Electronically Filed 5/2/2022 4:42 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

OPP

Defendant in Proper Person

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

OPPOSITION TO OUR NEVADA JUDGES SECOND MOTION TO UNSEAL THIS CASE; OPPOSITION TO OSC AND COUNTERMOTION FOR FINDINGS OF COMPELLING PRIVACY AND/OR SAFETY REASONS THAT OUTWEIGH PUBLIC ACCESS PURSUANT TO SRCR 3(4) AS DETAILED HEREIN; MOTION TO STRIKE PURSUANT TO RULE 12F BASED UPON RULE 11A; FOR SANCTIONS PURSUANT TO EDCR 7.60; AND RELATED RELIEF

COMES NOW Defendant, in Proper Person, and respectfully responds to OUR FAMILY JUDGES' SECOND MERITLESS MOTION TO UNSEAL THE CASE, indicating as follows:

- 1. That the court deny OUR NEVADA JUDGES' second motion to unseal this case, and that this court provide findings of compelling privacy and/or safety reasons that outweigh public access as set forth herein by Defendant.
- That the court deny this SECOND motion to unseal this case, as Defendant is a private citizen, not a public figure, and he wholly opposes Plaintiff's false allegations against him to be in the public forum.
 - 3. That the court acknowledge NRS 125.110 DOES NOT APPLY, as the

motion acknowledges, because this is NOT a divorce action.

- 4. That the OSC be denied, as procedurally and factually deficient.
- 5. That this motion be stricken pursuant to Rule 12 F, based upon Rule 11A.
- 6. That the court award Defendant fees and costs for having to respond to this SECOND motion, and that OUR FAMILY JUDGES be sanctioned pursuant to EDCR 7.60.

This Opposition is based upon all the records and files in this action, Points and Authorities, Declaration of the Defendant, and any argument that may be adduced at the time of hearing of this Motion.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 2022.



MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Plaintiff,	, and Defendant,
, have never been	married. However, they had a romantic
relationship which produced a minor chi	ld, to wit:
initially filed to have this	s litigation sealed on December 13, 2019,
due to employment and the	e sensitive nature of allegations involved.
Motion was granted by Judge	Moss on January 8, 2020.
However, on August 23, 2020,	filed a Motion with this Court
making false allegations of	on an infant and abuse on his children in
a prior divorce matter against the	nat were ultimately determined to be
unfounded. These false allegations are o	of such a nature that even the implication

 later date, there is foreseeable harm to relationship with both parties, and certainly psychological damage.

During the evidentiary hearing in this matter, sensitive topics were further addressed, and testimony given related to said topics that could be

detrimental to both the parties and the minor child should it be made

of the same could be seriously detrimental to a party if made public. Moreover,

should such allegations be made public, and were exposed to same at a

public. And this is a private custody action; not a divorce pursuant to NRS 125. Therefore, NRS 125.110 does not apply. There is no compelling public interest in this case, and due to the nature of Plaintiff's false allegations, Defendant is concerned for his safety.

Defendant does not desire the false allegations of Plaintiff to be viewed and misconstrued - nor does he desire the child to know his mother climbed through a DOGGIE DOOR to commit trespassing and domestic violence against her father. The child should be shielded from ALL of this. Defendant is certainly not a public figure, and he has a right to his privacy.

This Opposition follows.

Defendant does not believe it is appropriate to unseal this case. Pursuant to SCRC 1(3) and (4) all court records in civil actions are available to the public EXCEPT as otherwise provided in the rules or by statute. Specifically Rule 4 lists the scope of cases that are not available to the public.

Mr. Falconi cited NRS 125.110, and acknowledged this was NOT a divorce action. In fact, this is a parentage and custody action, and is more akin to NRS 126, Parentage - which specifically is stated that "These rules do not apply to the sealing or redacting of court records under these statutes, and specifically citing Chapters 122, 125, and 126 therein.

The only thing clear on its face is the fact that certain family law cases are exempt from being opened.

II. LAW AND ARGUMENT

SRCR Rule 1. Nevada Rules for Sealing and Redacting Court Records; purpose, policy, and scope of rules.

