

IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE

PART I

ENTERED

DEC 08 2025

MEGAN KERRIGAN,

Petitioner,

v.

PATRICK NEWPORT, Senior Associate  
Counsel, Tennessee Department of  
Correction, in his official capacity,

Respondent.

J. SCOTT GRISWOLD

No. 212096-1

Notice of Entry Requested

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND JUDGMENT

This case is brought under the Tennessee Public Records Act ("TPRA") for execution records from the Tennessee Department of Correction ("TDOC"). The TPRA is codified in Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-501, *et seq.*, and it defines public records as "all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, photographs, microfilms, electronic data processing files and output, films, sound recordings, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any governmental entity." Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(1)(A). The statute states that the "custodian of a public record or the custodian's designee shall promptly make available for inspection any public record not specifically exempt from disclosure." Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(2)(B). This means that anything that falls under the definition of public records shall be made available unless an exemption applies.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504 lists the numerous exceptions that apply to public records to keep them from being subject to the requirements of the TPRA. The exception that the TDOC

almost exclusively relies upon to deny petitioner's requests is Section 10-7-504(h)(1) which states that "those parts of the record identifying an individual or entity as a person or entity who or that has been or may in the future be directly involved in the process of executing a sentence of death shall be treated as confidential and shall not be open to public inspection." Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(h)(1). This section defines a "person or entity" as:

an employee of the state who has training related to direct involvement in the process of executing a sentence of death, a contractor or employee of the contractor, a volunteer who has direct involvement in the process of executing a sentence of death, or a person or entity involved in the procurement or provision of chemicals, equipment, supplies and other items for use in carrying out a sentence of death

*Id.* However, the statute clarifies that the confidential records need not be kept from the public entirely. Rather, "[i]nformation made confidential by this subsection (h) shall be redacted wherever possible and nothing in this subsection (h) shall be used to limit or deny access to otherwise public information because a file, a document, or data file contains confidential information." Tenn. Code Ann. section 10-7-504(h)(2).

Case law discussing this exception sheds light on the rationale behind it. For instance, in *West v. Schofield*, 460 S.W.3d 113 (Tenn. 2015), the Tennessee Supreme Court discussed "the need to protect the anonymity of those involved in the execution process," citing to multiple instances in which "members of the execution team and their families may be subject to retaliation and harassment if their identities became known throughout the institution or to the public at large." *West*, 460 S.W.3d at 123 (internal citations omitted).

Based on the language of the statute, and the legislative intent behind its enforcement, the TDOC appears to be utilizing a broad interpretation of Section 10-7-504(h)(1) to refuse access to its execution records. The TDOC seems to ignore the following Section 10-7-504(h)(2) which, as quoted above, plainly states that "information made confidential by this subsection (h) shall be

redacted whenever possible and nothing in this subsection (h) shall be used to limit or deny access to otherwise public information because a file, document or data file contains confidential information.” Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(h)(2).

There is one instance in which the TDOC denied a request based on a different part of the statute. The TDOC denied Petitioner’s request for the vital sign monitoring strips (such as EKG, pulse oximeter, CO2, and blood pressure scripts) from inmates at the time of execution under Section 10-7-504(a)(1), which states:

The medical records of patients in state, county, and municipal hospitals and medical facilities, and the medical records of persons receiving medical treatment, in whole or in part, at the expense of the state, county, or municipality, shall be treated as confidential and shall not be open for inspection by members of the public.”

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(a)(1). The statute specifically exempts from disclosure, among other records, “[i]ndividually identifiable health information collected, created, or prepared by the department of health,” which is defined as “information related to the physical or mental health of an individual...” Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 10-7-504(a)(1), -504(a)(1)(B). However, the vital sign monitoring strips requested are not records of patients in hospitals or persons receiving medical treatment but are records from the execution of inmates. There is no suggestion that any of the records were collected, created, or prepared by the department of health related to the physical or mental health of an individual. The TDOC, at the Show Cause hearing discussed below, withdrew their reliance upon the above treatment provision and stated that it never relied upon the health information provision. However, at the hearing, the TDOC orally sought to substitute its own rules and regulations for exempting the vital sign monitoring strips from public access under the TPRA.

