directly to resolve your issue:

Report #: 307875176275756

Rights Owner: Jennifer Abrams / The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm

Email: jabrams@theabramslawfirm.com

Copyrighted Work: Other

If an agreement is reached to restore the reported content, please have the complaining party email us with their consent and include the report number.

Facebook complies with the notice and takedown procedures defined in section 512(c) of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA"). If you believe that this content was removed as a result of mistake or misidentification, you can submit a DMCA counter-notification by filling out our automated form at http://www.facebook.com/legal/copyright.php?howto_appeal&parent_report_id=307875176275756.

We strongly encourage you to review the content you have posted to Facebook to make sure that you have not posted any other infringing content, as it is our policy to terminate the accounts of repeat infringers when appropriate.

For more information about intellectual property, please visit our Help Center:

https://www.facebook.com/help/370657876338359/

Thanks,

The Facebook Team

Facebook:

Hi Steve,

The Facebook Team received a report from you. For reference, your complaint number is: #620138334841917.

Please note that this channel is only for reports of alleged infringements or violations of your legal rights, such as copyright or trademark. If you filed that type of report, no further action is necessary. However, if you contacted us through this channel about another matter, you might not receive a response.

If you're not confident that your issue concerns intellectual property rights, please consult the Intellectual Property section of our Help Center for additional information:

IP Help Center: https://www.facebook.com/help/intellectual_property/

Note that we routinely provide the contact information included in reports about alleged infringements/violations of legal rights, including email address, to the user that posted the content being reported.

For help with matters other than infringement/violation of your legal rights, the links below may be helpful:

- Hacked or phished accounts: https://www.facebook.com/help/security
- Fake/Impostor accounts (timelines): https://www.facebook.com/help/174210519303259/
- Abuse (including spam, hate speech and harassment): https://www.facebook.com/help/263149623790594/
- Pages (including admin issues): https://www.facebook.com/help/pages/
- Unauthorized photos or videos: https://www.facebook.com/help/428478523862899
- Login issues: https://www.facebook.com/help/login
- Help for users who have been disabled or blocked: https://www.facebook.com/help/warnings

If the links above do not contain the information you're looking for, you may want to search the Help Center for more assistance: https://www.facebook.com/help/

As a reminder, if your submission contains a report of alleged infringement/violation of your legal rights, no further action is necessary. We will look into your matter shortly.

Thanks for contacting Facebook,

The Facebook Team

Full Name: Steve Sanson

Address: 2620 Regatta Drive Suit 102

Las Vegas, Nv 89128 Telephone: 7022838088 Email: devildog1285@cs.com

Facebook:

Hello,

We've removed or disabled access to the following content that you posted on Facebook because we received a notice from a third party that the content infringes their copyright(s):

"Have you seen our latest news?" http://conta.cc/2dXY3Qb

If you believe that this content should not have been removed from Facebook, you can contact the complaining party directly to resolve your issue:

Report #: 307875176275756

Rights Owner: Jennifer Abrams / The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm

Email: jabrams@theabramslawfirm.com

Copyrighted Work: Other

If an agreement is reached to restore the reported content, please have the complaining party email us with their consent and include the report number.

Facebook complies with the notice and takedown procedures defined in section 512(c) of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA"). If you believe that this content was removed as a result of mistake or misidentification, you can submit a DMCA counter-notification by filling out our automated form at http://www.facebook.com/legal/copyright.php?howto_appeal&parent_report_id=307875176275756.

We strongly encourage you to review the content you have posted to Facebook to make sure that you have not posted any other infringing content, as it is our policy to terminate the accounts of repeat infringers when appropriate.

For more information about intellectual property, please visit our Help Center:

https://www.facebook.com/help/370657876338359/

Thanks,

The Facebook Team

Youtube:

---- Original message ----

From: YouTube Support Team <youtube-disputes+P42GIS7UJZ5WEVNXFQ4CYDMURU@google.com>

Date: 1/6/17 20:29 (GMT-08:00) To: stevewsanson1985@gmail.com

Subject: Re: Case Subject

Dear Steve Sanson,

This is to notify you that we have received a privacy complaint from an individual regarding your content:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zdMg5wI70Yg

We would like to give you an opportunity to remove or edit the private information within the content reported. You have 48 hours to take action on the complaint. If you remove the alleged violation from the site within the 48 hours, the complaint filed will then be closed. If the potential privacy violation remains on the site after 48 hours, the complaint will be reviewed by the YouTube Team and may be removed pursuant to our Privacy Guidelines.

Alleged violations commonly occur within the video content. YouTube offers a Custom Blurring tool, which allows you to blur anything in your video, including individuals or information. For more information on this blurring feature, visit the Creator Blog and Help Center. Alleged violations may also occur in the title, description or tags of your video. YouTube offers metadata editing tools which you can access by going to My Videos and clicking the Edit button on the reported video. Making a video private is not an appropriate method of editing, as the status can be changed from private to public at any time. Because they can be turned off at any time, annotations are also not considered an acceptable solution.

We're committed to protecting our users and hope you understand the importance of respecting others' privacy. When uploading videos in the future, please remember not to post someone else's image or personal information without their consent. Personal information includes, but is not limited to, Social Security number, National Identification number, bank account number or contact information (e.g. home address, email address). For more information, please review our Privacy Guidelines.

Steve Sanson
President Veterans In Politics International
PO Box 28211
Las Vegas, NV 89126
702 283 8088
www.veteransinpolitics.org

----Original Message----

From: Anat Levy <alevy96@aol.com>
To: 'Steve Sanson' <vipipresident@cs.com>

Sent: Tue, Feb 7, 2017 6:29 pm

Subject: FW: IP Counter Notification Form #386426505041326

Steve, can you forward to me all of the original notifications from Facebook, Constant Contact, etc? I have the counter-notifications, but can't find the original notices that they sent you. I know you sent them to me, but can you resend them please?

From: vipipresident@cs.com [mailto:vipipresident@cs.com]

