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8/23/2024 11:16 AM
Steven D. Grierson
CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
FAMILY DIVISION

CASE NO: D-12-XXXXX-C
DEPT NO: N

NO HEARING REQUESTED

Applicant,
vs.

Adverse Party.

CASE NO: T-22-XXXXXX-T DEPT NO: TPO

NO HEARING REQUESTED

NOTICE: YOU MAY FILE A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THIS MOTION WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT AND PROVIDE THE UNDERSIGNED WITH A COPY OF YOUR RESPONSE WITHIN 14 DAYS OF YOUR RECEIPT OF THIS MOTION. FAILURE TO FILE A WRITTEN RESPONSE WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT WITHIN 14 DAYS OF YOUR RECEIPT OF THIS MOTION MAY RESULT IN THE REQUESTED RELIEF BEING GRANTED BY THE COURT WITHOUT A HEARING PRIOR TO THE SCHEDULED HEARING DATE.

LIMITED MOTION TO UNSEAL

COMES NOW, Our Nevada Judges, Inc., a Nevada non-profit corporation, 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

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

Sealing the entire file interferes with an SCR 229(1)(c) news reporter's ability to monitor a case. The Clerk should be directed to restore access to the court indices¹, 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'). The extensive seal imposed in these cases allows a clerk to refuse to disclose not only the hearing dates and times, but also the existence of the case entirely, which unconstitutionally interferes with press access to the courtroom. See Falconi v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct., 140 Nev., Advance Op. 8 (2024).

SRCR 1(4) provides the scope of the rules on sealing and redaction. A list of NRS Chapters is provided, but the list is not exclusive² and actually manifests the harmonious construction³ principle of statutory construction with the additional caveat that the court rules⁴ give way to any "specific" statute governing sealing and redaction. In other words, SRCR 1(4) is not categorically inapplicable to the

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¹ https://www.clarkcountycourts.us/Anonymous/default.aspx and https://www.clarkcountycourts.us/portal

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² SRCR 1(4): "These rules do not apply to the sealing or redacting of court records under specific statutes, such as..." (emphasis added). ³ Simmons Self-Storage vs Rib Roof, Inc., 130 Nev. 540, 546, 331 P. 3d 850, 854 (2014)

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^{(&}quot;This 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.")

⁴ Weddell v. Stewart, 127 Nev. 645, 650, 261 P.3d 1080, 1084 (2011) ("[R]ules of statutory construction apply to court rules.")

unsealing of actions filed under NRS Chapters 125 or 126, but rather, yields to certain "specific" statutes like NRS 126.211 and NRS 125.110.

"A court's authority to limit or preclude public access to judicial records and documents stems from three sources: constitutional law, statutory law, and common law." *Howard v. State*, 128 Nev. 736, 291 P. 3d 137 (2012). See also *United States v. James*, 663 F. Supp. 2d 1018, 1020 (W.D. Wash. 2009) ("domestic press outlets unquestionably have standing to challenge access to court documents.") (citation omitted). The *Howard* Court pointed out at the time that the common law generally favors public access but gives way to statutes and court rules. While there were no constitutional issues relevant to the *Howard* Court's analysis at the time, the *Falconi* Court later clarified that a First Amendment right of access to the underlying proceedings exists.

The Falconi Court broadly 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 all civil proceedings, including family law proceedings. Importantly, the Stephens Media Court recognized a powerful 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. The Stephens Media Court recognized that the purpose of the jury questionnaires was their direct connection to and facilitation of voir dire proceedings such that they constituted access to the proceedings themselves and thus implicated First Amendment concerns. Analogously, the court indices and Court Access Information ONJ seeks now go beyond mere court records and are preliminarily required for monitoring and accessing any court file.

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 the interpretation that is constitutional. This is because "when 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.

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 Aug 23, 2024

By: /s/ Luke Busby
LUKE A. BUSBY, ESQ.
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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 23, 2024

alexander Folsow

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