On October 27, 2025, the Petitioner, Megan Karrigan, filed her "Petition for Hearing on Public Records Request Denials and Access to Public Records." Her petition seeks, as previously mentioned, execution records from the TDOC. This Court, as opposed to the clerk's office, did not learn of the filing of the petition until November 3, 2025 and immediately, on that day, issued a Show Cause Order for a hearing on November 12, 2025. By agreed order entered November 13, 2025 per prior agreement of the parties, the Court continued the hearing to November 19, 2025 to resolve a scheduling conflict that the TDOC's counsel of record had with the date of November 12, 2025. By fax filing made on the eve of the hearing after the clerk's office had closed, the TDOC filed a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and failure to state a claim. After hearing arguments from both sides, the Court, from the bench and immediately before commencing the Show Cause hearing, denied the motion. The order denying the motion to dismiss was entered on November 26, 2025.

After denying the TDOC's motion to dismiss, the Court conducted the Show Cause hearing. "The burden of proof for justification of nondisclosure of records sought shall be upon the official and/or designee of the official of those records and the justification for the nondisclosure must be shown by a preponderance of the evidence." Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-505(c). Except for the instances where apparent from the face of the request, the Court had no specific basis upon which to find a denied request as involving information exempted under the TPRA from disclosure much less that the TDOC had shown by a preponderance of the evidence that such a denial was justified. The only evidence consisted of the affidavit of Patrick Newport, Public Records Counsel and Request Coordinator for the TDOC, that he determined that no records "existed on file" for certain of the requests. The affidavit was fax filed on the eve of the Show Cause hearing along with the above-mentioned motion to dismiss. Otherwise, the TDOC produced

no evidence and did not have any records for review by the Court *in camera* at the Show Cause hearing. Regardless, the Court had no basis upon which it could make a responsible decision concerning records inadequately described for exemption and not available for review by the Court. All the Court had for its decision were the arguments of the parties' counsel and Mr. Newport's affidavit. Accordingly, the Court ordered that the records be submitted for *in camera* review. The records were, however, to remain, by agreement, in the custody of the TDOC and accompanied by their custodian. That approach was taken, by agreement of the parties, rather than filing the records under seal and leaving them with the Court for its *in camera* review. *See* Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-505(b).

The following provisions are made, upon the Court's *in camera* review of the "responsive records" provided to the Court on December 3, 2025 pursuant to the order entered November 26, 2025 and upon the Show Cause hearing held November 19, 2025. The order required the Petitioner to file a copy of any outstanding requests and serve the same upon the Respondent. On November 20, 2025, the Petitioner filed the "outstanding requests" in the form of a document titled "Notice of Filing Denied TPRA Requests" with copies of each outstanding request reproduced in two documents attached to the notice and titled "TPRA Requests Denied Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated §§ 10-7-504(h) and 504(a)(1)" and "TPRA Requests denied on the basis that TDOC does not have any responsive records." The relief below is organized by reference to the requests reproduced in the documents attached to the petitioner's "Notice of Filing Denied TPRA Requests." The attachments to the notice are annexed hereto and referenced herein as Attachment A and Attachment B.

**I. Attachment A: TPRA Requests Denied Pursuant to Tennessee Code  
Annotated §§ 10-7-504(h) and 504(a)(1)**

**A. Exhibit 1**

**1.a.** The TDOC has records showing dates, lot numbers, size, exp. quantity, vial numbers and initials. The TDOC may redact the lot and vial numbers which are distinctive to a particular manufacturer similar to distinctive characteristics for authentication under Rule 901(b)(4) of the Tennessee Rules of Evidence (“TRE”) and which could identify the manufacturer. The TDOC may also redact the names or initials. The TDOC shall produce the records with these redactions.