Sent: Tuesday, January 24, 2017 4:31 PM

To: Anat Levy

Subject: Fw: IP Counter Notification Form #386426505041326

Sent from my Verizon 4G LTE Smartphone

----- Original message-----

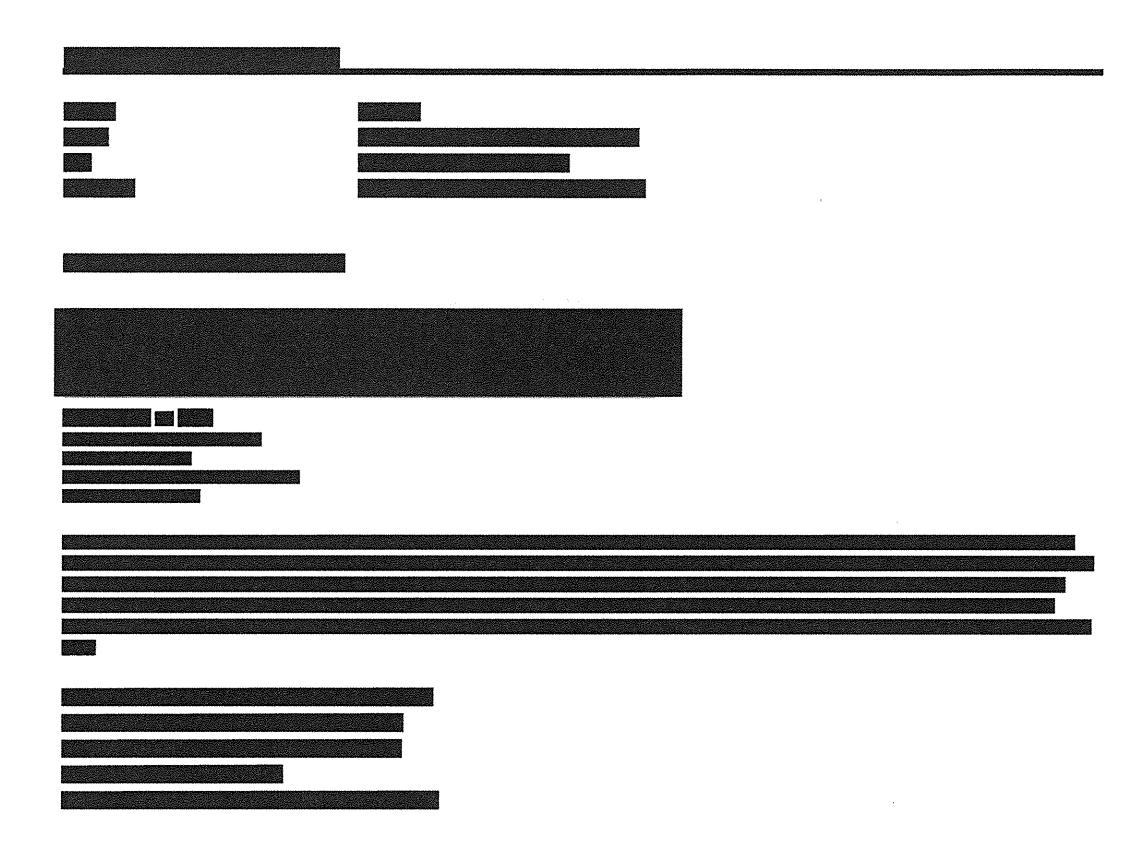
From: Facebook

Date: Tue, Jan 24, 2017 16:17

To: vipipresident@cs.com;

Subject:IP Counter Notification Form #386426505041326

Hi, Thanks for contacting Facebook. We have received your Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA") counter-notification. Based on the information you've provided, we will restore or cease disabling access to the content at issue within 14 business days from now, unless we receive notice that the reporting party has filed an action seeking a court order to restrain you from engaging in infringing activity on Facebook related to that content. Thanks, Daryl Intellectual Property Operations > On Mon Jan 23, 2017 00:15:08, Steve Sanson wrote:>To answer your question; I wrote all the articles that we posted, the original versions came from my Constant Constant page. You can verify this with Constant Contact and its also on our website at www.VeteransInPolitics.org. >As far as the videos are concerned: Rule 5.02 only makes a hearing private, but does not prohibit anything else. The Order that was served does not apply because it was based on "Stipulation of the Parties." WE are not a party to the case. The fact the case was sealed after the fact is prospective not retrospective and cannot change what has already happened. Next, First Amendment and good faith participation in public processes are absolutely immune from suit. Then there is the lawsuit itself - it violates NRS Chapter 1 which requires all actions involving the same parties in Family Court be heard by the same judge - meaning there is no subject matter jurisdiction in the District Court. This further supported by the fact it involves an order by Judge Elliot who is the only one who can enforce that order or issue sanctions - but again - that order only pertains to the parties that engaged in the stipulation. I see a counter for First Amendment retaliation and violation of immunity and then removal to US District Court on federal question involving violation of rights. > Please let me know.. We are going to file a State Bar Complaint against this attorney for lying to FaceBook under penalty of perjury. >> Steve Sanson > President Veterans In Politics International>PO Box 28211>Las Vegas, NV 89126>702 283 8088>www.veteransinpolitics.org > > -----Original Message---->From: Facebook >To: vipipresident >Sent: Sun, Jan 22, 2017 10:32 pm>Subject: IP Counter Notification Form #386426505041326>Hi,>Thanks for contacting Facebook. In order to process your counternotification, we need more information from you. Please provide us with:>- an explanation of why you believe the content should be restored. >We won't be able to process your counter-notification without this information. Please note that all information you provide may be sent to the original reporter.>Thanks,>Daryl>Intellectual Property Operations>>On Fri Jan 20, 2017 22:41:34, Steve Sanson wrote:>>Full Name: Steve Sanson>>Address: PO Box 28211>>Las Vegas, Nv 89126>>Telephone: 7022838088>>Email: vipipresident@cs.com>>>



----Original Message-----

From: Vimeo < rights@vimeo.com>

To: devildog1285 < devildog1285@cs.com >

Sent: Tue, Jan 24, 2017 12:45 pm Subject: Your video has been removed

To ensure delivery, add no-reply@vimeo.com to your address book.

vimeo

Hello Steve Sanson,

Your video "Nevada Attorney Attacks Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court" has been removed for violating our Guidelines.

Reason: Violating a third party's privacy

For more information on our content and community policies, please visit https://vimeo.com/help/quidelines.

If you believe this was an error, please reply to this message as soon as possible to explain. (Please be aware that Vimeo moderators take action as violations come to our attention. "I see other people do it" is not a valid explanation.)

Sincerely,

Vimeo Staff

TM + © 2017 Vimeo, Inc. 555 West 18th Street, New York, NY 10011 Terms | Privacy Policy

DECL
Margaret A. McLetchie, Nevada Bar No. 10931
MCLETCHIE SHELL LLC
701 East Bridger Ave., Suite 520
Las Vegas, NV 89101
Telephone: (702) 728-5300
Facsimile: (702) 425-8220
Email: maggie@nvlitigation.com
Attorneys for Defendants STEVE W. SANSON
and VETERANS IN POLITICS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

CLERK OF THE COURT

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JENNIFER V. ABRAMS and THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM, Plaintiff,

Dept. No.: I

VS.

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DECLARATION

Case No.: A-17-749318-C

LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER; LAW OFFICES OF LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER, LLC; STEVE W. SANSON; HEIDI J. HANUSA; CHRISTINA ORTIZ; JOHNNY SPICER; DON WOOLBRIGHT; VETERANS IN POLITICS INTERNATIONAL, INC.; SANSON CORPORATION; KAREN STEELMON; and DOES I THROUGH X, Defendants.