- 1. Title. These rules may be known and cited as Nevada Rules for Sealing and Redacting Court Records, or abbreviated SRCR.
- 2. Purpose. These rules provide a uniform procedure for the sealing and redacting of court records in civil actions.
- 3. Policy. All court records in civil actions are available to the public, EXCEPT as otherwise provided in these rules or by statute.
- 4. Scope. These rules apply to all court records in civil actions, regardless of the physical form of the court record, the method of recording the court record, or the method of storage of the court record. These rules do not apply to the sealing or redacting of court records under specific statutes, such as NRS Chapter 33, NRS Chapter 179, juvenile cases pursuant to NRS Chapters 62 and 63, or domestic relations matters pursuant to NRS Chapters 122 (Marriage), 123 (Rights of Husband and Wife), 125 (Dissolution), 126 (Parentage), 127 (Adoption), 128 (Termination of Parental Rights), 129 (Minors' Disabilities), 130 (Child Support), 453 (Treatment and Rehabilitation of Addicts), 433, 433A (Admission to Mental Health Facilities/Sealing of Records), 433B (Provisions Relating to Children), 435 (Retarded Persons), and 436 (Community Programs for Mental Health) or to NRS Title 13 (Guardianships; Conservatorships; Trusts). These rules do not provide for the retention or destruction of court records or files.

Additionally, **EDCR 5.301** prohibits lawyers and litigants from discussing family court issues, proceedings, pleadings, or papers with any minor child; or allowing any child to review such materials; or "leaving such materials in a place where it is likely or FORESEEABLE that any minor child will access those materials", or knowingly permitting any other person to do any of the things prohibited by the rule. As noted by Attorney Marshal Willick, the potential and actual harm to a child who is exposed to their parents' litigation via the internet is hard to overstate. [See: https://www.willicklawgroup.com/vol-73-closed-hearings-sealed-files-privacy-and-publicaccess-why-the-rules-are-the-way-they-a re-and-what-they-should-be-going-forward/]

 When the litigation includes allegations of a sensitive nature directly involving the minor child, the harm increases exponentially. Allegations have been made in this case which would be detrimental to BOTH the parties and the minor child should they be made public, regardless of the veracity of same. Therefore, it is imperative that the seal remain on the instant litigation for the privacy of not only the parties, but for the sake of the minor child.

Defendant believes this case is a case that has specific language that does not allow for the case to be unsealed.

Additionally, Defendant desires this court to make specific findings pursuant to SRCR 3(4), which states:

Rule 3. Process and grounds for sealing or redacting court records.

- 4. Grounds to seal or redact; written findings required. The court may order the court files and records, or any part thereof, in a civil action to be sealed or redacted, provided the court makes and enters written findings that the specific sealing or redaction is justified by identified compelling privacy or safety interests that outweigh the public interest in access to the court record. The parties' agreement alone does not constitute a sufficient basis for the court to seal or redact court records. The public interest in privacy or safety interests that outweigh the public interest in open court records include findings that:
 - (a) The sealing or redaction is permitted or required by federal or state law;
- (b) The sealing or redaction furthers an order entered under NRCP 12(f) or JCRCP 12(f) or a protective order entered under NRCP 26(c) or JCRCP 26(c);
- (c) The sealing or redaction furthers an order entered in accordance with federal or state laws that serve to protect the public health and safety;
- (d) The redaction includes only restricted personal information contained in the court record;
- (e) The sealing or redaction is of the confidential terms of a settlement agreement of the parties;
 - (f) The sealing or redaction includes medical, mental health, or tax records;
- (g) The sealing or redaction is necessary to protect intellectual proprietary or property interests such as trade secrets as defined in NRS 600A.030(5); or
 - (h) The sealing or redaction is justified or required by another identified

compelling circumstance.

Defendant believes that even citing the titles of the documents violates his privacy and raises safety concerns. As this court is aware, when the evidence of the Plaintiff first trespassed, and then breaking and entering via the DOGGIE DOOR and attacking Defendant was presented, Plaintiff made false allegations against Defendant that were ultimately unsubstantiated. However, Plaintiff made false and derogatory allegations against Defendant in the TITLES of the motions, oppositions, etc., in retaliation for Defendant pursuing the domestic violence that was documented against Plaintiff. These document titles could lead to retaliation against Defendant based upon the false allegations of Plaintiff. Thus, Defendant requests a finding that unsealing this case, or any portion thereof not mandatory to be unsealed, could present a danger to Defendant. The Clerk and Falconi's exhibit examples have failed to adhere to Court Order. Currently titles ARE viewable to the public in spite of the fact the current court order does not say Titles are unsealed, but only the case type should be unsealed.

Further, Defendant requests the court make a finding that the sealing protects the privacy of Defendant, Plaintiff, and the minor child.

Finally, Defendant requests that the court make a finding pursuant to SRCR 3(4)(a), that this sealing is permitted by state law, including but not limited to NRS 126.

Contrary to the representations of Mr. Falconi, Defendant believes even unsealing the court dates may subject him to danger, given that Plaintiff's false allegations of inappropriate acts appears in the titles of Plaintiff's documents.

Further, this entire motion is brought in bad faith. There are no compelling public interests in this matter. Defendant is not a public figure.