**1.b.** Although no record of an “inventory conducted 30 days before Oscar Smith’s execution” was produced, the TDOC has records showing the expiration or use-by dates for the lethal injection chemicals. This information appears on the packaging and bottles or vials for the chemicals. However, the packaging and bottles or vials appear to have distinctive characteristics similar to that for authentication under TRE 901(b)(4) and which could identify the manufacturer. In another regard, this information is also similar to that in *Hickman v. Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole*, No. M2001-02346-COA-R3-CV, 2003 WL 724474 (Tenn. Ct. App. March 4, 2003). In that case, the Court of Appeals held that the governmental agency could be required to extract the nonconfidential information contained in a computer system and reproduce the nonconfidential information. *See Hickman*, at \*8-10. The burden to the TDOC would be minimal in extracting the expiration or use-by dates from the packaging and bottles or vials. The TDOC shall extract and produce the information. Additional records concerning expiration dates are discussed under 1.d. below.

**1.d.** The TDOC produced certificates of compliance and analysis. These documents go to quality assurance and quality control testing and, with respect to 1.b. above, also contain expiration

dates. The certificates produced for review by the Court were partially redacted. However, these documents contain confidential information “identifying an individual or entity as a person or entity who or that has been or may be in the future be directly involved in the process of executing a sentence of death” and also including “a person or entity involved in the procurement or provision of chemicals” or “other items for use in carrying out a sentence of death.” *See* Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(h)(1). All the information identifying such a person or entity, together with any information distinctive to such a person or entity for “authenticating” or identifying any such person, shall be redacted. All the information identifying a manufacturer, together with any information distinctive to such a manufacturer for “authenticating” or identifying any such manufacturer, shall be redacted. Expired dates shall not be redacted. With the permitted redactions, the certificates shall be produced.

**1.e.** There were no records produced regarding the actual transportation or actual storage of lethal injection chemicals except the inserts for instructions in maintaining the lethal injection chemicals. No records of actual transportation or actual maintenance of actual lethal injection chemicals were produced.

### **B. Exhibit 3**

**4.** No records were produced for this request except Executive Meeting sheets and Invitee sign-in sheets. These records have no content otherwise. The names, initials, company, and instructor’s region shall be redacted and the records produced. The agency and facility shall not be redacted. This request may, in part, be addressed by the records requested by request 1.a. above which shall be produced as otherwise set forth above.

### C. Exhibit 4

1. Except for the dates of expiration for the lethal injection chemicals prepared for use or used in the execution of Oliver Smith, the records or information requested would be confidential under Tenn. Code Ann. §10-7-504 (h) (1). There were no records for dates of expiration produced except those previously addressed above.

2. These are the same records discussed under 1.d above.

3. No records were produced except the EKG strip for Byron Black. Initially, the TDOC stated that the records requested were confidential as “medical records of persons receiving medical treatment, in whole or in part, at the expense of the state, county or municipality” under Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(a). Obviously the records do not pertain to persons receiving medical treatment but to persons being executed. The TDOC withdrew that claim of exemption but orally asserted at the hearing that such records were exempt under the rules and regulations of the Tennessee Department of Correction. However, any such rule or regulation would be in conflict with the governing statute for public records and ineffective for relieving the TDOC of its duties under the Public Records Act. *See Southern Ry. Co. v. Taylor*, 812 S.W.2d 577, 579 (Tenn. 1991) (discussing rules and regulations of the Tennessee Department of Revenue); *Auto Glass Co. of Memphis, Inc. v. Gerregano*, 596 S.W.3d 257, 263-64 (Tenn. Ct. App. 2019 ) (discussing the rules and regulations of the Tennessee Department of Revenue); *see also* 73 C.J.S., *Public Administrative Law and Procedure*, § 209 (May 2025 update) (“Accordingly, an administrative body... may not, by its rules and regulations, amend, alter, enlarge, or limit the terms or operation of a legislative enactment.”). In particular, at Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0420-01-02-06, the Tennessee Department of Correction has enacted its own confidential records provisions. As stated above, such provisions are invalid to the extent that they are in conflict with the Tennessee

Public Records Act. Regardless, even if the Tennessee Department of Correction had authority to enact such provisions, it did not follow them. The TDOC did not inform the petitioner of any denial of a request for information based upon its rules and regulations.