DECLARATION OF MARGARET A. MCLETCHIE IN SUPPORT OF SPECIAL ANTI-SLAPP MOTION TO DISMISS

I, MARGARET A. MCLETCHIE, declare, pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 53.330, as follows:

- 1. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth below, and, if called as a witness, could testify to them.
 - 2. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in Nevada.
- 3. My firm represents Defendants Steve W. Sanson and Veterans in Politics International, Inc. in this matter. I make this declaration in support of their Special Anti-SLAPP Motion to Dismiss.

- 4. Exhibit 9 is a true and correct copy of the Motion for Order to Show Cause in the *Saiter v. Saiter* divorce matter (Case No. D-15-521372-D) that my office received from Mr. Sanson on February 16, 2017.
- 5. Exhibit 10 is a true and correct copy of the Opposition to Motion for Order to Show Cause Re: Contempt in the *Saiter v. Saiter* divorce matter (Case No. D-15-521372-D) that my office received on March 28, 2017 from Ms. Anat Levy, Esq.
- 6. Exhibit 11 is a true and correct copy of Notice of Entry of Order Without Hearing Pursuant to EDCR 2.23 in the *Saiter v. Saiter* divorce matter (Case No. D-15-521372-D) that my office received via courtesy copy through Eighth Judicial District Court's electronic filing system, Wiznet, on March 21, 2017.
- 7. Exhibit 12 is a true and correct copy of the About Us section of the State Bar of Nevada's website (*see also* https://www.nvbar.org/about-us/ last checked on March 28, 2017).
- 8. Exhibit 13 is a true and correct copy of a transcript that was prepared by Aliza Chodoff, AAERT certified electronic transcriber from Veritext Legal Solutions, of the September 29, 2016 hearing in the *Saiter v. Saiter* divorce matter (Case No. D-15-521372-D). This exhibit is being submitted for filing under seal.

I certify and declare under the penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct, and this declaration was executed at Las Vegas, Nevada, the 28th day of March, 2017.

MARGARET A. MCLETCHIE

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Administrative Order 14-2 and N.E.F.C.R. 9, I hereby certify that on this 28th day of March, 2017, I did cause a true copy of the foregoing DECLARATION OF MARGARET A. MCLETCHIE IN SUPPORT OF SPECIAL ANTI-SLAPP MOTION TO DISMISS in *Abrams v. Schneider et al.*, Clark County District Court Case No. A-17-749318-C, to be served electronically using the Wiznet Electronic Service system, to all parties with an email address on record.

Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. JVAGroup@theabramslawfirm.com
THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM
6252 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100
Las Vegas, NV 89118

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Las Vegas, NV 89102 tanya@potterlawoffices.com

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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Las Vegas, NV 89104
Attorney for Defendants Ortiz, Hanusa,
Spicer, Steelmon, Woolbright, and Sanson Corporation

/s/ Pharan Burchfield EMPLOYEE of McLetchie Shell LLC

EXHIBIT 9

Electronically Filed 02/13/2017 02:17:17 PM

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Brandon K. Leavitt, Esq.						
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Email: bklgroup@theabramslawfirm.com						
Attorneys for Plaintiff						
Eighth Judicial District Court						
Family Division						
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BRANDON PAUL SAITER,) Case No.: D-15-521372-D					
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Plaintiff,) Department: L					
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TINA MARIE SAITER.) Hearing time: 9:00 AM					
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NOTION TORANOR	DER IOSHOW CAUSE					
COMES NOW Plaintiff, B	RANDON PAUL SAITER, by and					
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through his attorney of record, Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq., of The Abrams						
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o mayo haw ririn, and hereby subn	mis ms monon for an Oraer to Show					
	Nevada State Bar Number: 11834 THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 10 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel: (702) 222-4021 Fax: (702) 248-9750 Email: bklgroup@theabramslawfirm Attorneys for Plaintiff Eighth Judici Family Clark Count BRANDON PAUL SAITER, Plaintiff, vs. TINA MARIE SAITER, Defendant. NOTICE: YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILE WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT AND A COPY OF YOUR RESPONSE WITHE MOTION. FAILURE TO FILE A WRITTE COURT WITHIN 10 DAYS OF YOUR RESTHE REQUESTED RELIEF BEING GREEN HEARING PRIOR TO THE SCHEDULED FROM T					

1	Cause, asking that this Court issue an Order to Show Cause against				
2	Defendant's counsel of record, LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER, ESQ., and				
3	STEVE W. SANSON, and ordering Defendant, TINA MARIE SAITER, to				
4	personally appear at the hearing on this matter.				
5	This motion is made and based upon the following Points and				
6	Authorities, the affidavits and exhibits attached hereto, all papers and				
7	pleadings on file herein, and any oral argument adduced at the hearing				
8	of this matter.				
9	DATED Monday, February 13, 2017.				
10	Respectfully Submitted,				
11	THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM				
12					
13	Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Nevada State Bar Number: 7575				
14	Brandon K. Leavitt, Esq. Nevada State Bar Number: 11834				
15	6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118				
16	Tel: (702) 222-4021 Attorneys for Plaintiff				
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

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Louis Schneider and Steve Sanson continue to harass and violate the privacy of the Saiter family. This motion is filed for the protection of the Saiter family from further harm.

On October 6, 2016, after Mr. Sanson disseminated videos on the internet of the September 29, 2016 hearing, this Court entered an *Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material*. That order was personally served on Mr. Sanson on October 8, 2016 and the Declaration of Service was filed on October 14, 2016. Rather than abide by this Court's directive, Mr. Sanson and VIPI continued to disseminate the Saiter case materials repeatedly.

After having been served with this Court's Order Prohibiting
Dissemination of Case Material, a series of campaigns were launched by
Mr. Sanson and VIPI via email blast, YouTube, numerous Facebook
pages, Twitter accounts, Google+ accounts, and on various blogs and
Facebook "Groups" as well as unknown other avenues. These postings
included paid placements to more widely disseminate the Saiter
family's private material. Mr. Sanson re-posted the embedded hearing

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While the video was still on YouTube, it garnered **thousands** of views in a short few weeks. The extent of Mr. Sanson's Facebook and other social media reach is unknown without data only accessible by Mr. Sanson; however, even a small

videos, copies of this Court's orders, and named Brandon and Tina
Saiter personally, listing their case number repeatedly. Mr. Sanson
continues to comment on Mr. Saiter's income and business information,
Ms. Saiter's emotional state, and commentary by this Court on very
sensitive, personal matters—which, frankly, have no place in the public
forum.²

The emotional well-being of everyone in the family (including their four minor children) has been compromised by Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson. *Both* parties, who both expressed to this Court that they desperately wanted this case to be over so they could move on with their lives and with raising their children, were mortified to learn that the videos from their private divorce case were being repeatedly disseminated all over the internet. Mr. Saiter expressed that he was especially concerned about his four minor children, and the possibility that either they, or their friends, would see their parents' private case materials and false allegation that their father lied about his finances, as three of the four Saiter children have Facebook accounts.

