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5 6 7	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA FAMILY DIVISION		
8		CASE NO: D-20-XXXXXX-C	
9		DEPT NO: J	
1	Plaintiff,		
10	VS.	RESPONSE TO OBJECTION TO	
11		MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER	
12		FOR CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS	
12	Defendant.		
13	/	NO HEARING REQUESTED	
14	COMES NOW, Our Nevada Judges, Inc., a Nevada non-profit corporation, by		
15 16	and through the undersigned counsel, and hereby files the following response to the		
17	Objection to the Media Request and Order for Camera Access to Court Proceedings		
18	filed June 20, 2024 by Defendant		
19	This response is based upon the following memorandum of points and		
20	authorities, and the exhibits attached hereto.		
21 22	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES		
23	Alexander Falconi is an SCR 229(1)(c) news reporter who directs Our Nevada		
24	Judges, Inc. ('ONJ'), a Nevada non-profit corporation recognized by the IRS as a		
25	Section 501(c)(3) organization. The Court granted comprehensive electronic		
26	coverage of these proceedings on February 20, 2024. Media Request and Order for		
27			
28	Camera Access to Court Proceedings (her	reinafter MROR).	

Defendant appears to argue that a single media request should not be sufficient to allow electronic coverage of all hearings. Media request forms are generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court and are routinely signed by judges throughout the district. Indeed, the MROR itself states: "each and every hearing on the above-entitled case, at the discretion of the judge." Even if, *in arguendo*, Defendant's point raised an issue as to the validity of the forms, the Court should not punish the news reporter for a flaw in the district's forms and SCR 230(1) provides in pertinent that, "the judge may [] waive the requirement for a written request," which can be used to rectify any perceived procedural flaw and nonetheless allow electronic coverage to occur.

Defendant's argument that an evidentiary hearing involving a minor child sufficiently constitutes a "compelling interest" to close a court to the press is equally unsubstantiated. If this were a valid reason to close a court, it would serve to categorically block access to any evidentiary hearing in any court involving any children, with implications far beyond even family court, and would effectively strike down the access statutes and rules articulated in *Falconi v. Eighth Judicial District Court*, 140 Nev. Adv. Op. 8 (2024) ("there is no reason to distinguish family law proceedings from civil proceedings[.]") The Falconi Court specifically considered:

We acknowledge that there is an interest in protecting litigants' privacy rights in family law proceedings, as those proceedings apply wholly to their private lives. See, e.g., In re Marriage of Burkle, 37 Cal. Rptr. 3d 805, 807-18 (Ct. App. 2006). However, a litigant's privacy interests do not automatically overcome the press's and the public's right to access court proceedings. In fact, the majority of jurisdictions to have considered this issue have concluded that when there are no extraordinary circumstances present, the public's right to access family law proceedings outweighs the litigants' privacy interests.

The *Falconi* Court also relied upon *Del Papa v. Steffen*, 112 Nev. 369, 374, 915 P.2d 245, 249 (1996), in pointing out not only the positive benefits of "open court proceedings" but, conversely, "the threat that secret judicial proceedings pose to public confidence in this court and the judiciary;" namely, that "secrecy encourages misunderstanding, distrust, and disrespect for the courts." *Id*.

"It is not unrealistic even in this day to believe that public inclusion affords citizens a form of legal education and hopefully promotes confidence in the fair administration of justice." *State v. Schmit*, 273 Minn. 78, 87-88, 139 N. W. 2d 800, 807 (1966). "Instead of acquiring information about trials by firsthand observation or by word of mouth from those who attended, people now acquire it chiefly through the print and electronic media. In a sense, this validates the media claim of functioning as surrogates for the public." *Richmond Newspapers*, 448 U. S. 525, 573 (1980).

As an SCR 229(1)(c) news reporter with camera access, ONJ exercises its editorial discretion to protect the identities of certain litigants and especially children. ONJ has a policy and reputation for protecting the visual identity of children in domestic relations matters. ONJ can also refrain from pointing the camera at presentation screens that display visual diagrams or reports the Court deems sensitive. These rules are built into ONJ's internal operating procedures and policies¹ to protect parents and children and an order by this court imposing these restrictions would readily be complied with.

¹https://ournevadajudges.com/assets/docs/documents/1-uniform-internal-operating-procedures-and-policy.pdf

Forbidding camera access of these proceedings does not actually thwart media coverage but weakens the accuracy of the public's perception of the operation of the court. The Supreme Court does not allow a denial to occur without the evidentiary support and the proper exercise of discretion, as contemplated in *Solid v Eighth Judicial District Court*, 133 Nev. 118, 393 P.3d 666 (2017).

Defendant's objection should be overruled.

"People in an open society do not demand infallibility from their institutions, but it is difficult for them to accept what they are prohibited from observing." *Richmond Newspapers*, 448 U. S., at 572.

NRS 239B.030(4) AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 the undersigned hereby affirms that this document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this Jun 20, 2024

By: /s/ Luke Busby LUKE A. BUSBY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 10319 316 California Ave. Reno, Nevada 89509 775-453-0112 <u>luke@lukeandrewbusbyltd.com</u> *Attorney for the Our Nevada Judges*

DECLARATION OF ALEXANDER FALCONI

I, Alexander M. Falconi, declare that I have read the forgoing *Response* and that the contents are true and correct of my own personal knowledge, except for those matters I have stated that are not of my own personal knowledge, but that I only believe them to be true, and as for those matters, I do believe they are true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

EXECUTED this Mar 20, 2024

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