State of North Dakota		In District Court	
Coun	ty of	Judicial District	
VS	Plaintiff, Defendant.	) ) Case No )  Brief in Support of ) Motion to Prohibit ) Public Access )	
1.	The moving party brings this Motion to ask	the Court to enter an Order prohibiting	
public	c access to the records in this case under N.D.	D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 41, Section 4(a) and	
N.D.R	Ct. 3.4(c) because there are sufficient grour	nds to overcome the presumption of openness	
of cou	urt records and allow access to be prohibited	I.	
2.	The moving party further moves that the c	documents be labeled (check one) $\square$ sealed/	
🗆 соі	nfidential under <u>N.D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 41, Sec</u>	tion 4(a) and <u>N.D.R.Ct. 3.4(c)</u> .	
	Fact	s	
3.	The above-named case is one for (state type	ne of case)	
4.	The moving party is the (choose one) ☐ Pla	aintiff $\square$ Defendant $\square$ Victim $\square$ Other ( <i>if</i>	
you c	hose "other", state relationship)	in this case.	
5.	The facts that led me to bring this Motion	are stated in the Declaration in Support of	
Motio	on to Prohibit Public Access.		

## **Law and Argument**

- **6.** Administrative Rule 41, Section 4(a) states as follows:
  - (a) Request to Restrict Access.
  - (1) A request to the court to declare a case record to be a confidential record may be made by any party to a case, by the individual about whom information is present in the case record, or on the court's own motion on notice as provided in subsection 5(f)(3).
  - (2) The court must decide whether there are sufficient grounds to overcome the presumption of openness of case records and prohibit access according to applicable law.
  - (3) In deciding whether to restrict access the court must consider that the presumption of openness may only be overcome by an overriding interest. The court must articulate this interest along with specific findings sufficient to allow a reviewing court to determine whether the closure order was properly entered. Considerations should include:
    - (A) the risk of injury to individuals,
    - (B) individual privacy rights and interests,
    - (C) proprietary business information, and
    - (D) public safety.
  - (4) Any access restriction must be no broader than necessary to protect the articulated interest. The court must consider reasonable alternatives declaring a record confidential, such as redaction or partial restrictions, and the court must make findings adequate to support the restriction. The court may not deny access to an entire record solely on the ground that the record contains confidential or closed information.
  - (5) In restricting access the court must use the least restrictive means that will achieve the purposes of this rule and the needs of the requestor.
  - (6) If a victim, as defined in N.D.Const. Art. I, § 25(4) requests, all victim contact information in a criminal case record must be redacted.
  - (7) If the court concludes, after conducting the balancing analysis and making findings as required by subsection 4(a)(3), that the interest of justice will be served, it may prohibit remote access to an individual defendant's electronic case record in a criminal case:

- (A) if the charges against the defendant are dismissed; or
- (B) if the defendant is acquitted.

If the court grants a request to restrict remote access to an electronic case record in a criminal case, the search result for the record must display the words "Internet Access Prohibited under N.D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 41." Such records remain available by in-person request at a court facility.

- 7. North Dakota Rules of Court 3.4(c)(2) states as follows:
  - (c)(2) Motion. A party may move that a filing be designated "confidential" or "sealed". In its motion, the party must show that protection of the filing is justified under N.D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 41(4)(a). A motion to protect a filing from public access, the filing in question, and any supporting documents, must be filed as "confidential" until the court makes its ruling. A court record may not be designated "confidential" or "sealed" under these rules when reasonable redaction will adequately resolve the issues and protect the parties.
- 8. Because these records have remained available for open access, the moving party has sustained or is likely to sustain the following harms (select all that apply):

  a. The risk of injury to individuals;
  b. Individual privacy rights and interests;
  c. Proprietary business information;
  d. Public safety;
  e. Other (List the harm or harms):

9.	For all harms selected	in Paragraph 8, an explanation of now the moving party has				
sustained or is likely to sustain each harm is stated in Paragraph 4 of the Declaration in Support						
of Motion to Prohibit Public Access.						
10.	The request to design	nate the records as ( <i>check one</i> ) $\square$ sealed/ $\square$ confidential is justified				
under N.D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 41, Section 4(a) and N.D.R.Ct. 3.4(c) as stated in Paragraph of						
the Declaration in Support of Motion to Prohibit Public Access.						
11.	Because these harms	are substantial, there is an overriding interest in protecting the				
moving party from further harm by (you may select any or all of the three options (a, b, or c)						
listed below; Paragraph 11 continues on Pages 4-6):						
a. Prohibiting access to the entire case.						
☐ b. Restricting access to the following documents in the above-named case (list index						
number and name of document. Write "NA" next to the index numbers you don't use):						
<b>(</b> 1)	Index No.	Document Name:				
		Document Name:				
<b>(</b> 3)	Index No	Document Name:				
<b>(</b> 4)	Index No	Document Name:				
		Document Name:				
<b>(</b> 6)	Index No	Document Name:				
<b>(</b> 7)	Index No	Document Name:				
<b>(</b> 8)	Index No.	Document Name:				
<b>(</b> 9)	Index No	Document Name:				
<b>(10</b>	)) Index No	Document Name:				

■ c. Redacting the following information from documents filed in the above-named case						
rite "NA" next to the index numbers you don't use):						
□(1)Index No Document Name:						
Paragraph # (if no paragraph number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location						
in the document):						
nformation to redact:						
(2)Index No Document Name:						
Paragraph # (if no paragraph number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location						
in the document):						
nformation to redact:						
☐(3)Index No Document Name:						
Paragraph # (if no paragraph number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location						
in the document):						
nformation to redact:						
□(4)Index No Document Name:						
Paragraph # (if no paragraph number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location						
in the document):						
nformation to redact:						
(5)Index No Document Name:						
Paragraph # (if no paragraph number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location						
in the document):						
nformation to redact:						

☐(6)Index No	_ Document Name:				
Paragraph # (if no paragraph number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location					
in the document):					
Information to redact:					
☐(7)Index No.	_ Document Name:				
Paragraph # (if no paragrap	oh number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location				
in the document):					
Information to redact:					
☐(8)Index No.	_ Document Name:				
Paragraph # (if no paragra	oh number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location				
in the document):					
Information to redact:					
☐(9)Index No.	_ Document Name:				
Paragraph # ( <i>if no paragra</i>	oh number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location				
in the document):					
Information to redact:					
<b>]</b> (10)Index No	Document Name:				
Paragraph # (if no paragraph number stated, be as specific as possible regarding the location					
in the document):					
Information to redact:					

- **12.** An explanation of how the requested actions listed in Paragraph 9 will protect the moving party from further harm is stated in Paragraph 5 of the Declaration in Support of Motion to Prohibit Public Access.
- **13.** The requests from Paragraph 11 are no broader than necessary to protect the moving party from further harm because (*explain*):

## Conclusion

14. Based on the minimal interest in maintaining open access in this matter compared to the substantial harm the moving party has sustained or is likely to sustain because access has been allowed, there are sufficient grounds to overcome the presumption of openness of case records and prohibit access as requested.

15.	The request to designate the records as (check one) $\square$ sealed/ $\square$ confidential is justified		
unde	r N.D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 41, Section 4(a	a) and <u>N.D.R.Ct. 3.4(c)</u> .	
	Dated	·	
 Signa	nture		
Printe	ed Name		
Addre	ess	<u> </u>	
City, S		/ Telephone Number	
Email	I		