Mr. Saiter has attempted—for months—to resolve this problem without litigation. After Mr. Sanson published the videos of two of the

amount of advertising spending on Facebook can reach tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of people.

² See, for example, Exhibit 1.

Saiter hearings on YouTube,3 Mr. Saiter submitted two privacy complaints. As a result, YouTube removed the videos.4 When Mr. Sanson learned that the videos were removed, he announced that he would continue to post whatever he wanted and he posted the two Saiter videos on vimeo.5 When Mr. Saiter learned that his private divorce hearings were again being disseminated on the internet, he submitted two privacy complaints to vimeo and they removed the videos.⁶ Again, as soon as Mr. Sanson learned that the videos were removed, he found yet another forum to violate the Saiter family's privacy-he posted them on a Russian website and disseminated links to that website.⁷ In an interview on February 2, 2017, Mr. Sanson admitted to posting the video to a Russian website and stated "I'll be damned if anyone can get that one down!"8 The link to the Russian-hosted video continues to be repeatedly shared on social media.

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See Exhibit 2.

See Exhibit 5.

³ Mr. Sanson also published the false assertion that Mr. Saiter lied on his Financial Disclosure Form.

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⁵ See Exhibit 3.

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⁶ See Exhibit 4.

⁸ See Exhibit 6.

In an email blast dated January 25, 2017, Mr. Sanson stated that this matter "involves an order by Judge Elliot (sic) who is the only one who can enforce that order or issue sanctions."9

Until Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson are compelled to remove and stop re-posting private case information from the internet pursuant to this Court's order, the pain of the divorce will continue for the Saiters.

The only person (by Mr. Sanson's own logic, as explained below) with the authority to stop these continued invasions of privacy and harassment of the Saiter family is this Court. Mr. Saiter therefore asks that this Court issue Orders to Show Cause against Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson, and issue an Order to Personally Appear in Court to Ms. Tina Saiter.

II. LAW AND ARGUMENT

A. This Honorable Court should has jurisdiction over all named individuals. Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson should be held in contempt for violations of this Court's Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material.

NRS 22.010 states:

Acts or omissions constituting contempt. The following acts or omissions shall be deemed contempt: . . .

⁹ Emphasis added. See Exhibit 7.

3. Disobedience or resistance to any lawful writ, order, rule or process issued by the court or judge at chambers.

Case law provides guidance when assessing the matter of contempt. In addition to having a final order or judgment, in order for a party to be held in contempt and sanctioned for that acts of contempt, the Court must find:

- 1. There is a clear and unambiguous order. "An order on which a judgment of contempt is based must be clear and unambiguous, and must spell out the details of compliance in clear, specific and unambiguous terms so that the person will readily know exactly what duties or obligations are imposed on him." 10
- 2. The person accused of contempt had the ability to comply with the order.
- 3. The person willfully violated the clear order or judgment. "Proof of contempt requires a showing that the defendant wilfully violated the court order." This is true even if the statute does not mention wilfulness.¹¹

This Court's order was crystal clear—all videos related to this case needed to be removed from the internet and any case material is prohibited from being disseminated by *anyone*. That order has been ignored and ridiculed by Mr. Sanson. While there can be no question that this Court has *in rem* jurisdiction over the case materials in the

¹⁰ Cunningham v. District Court, 102 Nev. 551, 559-60, 729 P.2d 1328, 1333-34 (1986)

¹¹ State of Iowa v. Lipcamon, 438 N.W.2d 605 (Iowa 1992)

Saiter matter, and there can be no question that this Court has jurisdiction to enter any orders in the best interest of the four minor Saiter children, Mr. Sanson has repeatedly alleged in his postings that this Court has no jurisdiction over him and therefore, he believes he is justified in continuing to blatantly flout this Court's orders.

If this Court really wants Mr. Saiter to interplead Mr. Sanson as a named defendant in this case, he will do so, but such is not necessary for this Court to exercise jurisdiction over him in this matter. Mr. Sanson interjected himself into this case by taking possession of and disseminating a closed hearing video for the purpose of impacting the outcome of the litigation in exchange for Mr. Schneider's payment to him (purportedly for "advertising") and by continually reposting two hearing videos after being personally served with an order prohibiting their dissemination. Mr. Sanson has voluntarily brought himself within the jurisdiction of this Court and should be held both civilly and criminally accountable for his willful disregard of this Court's orders. In an email blast dated January 25, 2017, Mr. Sanson even stated that this matter "involves an order by Judge Elliot (sic) who is the only one who can enforce that order or issue sanctions."12

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¹² Emphasis added. See Exhibit 7.

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There is also the Court's duty to control the proceedings before it so as to protect the integrity of the record. Courts have the inherent power to protect and defend their cases and decrees and to give effect to their orders; "[t]he power of courts to punish for contempt and to maintain decency and dignity in their proceedings is inherent, and is as old as courts are old."¹³

Further, by providing and publishing these videos, Attorney Schneider and Mr. Sanson likely violated (and continue to violate) EDCR 5.301, which prohibits the publishing of case materials—either personally or through a third party—in a place where it is likely or foreseeable that any minor child will access those materials.¹⁴

In anticipation of Attorney Schneider and Mr. Sanson's response, this Court should note that none of this is "free speech." First, the hearing was "closed" which is defined as a hearing that is "closed to the public." Next, the dissemination of the hearing videos was done in conjunction with "smear campaigns" stemming from Mr. Schneider's written threat to "take action beyond the opposition" in an effort to

¹³ In re Chartz, 29 Nev. 110, 85 P. 352 (1907); Halverson v. Hardcastle, 123 Nev. 245, 163 P.3d 428 (2007).

¹⁴ Formerly EDCR 5.03 which contained the same prohibitions. Of the four Saiter children, the three oldest daughters have Facebook accounts. Based on Mr. Sanson's paid advertising campaign along with using the last name "Saiter" in many of these posts, it is likely that Mr. and Ms. Saiter's attempts to shield their children from this litigation has been thwarted by Mr. Sanson's unilateral decision to disseminate these private matters in an broad public forum.

coerce the withdrawal of the sanctions motion we filed against him. ¹⁵ And, as stated in the initial email from the undersigned to this Court and Mr. Schnieder on this topic, the information being disseminated with the video is inaccurate and is "intended to place [the undersigned] in a bad light." In other words, there is no legitimate purpose for the invasion of Mr. Saiter's privacy or the risk of harm to his children—the dissemination was the carrying out of a threat to coerce the withdrawal of the sanctions motion filed against Mr. Schneider.

Accordingly, this Court should issue an Order to Show Cause against Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson, requiring them to appear and show cause as to why they should not be held in contempt for violating this Court's *Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material*.

While Mr. Saiter does not believe that Tina Saiter has anything to do with the disseminations of the videos (as she has expressed unhappiness about their dissemination), both parties, both counsel, and Mr. Sanson should *all* be required to appear in court for adjudication of these issues to avoid false allegations or finger-pointing to anyone not present.