The EKG strip is for Byron Black. As to Oscar Smith, no records were produced. To the extent that there is electronic data or information for Oscar Smith, that data or information, subject only to redaction for the confidential information expressly permitted under Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(h)(1), shall be produced.

4. No records were produced in addition to those addressed in 1.b above.

6. The TDOC produced packaging inserts. However, the inserts have distinctive authentication or identification characteristics that can identify the manufacturer. The TDOC, under the *Hickman* case, cited above, shall reproduce the information in a different format so as to remove the identifying characteristics. Names, addresses, and trade insignia may be redacted. The reproduced and redacted information shall be produced within a reasonable time and made available to the petitioner. The TDOC may charge the petitioner for its reasonable costs in reproducing the information contained on the inserts.

13. No records were produced as to the names of the people who entered the execution chamber. The TDOC produced the observation logs or records for the observation of the inmate in the unit where the inmate is held immediately prior to being taken to the execution chamber. The TDOC may redact the names and initials from the observation logs or records. The TDOC shall produce them to the petitioner.

#### **D. Exhibit 10**

**1.a & 1.b.** The only records produced for Byron Black were like those covered under requests 1.a and 1.b for Oscar Smith. The records for Byron Black shall be redacted and produced as set forth above for Oscar Smith.

**1.c.** The only records produced were like those produced under requests 1.a and 1.b immediately above.

**1.d.** The only records produced were like those produced under request 1.d for Oscar Smith. The records for Byron Black shall be redacted and produced as set forth above for Oscar Smith.

**1.e.** Like the request under Exhibit 1, 1.e above, no records were produced for actual transportation or actual storage.

**4.** The packaging for Byron Black has the same characteristics as that for Oscar Smith, described under Exhibit 1, 1.b above, and shall be treated the same and, with the information to be reproduced, produced accordingly.

**6.** The inserts for Byron Black have the same characteristics as those for Oscar Smith, described under Exhibit 4, 6. above, and shall be treated the same and, with the information to be reproduced, produced accordingly.

**11.** The records produced are the same as those under 1.d immediately above and shall be treated the same.

## **II. Attachment B: TPRA Requests denied on the basis that TDOC does not have any responsive records**

### **A. Exhibit 1**

**1.c.** No records were produced concerning the quantity of “expired lethal injection chemicals” or “disposal of expired chemicals” except as may be covered under Exhibit 1, 1.a under Attachment A: TPRA Requests Denied Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated §§ 10-7-504(h) and 504(a)(1). No “inventory conducted 30 days before Oscar Smith’s scheduled execution” was produced.

**2.** No records were produced except the records for the Executive Meetings sheets and the Invitee sign-in sheets. These records have no content. The TDOC may redact the names, initials, company, and instructor’s region. The TDOC shall not redact the agency or facility. No record was produced covering any pre-execution practice schedule or any practice session (2.a & 2.b), any inventory of execution equipment (2.c), any “needed maintenance” of execution equipment (2.d), or the occurrence of any “needed maintenance” (2.e).

### **B. Exhibit 4**

**5.** No records were produced except syringe reports which were properly redacted as to names and initials. The syringe reports shall be produced as redacted.

**9.** No records were produced except the Executive Meetings sheets and the Invitee sign-in sheets, as well as the observation logs, which shall be treated the same as those above.

**11.** No records were produced.

**12.** No records were produced.

**14.** No records were produced.

### **C. Exhibit 10**

**2.b.** No records were produced except for the Executive Meetings sheets and Invitee sign-in sheets which shall be treated the same as those above.

**2.c.** No records were produced.

**2.d.** No records were produced.

**2.e.** No records were produced.

**5.** No records were produced except syringe reports which were properly redacted as to names and initials. The syringe reports shall be produced as redacted.

**9.** No records were produced except for the Executive Meetings sheets and the Invitee sign-in sheets, the observation logs, and the certificates of analysis and compliance dealt with above.

With the exception of the information to be reproduced by the TDOC from the inserts and produced within a reasonable time, the other records, including the reproduction of the information from the packaging and bottles or vials, shall be made available and produced, with the redactions permitted above, to the Petitioner immediately.

