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Clerk of the Court Transaction # 10514145 : adixon

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Attorney for Our Nevada Judges, Inc.

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

In the Matter of THE DOE 1 TRUST,

CASE NO: PR23-00813

DEPT NO: PR

LIMITED MOTION TO UNSEAL

COMES NOW, Our Nevada Judges, Inc., a Nevada non-profit corporation ("ONJ"), by and through the undersigned counsel, and hereby files a limited motion to unseal.

This motion is based upon the following memorandum of points and authorities, and the exhibits attached hereto.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Under SRCR 4(2), a non-party news reporter may file a motion to unseal. SCR 229(1)(c).

Our Nevada Judges, Inc. (hereinafter 'ONJ') requests that this Court bring the case file into compliance with SRCR 3(5)(c)¹ so that the public and press can independently monitor it. A request to deploy high-definition cameras has been submitted and is pending. SCR 230(1). The Clerk should be directed to restore

¹ SRCR 3(5)(c): "Under no circumstances shall the court seal an entire court file."

access to the court indices², which would most efficiently reveal the case numbers, docket codes, docket numbers, and date that the action was commenced; and, the names of the parties, counsel of record, and the assigned judge; the case type and cause(s) of action; and, sealing orders (hereinafter 'Court Access Information').

ONJ can only assume that the extensive seal imposed in this case directed the clerk to refuse to disclose not only the hearing dates and times, but also the existence of the case entirely, and the names of counsel of record and the parties, as none of this information is publicly available for this case. If so, the selling order unconstitutionally interferes with press access to the courtroom and violates SRCR 3(5)(c). See *Falconi v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 140 Nev., Advance Op. 8 (2024). Each and every sealing order in this case must also be unsealed. SRCR 3(5)(c)(vi).

SRCR 1(4) provides the scope of the rules on sealing and redacting court records. A list of NRS Chapters is provided, but the list is not exclusive³ and actually manifests the harmonious construction⁴ principle of statutory construction with the additional caveat that the court rules⁵ give way to any "specific" statute governing sealing and redaction.

There are, however, limits to what information statutes and court rules may hide from public view. "A court's authority to limit or preclude public access to judicial records and documents stems from three sources: constitutional law,

² https://www.washoecourts.com/Query/CaseInformation/PR23-00813

³ SRCR 1(4): "These rules do not apply to the sealing or redacting of court records under **specific** statutes, **such as...**" (emphasis added).

⁴ Simmons Self-Storage vs Rib Roof, Inc., 130 Nev. 540, 546, 331 P. 3d 850, 854 (2014) ("[T]his court interprets `provisions within a common statutory scheme harmoniously with one another in accordance with the general purpose of those statutes' to avoid unreasonable or absurd results and give effect to the Legislature's intent.")

⁵ Weddell v. Stewart, 127 Nev. 645, 650, 261 P.3d 1080, 1084 (2011) ("[R]ules of statutory construction apply to court rules.")

statutory law, and common law." *Howard v. State*, 128 Nev. 736, 291 P. 3d 137 (2012). In *Howard*, the Court pointed out that the common law generally favors public access but gives way to statutes and court rules. The *Howard* Court's analysis did not involve any constitutional considerations at the time of its decision. However, in a later case, the *Falconi* Court established that the First Amendment guarantees a right of access to the underlying legal proceedings.

The Falconi Court expanded the scope of the ruling in Stephens Media, LLC. v. Eighth Judicial District Court, 125 Nev. 849, 221 P. 3d 1240 (2009) from criminal proceedings to include all civil proceedings, including family law proceedings. Importantly, the Stephens Media Court recognized the distinction left untouched by the Howard Court; namely, that there was a distinction between oral proceedings and documentation that "merely facilitate[s] and expedite[s]" one of those oral proceedings, specifically, jury questionnaires and voir dire. Here's a clearer restatement of that information: The Stephens Media Court determined that jury questionnaires were closely linked to and facilitated the voir dire process. Because of this direct connection, accessing these questionnaires was essentially equivalent to accessing the voir dire proceedings themselves. Consequently, the Court ruled that access to jury questionnaires raised First Amendment considerations. Analogously, the court indices and Court Access Information ONJ seeks here go beyond mere court records, and are required for monitoring and seeking the right to access any court file - implicating the First Amendment right of the press to access Court proceedings and to challenge, where necessary, unlawful closure.

Even if this Court came to the conclusion that certain interpretations of law could allow Court Access Information to be hidden from the press, this Court must adopt an interpretation consistent with the Constitution. "[W]hen the language of a statute admits of two constructions, one of which would render it constitutional

and valid and the other unconstitutional and void, that construction should be adopted which will save the statute." *State v. Castaneda*, 126 Nev. 478, 481, 245 P.3d 550, 553 (2010).

"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.

WHEREFORE, ONJ moves that this Court direct the Clerk of the Court to make publicly available the information required under SRCR 3(5)(c)

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

DATED this Aug 19, 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 *Motion* 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 Aug 16, 2024

alexander Folsow

Alexander M. Falconi 205 N. Stephanie St. Suite D#170 Henderson, NV 89074 Our Nevada Judges admin@ournevadajudges.com

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I certify that on the date shown below, I caused service to be completed of a
3	true and correct copy of the foregoing document by:
5	personally delivering;
6	delivery via Reno/Carson Messenger Service;
7	sending via Federal Express (or other overnight delivery service);
8	depositing for mailing in the U.S. mail, with sufficient postage affixed thereto;
9	or,
10 11	delivery via electronic means (fax, eflex, NEF, etc.) to:
12	NAMES OF COUNSEL WITHHELD FROM COURT DOCKET
13	DATED this Aug 16, 2024
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15	By: /s/ Luke Busby
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