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¹⁵ See Abrams, et al. v. Schneider, et al., Eighth Judicial District Court case number A-17-749318-C.

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C. Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson must be afforded the Constitutional protections associated with criminal contempt.

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that contempt proceedings, while usually called civil or criminal, are, strictly speaking, neither. They may best be characterized as sui generis, and may partake of the characteristics of both.¹⁶

Whether a contempt proceeding is classified as criminal or civil in nature depends on whether it is directed to punish the contemnor or, instead, coerce his compliance with a court directive.¹⁷ The Nevada Supreme Court has articulated the difference between criminal and civil contempt in the following manner:

Criminal sanctions are punitive in that they serve the purpose of preserving the dignity and authority of the court by punishing a party for offensive behavior. In contrast, civil contempt is said to be remedial in nature, as the sanctions are intended to benefit a party by coercing or compelling the contemnor's future compliance, not punishing them for past bad acts. Moreover, a civil contempt order is indeterminate or conditional; the contemnor's compliance is all that is sought and with that compliance comes the termination of any sanctions imposed. Criminal sanctions, on the other hand, are unconditional or determinate, intended as punishment for a party's past disobedience, with the

Warner v. Second Judicial Dist. Court, 111 Nev. 1379, 1382, 906 P.2d 707, 709 (1995)(quoting Marcisz v. Marcisz, 65 Ill.2d 206, 312, 357 N.E.2d 477, 479 (1976))

¹⁷ Rodriguez v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court ex rel. County of Clark, 120 Nev. 798, 804-05, 102 P.3d 41, 45-46 (2004).

contemnor's future compliance having no effect on the duration of the sentence imposed.¹⁸

For example, ordering a tribal council to post a \$10,000 bond only if it violated the injunctions in the contempt order was designed to coerce compliance and was, therefore, a civil contempt order regardless of the district court's motive. Likewise, sentencing a husband to a suspended jail sentence conditioned upon paying support arrearages was intended to ensure compliance with a court order, and, therefore, the process was deemed to be coercive in nature rather than punitive. On the other hand, a set term of eleven months imprisonment for eleven violations of court orders was held to be punishment rather than coercive. Therefore, the contempt proceeding was deemed to be criminal in nature.

The character of the contempt proceeding is significant in that criminal proceedings will invoke certain procedural safeguards. A criminal contempt order issued to punish violation of an order requires

¹⁸ *Id.*, *supra*. at 804-05, 102 P.3d at 45-46.

¹⁹ In re Humboldt River Stream, 118 Nev. 901, 909, 59 P.3d 1226, 1231 (2002)

²⁰ Hildahl v. Hildahl, 95 Nev. 657, 663, 601 P.2d 58, 62 (1979)

See Warner at 1379, P.2d at 709; see also City Council of City of Reno v. Reno Newspapers, Inc., 105 Nev. 886, 893-94, 784 P.2d 974, 979 (1989) (holding that, where a fine is imposed as punishment for violation of an injunction, the proceeding is criminal in nature)

proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the conduct was contemptuous.²²
Further, the Nevada Supreme Court recently held that any contempt order that does not contain a purge clause is criminal in nature and, therefore, the accused has a Constitutional right to counsel.²³

Here, the alleged contempt cannot be completely purged—the videos were already posted on the internet and it is impossible to erase history. The damage is already done. The only proactive remedy this Court can take is to use civil sanctions to compel the accused to remove any remaining videos on the internet. Thus, any contempt order entered by this Court would need to be punitive rather than to coerce compliance and Constitutional safeguards described herein must be implemented.

D. Brandon should be awarded attorney's fees and costs.

Brandon is forced to file this motion to ensure compliance with this Court's orders. Attorney Schneider and Mr. Sanson are 100% responsible for the actions leading up to these postings, and Brandon should be made whole for the fees and costs associated with addressing same.

In addition to the cases where an allowance of fees is authorized by specific statute, an award of attorney's fees to a prevailing party is lawful

²² Hicks v. Feiock, 485 U.S. 624, 631B32 (1988); City Council of Reno v. Reno Newspapers, 105 Nev. 886, 893B94, 784 P.2d 974, 979 (1989)

²³ Lewis v. Lewis, 132 Nev. ___, 373 P.3d 878 (2016)

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²⁶ *Id.* at 1.

under NRS 18.010 and EDCR 7.60. This matter is ripe for an award of attorney's fees to Brandon. The parties must identify the legal basis for the award, and the District Court must evaluate the Brunzell factors for the attorney and their support staff.24

As counsel of record for Tina, Mr. Schneider is further personally liable for Brandon's attorney's fees and costs under NRS 7.085.

NRS 7.085 allows a district court to make an attorney personally liable for the attorney fees and costs an opponent incurs when the attorney files, maintains or defends a civil action that is not wellgrounded in fact or is not warranted by existing law or by a good-faith argument for changing the existing law."25

In Watson Rounds, P.C., the Nevada Supreme Court held that NRCP 11 and NRS 7.085 each represent a distinct, independent mechanism for sanctioning attorney misconduct.26 NRCP 11 sanctions are designed to deter future misconduct by an attorney, while NRS 7.085 is designed to hold the attorney liable for fees incurred by the other party as a result of the misconduct. Michael does not suggest that NRCP 11

²⁴ Brunzell v. Golden Gate National Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31, 33 (1969); Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department v. Yeghiazarian, 129 Nev. 770, 790, 312 P.3d 503, 510 (2013).

²⁵ Watson Rounds, P.C., v. Eight Judicial Dist. Ct. (Himelfarb & Associates), 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 79, 10 (September 24, 2015)

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sanctions are appropriate, as these posting are not related to representations made to the Court; however, there is no doubt that Mr. Schneider's actions maintained these unnecessary proceedings out of bad faith and someone should be responsible for Brandon's attorney's fees and costs associated with same.

A Memorandum of Attorney's Fees and Costs will be supplemented at this Court's direction.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Brandon respectfully requests that this Court issue an Order to Show Cause against Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson, issue an Order to Personally Appear in Court to Ms. Tina Saiter, and at the evidentiary hearing on this matter, grant the following relief:

- Find that Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson are individually in contempt of this Court's Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material, entered on October 6, 2016;
- 2. Order sanctions against Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson, as follows:
 - a. An order requiring the removal of the videos from the internet, including removal from the Russian website;
 - b. \$500 in monetary sanctions for each violation of this Court's order; and

As of this motion, the undersigned has been able to log 108 distinct posts made by Mr. Sanson in violation of this Court's order. See Exhibit 8. If this Court were to apply the maximum penalty of 25 days allowed by law and ordered the sentence to be served consecutively, the term of incarceration would be 7 years, 4 months and 24 days. By only applying 12 hours per violation, the maximum term results in a more reasonable 54 days.