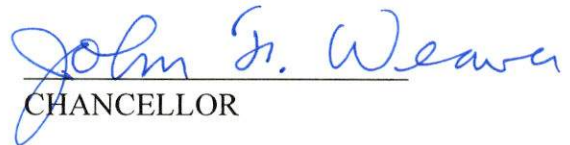
As to any records not produced for the *in camera* review or denied as to existence, the failure to produce any such existing record would constitute a misrepresentation to the Court. The Court has no evidence that any such misrepresentation has occurred or that any such record exists.

The Petitioner states, at footnote 2 on page 4 of her petition, that she is not seeking attorney's fees. However, at Prayer F of her petition, the Petitioner requests that the Court make a finding "that the Respondent knew such records are public and willfully refused to disclose them"

citing Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-505(g). No evidence, outside the Petitioner's petition and the Respondent's response, has been received on the issue. The issue of "willfulness" has not been sufficiently heard. Accordingly, the Court will set the issue of "willfulness" and the assessment of costs, exclusive of attorney's fees, for a subsequent hearing. The Clerk and Master, however, shall enter the foregoing as a final judgment, there being no just reason for delay.

It is so ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED.

ENTERED this 8th day of December, 2025.

  
CHANCELLOR

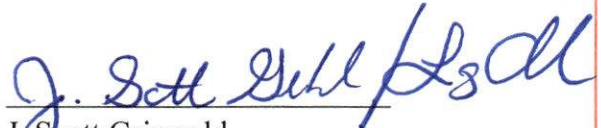
**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and exact copy of the foregoing was placed in the United States mail, postage prepaid to:

Jonathan Skremetti, Esq.  
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This 9<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2025.

  
J. Scott Griswold  
Clerk and Master

TPRA Requests Denied Pursuant to  
Tennessee Code Annotated §§ 10-7-504(h) and 504(a)(1)

Exhibit 1

1. Information regarding the inventory of lethal injection chemicals and equipment for use in the execution of Oscar Smith and other Tennessee death row inmates including but not limited to:

a. The quantity and inventory of lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) currently in the possession of the Tennessee Department of Correction.

b. The expiration or use-by dates for all lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) currently in the possession of the Tennessee Department of Correction as determined in the inventory conducted 30 days before Oscar Smith's scheduled execution.

d. The results of any quality assurance or quality control testing done on lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) by the Tennessee Department of Correction.

e. All information regarding the transportation and storage of lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) by the Tennessee Department of Correction.

Exhibit 3

4. Any logs or other records documenting the retrieval of LIC with the Warden and/or as it pertains to the scheduled execution of Oscar Smith.

*Attachment A to Findings, Conclusions and Judgment*

#### Exhibit 4

1. The names, manufacturer(s) and/or compounding pharmacy(s), and dates of expiration for the lethal injection chemicals that were either prepared for use or used in the execution of Oscar Smith.

2. The results of any testing of the lethal injection chemicals performed before, during, and after the execution of Oscar Smith.

3. All vital sign monitoring strips including, but not limited to, EKG, pulse oximeter, CO2, and blood pressure strips from the start of monitoring until monitoring was shut off.

4. All packaging of the lethal injection chemicals that were either prepared for the use or used in the execution of Oscar Smith.

6. All package inserts of the lethal injection chemicals that were either prepared for the use or used in the execution of Oscar Smith.

13. The names of all people who entered the execution chamber between the time that the Restraint Team moved Oscar Smith to the execution chamber and when the Attorney General's designee, defense counsel witness, and clergy members were escorted to the official witness room. This request excludes the specific names of RMSI personnel and any non-departmental personnel who comprised the IV team and the physician.