Additionally, Defendant asks this court to apply Rule 11A and only allow proper parties and/or attorneys to file in this case, and to strike Falconi's first and

second motions to unseal pursuant to Rule 12F.

Nev. R.Civ.P. 11(a) states:

(a) Signature. Every pleading, written motion, and other paper must be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's name-or by a party personally if the party is unrepresented. The paper must state the signer's address, email address, and telephone number. Unless a rule or statute specifically states otherwise, a pleading need not be verified or accompanied by an affidavit. The court must strike an unsigned paper unless the omission is promptly corrected after being called to the attorney's or party's attention.

Falconi is neither a litigant nor an attorney. He is not the Plaintiff, nor the Defendant and cannot seek relief nor effect a judgement on this case.

Due to Falconi's lack of standing and lack of understanding of this matter, Defendant requests the court strike both motions to unseal.

Nev. R.Civ. 12(f) states:

(f) Motion to Strike. The court may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter. The court may act:

(1) on its own; or (2) on motion made by a party either before responding to the pleading or, if a response is not allowed, within 21 days after being served with the pleading.

NO PENDING SCR 230(1) REQUEST PENDING

Defendant is not moved by the recitation that five or six of the 50 or so judges in Clark County allow "comprehensive electronic coverage" of their proceedings. Further these judges would be in the *minority*.

This matter is not even about electronic coverage, and there is not SCR 230(1) request pending - as stated in the ORIGINAL Motion to Unseal, which states:

"At this time, no SCR 230(1) request is pending. If Parties are opposed to electronic coverage, a separate opportunity to object will arise if and when an SCR 230(1) is filed. *Solid v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 133 Nev. 118, 393 P.3d 666 (2017)."

3

6

8

7

10 11

12 13

> 14 15

16

17

18 19

20

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

Currently, the clerk has gone beyond the order by revealing titles to the public.

III. OPPOSITION TO OSC.

In addition to a second motion to unseal this case, Mr. Falconi seeks an Order to Show Cause indicating the court order to unseal portions of this record has not been complied with in the short span of only two weeks.

First, this is not sufficient time for compliance with the court order, and the Clerk's Office does not stop the presses for Mr. Falconi. Like everything else in the legal system, there is a process to comply with.

Sufficient time must be provided to unseal the limited documents this court addressed would be unsealed. Rome was not build in a day.

There has been no intent to violate the court's order. Mr. Falconi has not demonstrated that the failure to comply is willful.

Further, an OSC is NOT a part of a Motion. It is a SEPARATE document, which requires the court's signature for a hearing. Thus, the portion relating to an OSC is fatally flawed, and defective, and should be held for naught.

FEES AND COSTS

Defendant requests the court award him fees and costs for having to file in this matter. An award of fees and costs is appropriate pursuant to NRS 18.010, and sanctions are appropriate pursuant to EDCR 7.60, as this motion has increased litigation unnecessarily.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, Defendant requests this court make specific findings demonstrating the compelling privacy and safety interest that outweigh the public access pursuant to SRCR 3(4).

Dated this 2nd day of May, 2022.

22.

DECLARATION OF

STATE OF NEVADA
COUNTY OF CLARK
ss

- I, state as follows:
- That I am the Defendant in this matter, and everything in my Opposition and Countermotion is true and correct.
- 2. That I request that the court acknowledge its previous Order, filed on 3/27/22, failed to acknowledge that my former counsel did, in fact, file an Opposition to the first Motion to Unseal. I am picking up where he left off and filing this opposition in proper person. This litigation has been costly, and I do not desire my personal business, nor my reputation, be battered further.
- 3. I do not see what unsealing this case has to do with Plaintiff's criminal case for battery, Docket No. 19-CR-011543, as this case was determined on its own merits, with Plaintiff testifying on her own behalf. She admitted she committed domestic violence against me twice, and she admitted she crawled in my home through the doggie door. This case is resolved.
- 4. However, on its way to a DECISION, in an attempt to make herself look better, she made false allegations against me relating to our child. I do not want anyone having access to those false allegations, where they could be twisted into false narratives. I am not a public figure, and I am entitled to my privacy. The titles alone, written by Plaintiff, are derogatory, defaming and false. I have a right to keep them private and sealed. I believe my safety entitles me to such relief. Further, this is a parentage case, and is sealed pursuant to SRCR 3(4).
- 5. I believe this Court got it right, but the Clerk has now exceeded the order of this court. The court did not grant release of titles nor dates at this point. Further, the example used by Falconi for an exhibit is something that actually

served time for the issues alleged - the allegations against me were FALSE.

6. That I should be awarded fees and costs for having to respond to such a meritless motion, including attorney fees, as I intent to retain counsel at this time.

Pursuant to NRS 53.045, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 2022.