AFFIDAVIT OF BRANDON PAUL SAITER

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss:
COUNTY OF CLARK)

I, BRANDON PAUL SAITER, do solemnly swear to testify herein to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

- 1. I am the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action. I am above the age of majority and am competent to testify to the facts contained in this affidavit.
- 2. I make this affidavit in support of the foregoing *Motion for* an Order to Show Cause.
- 3. On October 6, 2016, after Mr. Sanson disseminated videos on the internet of the September 29, 2016 hearing, this Court entered an *Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material*. That order was personally served on Mr. Sanson on October 8, 2016 and the Declaration of Service was filed on October 14, 2016. Rather than abide by this Court's directive, Mr. Sanson and VIPI continued to disseminate the Saiter case materials repeatedly.
- 4. After having been served with this Court's Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material, a series of campaigns were launched by Mr. Sanson and VIPI via email blast, YouTube, numerous Facebook pages, Twitter accounts, Google+ accounts, and on various blogs and

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 Facebook "Groups" as well as unknown other avenues. These postings included paid placements to more widely disseminate my family's private material. Mr. Sanson re-posted the embedded hearing videos, copies of this Court's orders, and named myself and Tina Saiter personally, listing our case number repeatedly. Mr. Sanson continues to comment on my income and business information, Ms. Saiter's emotional state, and commentary by this Court on very sensitive, personal matters—which, frankly, have no place in the public forum.

- 5. The emotional well-being of everyone in my family (including our four minor children) has been compromised by Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson. Both myself and Ms. Saiter, who both expressed to this Court that we desperately wanted this case to be over so we could move on with our lives and with raising our children, were mortified to learn that the videos from our private divorce case were being repeatedly disseminated all over the internet. I am especially concerned about my four minor children, and the possibility that either they, or their friends, would see their parents' private case materials, as three of our children have Facebook accounts.
- 6. I have attempted—for months—to resolve this problem without litigation. After Mr. Sanson published the videos of two of the hearings from our case on YouTube, I submitted two privacy complaints.

As a result, YouTube removed the videos. When Mr. Sanson learned that the videos were removed, he announced that he would continue to post whatever he wanted and he posted the same two videos on vimeo. When I learned that my private divorce hearings were again being disseminated on the internet, I submitted two privacy complaints to vimeo and they removed the videos. Again, as soon as Mr. Sanson learned that the videos were removed, he found yet another forum to violate my family's privacy—he posted them on a Russian website and disseminated links to that website. In an interview on February 2, 2017, Mr. Sanson admitted to posting the video to a Russian website and stated "I'll be damned if anyone can get that one down!" The link to the Russian-hosted video continues to be repeatedly shared on social media.

- 7. Until Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanson are compelled to remove and stop re-posting private case information from the internet pursuant to this Court's order, the pain of my divorce will continue for myself and my family.
- 8. For the remaining points, I have read said motion and hereby certify that the facts set forth in the Points and Authorities attached thereto are true of my own knowledge, except for those matters therein contained stated upon information and belief, and as to those

1	matters, I believe them to be true. I incorporate said facts into this
2	Affidavit as though fully set forth herein.
3	FURTHER, AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.
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5	
6	BRANDON PAUL SAFTER
7	State of Nevada County of Clark SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before
8	me this 10th day of February, 2017. by Brandon Paul Saiter
9	NOTARY PUBLIC KIRA SHIPLER Notary Public - State of Nevada
10	APPT. NO. 16-2899-1 My App. Expires July 5, 2020
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EXEIBIT 10

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1	OPP		Jun & Comm
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4	Phone: (702) 728-5300; Fax: (702) 425-8220		
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10	Attorneys for: NON-PARTY STEVE SANSO	N	
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12	DISTRICT COURT		
12	FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
13	CLARK COU	14 1 1, 14.	E V ADA
14	BRANDON PAUL SAITER,)	Case No: D-15-521372-D
15	Plaintiff,)	Haming Date: 2/20/2017
1.7	Flamuii,)	Hearing Date: 3/30/2017 Time: 9:00 a.m.
16	vs.)	Dept.: L
17	40.)	Dopt D
1/	TINA MARIE SAITER,	í	SPECIAL APPEARANCE
18	7)	
,,	Defendant.)	
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OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE: CONTEMPT

Non-party Steve Sanson hereby <u>specially appears</u> to oppose Petitioner Brandon Saiter's Motion for an Order to Show Cause against Sanson. The Opposition is based on the Court's lack of personal jurisdiction over Sanson and the Court's lack of subject matter jurisdiction to enforce an Order that is legally void. Void orders can be attacked in any proceeding in any court where the validity of the order comes into issue. <u>Pennoyer v. Neff.</u>, 95 U.S. 714, 24 L.Ed. 565 (1877); <u>McDonald v. Mabee</u>, 243 US 90, 61 L.Ed. 608 (1917); <u>U.S. v. Holtzman</u>, 762 F.2d 720 (9th Cir. 1985). Sanson hereby requests that the Court vacate the Order.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Non-party Steve Sanson hereby <u>specially appears</u> to oppose Petitioner Brandon Paul Saiter's motion to issue an OSC re: contempt against Sanson for his purported violation of the Court's October 6, 2016 Order in this case (the "Order"). A copy of the Order is attached as Exhibit 3 to Sanson's Declaration ("Sanson Decl.") filed herewith.

This motion is but one part of the over the top, beyond the bounds of reason measures that Abrams is taking to eliminate from public view a court-produced video transcript that simply shows her arguing a client's case in court.

Abrams is apparently so mortified by her own behavior that she will at nothing to get the video out of public view. This includes now asking the Court to find Sanson, the President of Veterans in Politics International, Inc. ("VIPI")¹ which posted the video online, in criminal contempt. Abrams is actually asking the Court to throw Sanson in jail for 54 days, which she unabashedly implies is a good faith break from the 7 years, 4 months and 24 days she thinks he should otherwise receive.² Mtn., 17:19-21. All this, for Sanson purportedly violating a Stipulated Order issued in a case in which he is not a party. As shown below, the Court has no jurisdiction over him, and the Order is legally void because it was issued in violation of state and federal laws.

The harassment meted out by Abrams and her fiancé, Marshal Willick, towards Sanson, VIPI and others demonstrate that this motion has much to do with Abrams and little to do with her client. After disseminating the video, Abrams sent the Court an Email complaining that the

¹ VIPI is a non-profit that operates as a government watchdog. It lobbies government on behalf of veterans and works to expose public wrongdoing and corruption. Sanson Decl., ¶ 2. Its philosophy is to safeguard the principles of democracy that countless veterans have lost their lives to protect. VIPI is also for all intents and purposes a member of the media. It operates a weekly internet talk show that features public officials and others who discuss issues of public concern, it writes blogs and articles, administers Facebook pages on which it distributes information, and it sends email updates to its members and others with its latest news. Id.