## Exhibit 10

1. Information regarding the inventory of lethal injection chemicals and equipment for use in the execution of Byron Black and other Tennessee death row inmates including but not limited to:

a. The quantity and inventory of lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) currently in the possession of the Tennessee Department of Correction.

b. The expiration or use-by dates for all lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) currently in the possession of the Tennessee Department of Correction as determined in the inventory conducted 30 days before Byron Black's scheduled execution.

c. The quantity of expired lethal injection chemicals and records of disposal of the expired chemicals as determined in the inventory conducted 30 days before Byron Black's scheduled execution.

d. The results of any quality assurance or quality control testing done on lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) by the Tennessee Department of Correction.

e. All information regarding the transportation and storage of lethal injection chemicals (Pentobarbital) by the Tennessee Department of Correction.

4. All packaging of the lethal injection chemicals that were both prepared for the use in and used in the execution of Byron Black.

6. All package inserts of the lethal injection chemicals that were both

prepared for the use in and used in the execution of Byron Black.

11. The results of any testing of the lethal injection chemicals performed before, during, and after the execution of Byron Black.

**TPRA Requests denied on the basis that  
TDOC does not have any responsive records.**

**Exhibit 1**

1. Information regarding the inventory of lethal injection chemicals and equipment for use in the execution of Oscar Smith and other Tennessee death row inmates including but not limited to:

c. The quantity of expired lethal injection chemicals and records of disposal of the expired chemicals as determined in the inventory conducted 30 days before Oscar Smith's scheduled execution.

2. Information regarding the pre-execution practice schedule that began 30 days before Oscar Smith's scheduled execution. *See* Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14–15. This includes but is not limited to:

b. documentation of what each practice session consists of and how it is carried out.

c. Documentation of the inventory of execution equipment. *See* Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14, ¶¶(I)(4), (II)(4).

d. Documentation of any "needed maintenance" of execution equipment. *See* Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14, ¶¶(I)(4), (II)(4).

e. Documentation that any "needed maintenance" of execution equipment has occurred and the credentials and qualifications of the person or

persons who carried out the needed maintenance. See Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14, ¶¶(I)(4), (II)(4).

#### Exhibit 4

5. Information regarding all equipment used in the execution of Oscar Smith including, but not limited to, used ("Set A") syringes and unused ("Set B") syringes and any labels affixed to syringes or prepared for syringes.

9. All email correspondence, text messages, TDOC records, logs, reports, memoranda, or other documentation relating to the preparation for and performance of the execution of Oscar Smith, including events that transpired in the execution chamber before the media witnesses were able to view the execution chamber.

11. All records of people who received medical attention or care before, during, and after the execution of Oscar Smith including, but not limited to, prison staff, official witnesses, family members, the Attorney General's designee, defense counsel witness, spiritual advisors, medical staff, and media representatives.

12. All information, in any form, regarding the Attorney General's designee experiencing syncope, fainting, losing consciousness, "blacking out," "passing out," or collapsing while in the execution chamber during the preparation for or the execution of Oscar Smith. This includes, but is not limited to, any records or documentation of any medical care or attention received by the Attorney General's designee.

14. This request also includes records or documents generated or received as part of consideration of whether changes or modifications to the Protocol should be made.

## Exhibit 10

2. Information regarding the pre-execution practice schedule that began 30 days before Byron Black's scheduled execution. *See* Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14-15. This includes but is not limited to:

b. Documentation of what each practice session consists of and how it is carried out.

c. Documentation of the inventory of execution equipment. *See* Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14, ¶¶(I)(4), (II)(4).

d. Documentation of any "needed maintenance" of execution equipment. *See* Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14, ¶¶(I)(4), (II)(4).

e. Documentation that any "needed maintenance" of execution equipment has occurred and the credentials and qualifications of the person or persons who carried out the needed maintenance. *See* Tennessee Department of Correction Lethal Injection Execution Protocol (Jan. 8, 2025) at 14, ¶¶(I)(4), (II)(4).

5. All equipment used in the execution of Byron Black including, but not limited to, used ("Set A") syringes and unused ("Set B") syringes if applicable and any labels affixed to syringes or prepared for syringes.

9. All email correspondence, text messages, TDOC records, logs, reports, memoranda, or other documentation relating to the preparation for, as well as

following the execution of Byron Black, including events that transpired in the execution chamber beyond media witness purview. This request also includes records or documents generated as part of consideration of whether changes or modifications to the protocol should be made.