PM pursuant to V.R.E.F. 9(d)
____ Daniel Richardson Superior Court Judge