² This in spite of the fact that NRS 22.100(2) caps imprisonment for contempt to 25 days.

video made <u>her</u> look bad. Sanson Decl., ¶ 4, Ex. 2. Indeed, Abrams even argues in this motion that the video should be taken down because "the information being disseminated with the video is *"intended* to place [the undersigned] in a bad light." Mtn., 11:3-5. Tellingly, despite all of the conclusory statements that Abrams makes about how upset her client is over the release of the courtroom video, she fails to provide any affidavit from her client in support of the motion.

Even the "take down" notices that Abrams claims her client sent to VIPI's online service providers were in fact sent by her and Willick. Sanson Decl., ¶11, Ex. 7. Interestingly, she refused to provide copies of these notices to Sanson's counsel and now fails to submit them as exhibits to her motion even though they are prominently discussed in the moving papers.

Abrams and Willick recently each filed separate lawsuits against Sanson and VIPI (and others) in District Court claiming a plethora of identical causes of action. (See, complaints in Abrams v. Schneider, case no. A-17-749318-C and Willick v. Sanson, case, attached as Exs. 4 and 6 respectively to Sanson Decl.) Abrams' complaint is based on VIPI's distribution of the court video and its criticisms of Abrams' court practices. Willick's lawsuit is based on VIPI's criticism of his court practices. While the gravamen of their complaints is defamation, the complaints make fantastical claims of RICO violations (even though there are no factually supported RICO related crimes alleged), intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress (even though this is improbable given that Abrams and Willick are hardened family law litigators), conspiracy of action (even though no inherently dangerous activity, e.g., drag-racing, is alleged as required for this cause of action), copyright infringement (even though state courts have no subject matter jurisdiction over federal copyright claims), etc.

But Abrams and Willick didn't stop there. They individually and together engaged in a campaign to shut VIPI down by getting its email service provider, Constant Contact, to suspend its account so it could no longer effectively communicate with its members. Sanson Decl., ¶11, Ex. 7. While VIPI has since switched to the Mail Chimp email distribution service, its viewership under this service has significantly dropped. Sanson Decl., ¶11. They are also using unfounded claims of privacy and/or copyright infringement (reportedly including claims of ownership the Court's video transcript) to take VIPI's postings off the internet.

Willick has also resorted to viciously disparaging Sanson and VIPI online, falsely claiming that VIPI is a "sham organization," is an "unethical scheme to extort concessions," is used to fund Sanson's personal expenses, fails to file tax returns, has a "sham" radio show and a fraudulent endorsement process. He calls Sanson a "hypocrite…but even worse," "repugnant," "a sleazy extra out of 'Harper Valley PTA,'" "slimy beyond words," and a "two-bit unemployed hustler," who was "forced to flee California." He also accuses Sanson of "shaking down candidates for cash and conspiring with like-minded cronies." Sanson Decl., ¶¶ 8-9, Ex. 5. These statements are worse than those for which Willick and Abrams are suing VIPI and Sanson in their defamation actions.

While the above alone should give this Court pause, the reasons to deny the present motion are embedded in the *most basic* of legal and democratic principles:

- 1. Courts do not have jurisdiction over non-parties. Sanson is not a party to this action, has never been served with legal process in the case, and does not voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction of this Court. An OSC re: contempt against a non-party would be, among other things, a violation of Sanson's federal and state constitutional due process rights. Moreover, the Order was expressly issued and based on the "Stipulation of the Parties." Sanson was not involved with such stipulation and never agreed to be bound by it. It is axiomatic that stipulations cannot bind non-parties, and neither can orders thereon.
- 2. Courts do not have subject matter jurisdiction to enforce void or voidable orders. This Order is void because it violates federal and state constitutional free speech rights and was issued in violation of Nevada laws. Discussing and disseminating information about a court proceeding—which is of course presumed public— is a constitutionally- protected right that cannot be infringed absent a "compelling state interest." Such interest must be specifically identified and supported in the Order. Neither the Order nor Petitioner identifies such state interest. Further, any measures taken by the court to address such interest must be narrowly tailored. It is unlawful for the Court to simply seal the entire case, as the Order purports to do. Further, the Order is based on the Stipulation of the Parties and cannot bind non-parties such as Sanson who never agreed to the Stipulation. Accordingly, the Order is void and is therefore

beyond the subject matter jurisdiction of the Court to enforce. Instead, the Court has a legal obligation to vacate it, and Sanson hereby requests that it do so. <u>Jordon v. Gilligan</u>, 500 F.2d 701, 710 (6th Cir., 1974) ("a court must vacate any judgment entered in excess of its jurisdiction.")

3. If this Court grants Petitioner's motion and issues an OSC re: Contempt, which it should not, then Sanson hereby moves to disqualify this judge, and demands that a different judge be assigned to hear such OSC. While contempt hearings in family law cases are typically heard by the judge who issued the underlying order, in this case, this judge has a vested interest in the outcome of such OSC and should be disqualified pursuant to Rule 2.11 of the Code of Judicial Conduct. VIPI's postings indicate that the video transcript that is the subject of the Order reflects negatively on the judge for failing to control her courtroom. This Judge, an elected official, would not be able to avoid the appearance of partiality should she preside over an OSC that would affect whether a video that may reflect poorly on her should be kept from public view.

Accordingly, the Court should deny Petitioner's motion in its entirety.

II. THE COURT DOES NOT HAVE PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER SANSON

There can be no dispute that Sanson is not a party to this action. The Nevada Supreme Court has "consistently defined a party as someone who has been named a party in the record, and who, as such, is served with process and enters an appearance." Frank Settelmeyer & Sons, Inc. v. Smith & Harmer, Ltd., 124 Nev. 1206, 1212, n.3, 197 P.3d 1051, 1055 (2008). Generally, a stranger to an action cannot appear in the action or make a motion in it (State ex rel. Garaventa Land & Livestock Co. v. Second Jud. Dist. Ct. 61 Nev. 350, 354, 128 P.2d 266, 268 (1942)), nor can a court adjudicate such non-party's rights without appropriate constitutional Due Process protections, including an opportunity to be heard. The United States Supreme Court has held that the validity of the Order may be affected by a failure to give constitutionally required due process notice and an opportunity to be heard. Earle v. McVeigh, 91 U.S. 503, 23 L.Ed. 398 (1875). It should go without saying that no order may be rendered in violation of constitutional protections.

Here, the Order was issued <u>after VIPI</u> (acting through Sanson) disseminated the video, and after VIPI refused to voluntarily and unnecessarily relinquish its First Amendment rights. The Order, undoubtedly drafted by Abrams, purported to retroactively seal all the records in the case and to broadly apply even to non-parties who were never given an opportunity to be heard. This is of course not constitutionally permitted.

Moreover, the Order was expressly entered into by <u>Stipulation of the Parties</u> – again, Sanson was never a party and never stipulated to the form or contents of the Order. He cannot therefore be bound by it. Indeed, it is axiomatic that stipulations cannot bind unrelated third parties.

