

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

RENARD TRUMAN POLK,  
Petitioner,  
vs.  
NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS; LOVELOCK  
CORRECTIONAL CENTER; BOARD OF  
PRISON COMMISSIONERS; ROBERT  
LEGRAND; AND RAMON OLIVAS,  
Respondents.

No. 66478

**FILED**

OCT 15 2014

TRACIE K. LINDEMAN  
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT  
BY *R. Malm*  
DEPUTY CLERK

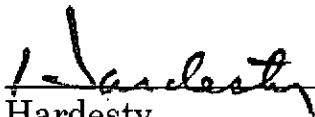
*ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF*

Petitioner has filed a "Petition for Judicial Review" seeking this court's review and enjoinder of "the administrative order entered on 9/3/14." In terms of relief, petitioner seeks a writ from this court directing respondents to provide bottled water, to implement emergency plans for natural disasters, and to pay affected inmates \$10,000, and a writ directing the governor to convene an emergency legislative session.

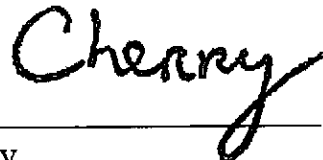
The decision to entertain original petitions seeking extraordinary writ relief is addressed to our sole discretion. *See Smith v. Dist. Court*, 107 Nev. 674, 677, 818 P.2d 849, 851 (1991). Petitions for extraordinary relief generally may issue only when there is no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law. *Pan v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 120 Nev. 222, 224, 88 P.3d 840, 841 (2004). And petitioner bears the burden of demonstrating that our extraordinary intervention is warranted. *Id.* at 228, 88 P.3d at 844. Moreover, this court "is not an appropriate forum in which to resolve disputed questions of fact." *Round Hill Gen. Improvement Dist. v. Newman*, 97 Nev. 601, 604, 637 P.2d 534, 536 (1981).

Here, petitioner has not provided this court with a copy of the challenged administrative order, which the petition implies denied his emergency grievance regarding prison water supplies, or any other supporting documents. *Pan*, 120 Nev. at 228, 88 P.3d at 844; see NRAP 21(a)(4) (stating that an appendix accompanying a petition for extraordinary relief shall include all documents "essential to understand the matters set forth in the petition"). Moreover, even assuming that the relief sought here could be properly obtained through a petition for extraordinary writ relief, any such application for relief should be made to the district court in the first instance so that factual and legal issues are fully developed, giving this court an adequate record to review. *State v. Cnty. of Douglas*, 90 Nev. 272, 276-77, 524 P.2d 1271, 1274 (1974) (noting that "this court prefers that such an application [for extraordinary relief] be addressed to the discretion of the appropriate district court" in the first instance); *Round Hill Gen. Improvement Dist.*, 97 Nev. at 604, 637 P.2d at 536 (noting that when factual, rather than legal, issues are presented, this court will not exercise its discretion to consider an original extraordinary writ petition). Accordingly, we decline to exercise our discretion to consider this petition, see *Smith*, 107 Nev. at 677, 818 P.2d at 851, and we therefore deny the petition. NRAP 21(b)(1).

It is so ORDERED.

  
Hardesty, J.

  
Douglas, J.

  
Cherry, J.

cc: Renard Truman Polk  
Attorney General/Carson City