Petitioner's argument that Sanson should become subject to the Court's jurisdiction because he "interjected himself into this case by taking possession of and disseminating a closed hearing video for the purpose of impacting the outcome of the litigation in exchange for Mr. Schneider's payment to him" and "by reposting two hearing videos after being personally served with an order prohibiting their dissemination" is unfounded. First, no one submits to the jurisdiction of the court simply by obtaining a publicly available video transcript or disseminating it. If that were the law, news agencies and any citizen could be subject to the jurisdiction of every court, which is of course not the case. The allegation that the hearing was "closed" under Rule 5.02 is of no import since, as discussed in Section III.B herein, Rule 5.02 does not operate to seal hearing transcripts. Moreover, it appears that there may have been no basis to close the hearing if it was in fact closed at the time. Further, reposting the hearings after being served with the Order is also of no import since the Court had and continues to have no jurisdiction over Sanson and cannot purport to bind him to an Order based on a stipulation of counsels in a case in which he is not involved. Indeed, Petitioner cites to no law to support this untenable position.

Since the Court lacks personal jurisdiction over Sanson, the motion for OSC re: contempt should be denied for this reason alone.

III. THE COURT LACKS SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AS THE ORDER IS VOID OR VOIDABLE AND CANNOT SERVE AS A BASIS FOR CONTEMPT.

Even if the Court somehow had personal jurisdiction over Sanson, which it does not, it does not have subject matter jurisdiction to enforce the Order since the Order is void for failing to comply with applicable law. In a 1996 family law case, the Nevada Supreme Court held that an order that is void exceeds the subject matter jurisdiction of the court, and the court cannot enforce it:

In this state it is clearly the law that the violation of an order in excess of the jurisdiction of the issuing court cannot produce a valid judgment of contempt, and that the "jurisdiction" in question extends beyond mere subject matter or personal jurisdiction to that concept described by us in Abelleira v. District Court of Appeal [17 Cal. 2d 280, 109 P.2d 942, 948 (1941)]: "Speaking generally, any acts which exceed the defined power of a court in any instance, whether that power be defined by constitutional provision, express statutory declaration, or rules developed by the courts and followed under the doctrine of stare decisis, are in excess of jurisdiction, [. . . .]

<u>Del Papa v. Steffen</u>, 915 P.2d 245, 249 (1996), quoting, <u>In re Berry</u>, 68 Cal. 2d 137, 65 Cal. Rptr. 273, 280, 436 P.2d 273, 280 (1968) (some citations omitted). The court in <u>Del Papa</u> concluded:

Although the Whitehead panel had subject matter jurisdiction in the Whitehead case, it acted in excess of that jurisdiction under the First Amendment, NRS 1.090, and the ARJD in ordering that the proceedings in the Whitehead case before this court be kept confidential. Therefore, those orders were void, and their violation cannot produce a valid judgment of contempt.

Id.; See also, State Indus. Ins. System v. Sleeper, 100 Nev. 267, 269, 679 P.2d 1273, 1274 (1984) ("a person may not be held in contempt of a void order"); Kalb v. Feuerstein, 308 U.S. 433, 60 S.Ct. 343 (1940) (a void order does not create any binding obligation).

For the reasons stated below, the Order is void and cannot serve as the basis of a contempt order.

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A. COURT PROCEDINGS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AS A MATTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, COMMON LAW, AND STRONG PUBLIC POLICY.

In the family law case of <u>Del Papa v. Steffen</u>, 915 P.2d 245, 248 (1996), the Nevada Supreme Court recognized that the unwarranted sealing of court documents or procedures violates constitutional rights:

Court ordered confidentiality orders implicate First Amendment concerns. The First Amendment prohibits Congress from making any law "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." U.S. Const. amend. I. The Fourteenth Amendment makes this prohibition applicable to state actions as well. U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1. The First Amendment guarantees public access to places traditionally open to the public, such as criminal trials. Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia, 448 U.S. 555, 577, 580, 100 S. Ct. 2814, 2827, 2829, 65 L. Ed. 2d 973 (1980). In Richmond, the Supreme Court noted that though the right to attend civil trials was not at issue before it, "historically both civil and criminal trials have been presumptively open." Id. at 580 n. 17, 100 S. Ct. at 2829 n. 17. A state may deny this right of public access only if it shows that "the denial is necessitated by a compelling government interest, and is narrowly tailored to serve that interest." Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court, 457 U.S. 596, 607, 102 S. Ct. 2613, 2620, 73 L. Ed. 2d 248 (1982).

(Emphasis added); See also, Civil Rights for Seniors, Nonprofit Corp. v. Admin. Office of the Courts, 313 P.3d 216, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 80 (Nev. 2013) (acknowledging First Amendment rights of access in criminal and civil judicial proceedings).

Indeed, there is a strong legal presumption, dating to common law, that courtroom proceedings are open to the public. Stephens Media v. Eighth Judicial District Court, 125 Nev. 849 (2009); Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia, 448 U.S. 555, 564–69, 580, n. 17 (1980); Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 597–98 (1978).

The United States Supreme Court recognized the importance of public access to both criminal and civil courts in <u>Gannett Co., Inc. v. DePasquale</u>, 443 U.S. 368, 386, n. 15 (1979): "For many centuries, both civil and criminal trials have traditionally been open to the public. As early as 1685, Sir John Hawles commented that open proceedings were necessary so 'that truth may be discovered in civil *as well as* criminal matters." (<u>Id.</u>; citation omitted; emphasis in

original.) The Court recognized that the salutary effect of public access is as important in civil cases as it is in criminal trials.

In fact, the issue of open proceedings is so important that in 2008 the Nevada Supreme Court convened a special task force to address the problem of attorneys and courts over-sealing court records and promulgated civil rules pertaining to this issue. NRS 1.090 also recognizes this important public policy and provides: "[t]he sitting of every court of justice shall be public except as otherwise provided by law."

Accordingly, the Court must allow the proceedings to be open and public unless it specifically and factually identifies a "compelling government interest" and then, can only impose narrowly tailored measures to protect such state interests.

Petitioner's unsupported argument that Sanson has no right to disseminate or critique the court video because it is, in her opinion, part of a "smear campaigns" (Mtn., 10:16) actually underscores the importance of free speech rights—and makes evident that silencing Sanson's criticism is Abrams' goal in this case and part of the campaign she and Willick have initiated against him. Even if Abrams doesn't like him or his criticism, Sanson has every right to comment on court proceedings. That is the very meaning of having a First Amendment right. Abrams' distaste for its contents and her opinions on whether the speech is justified are entirely irrelevant.

Lastly, Petitioner boldly argues that Sanson is not allowed to watch or disseminate a court video transcript because Sanson was allegedly paid to distribute it or paid to state VIPI's opinion. Not only is this baseless (Sanson Decl., ¶ 12), but the notion that constitutionally protected free speech rights are somehow extinguished if money is involved is illogical and untrue. If that were the law, then television stations that depend on revenue from sponsored commercials, or media that pay for celebrity stories would simply not have free speech rights. Not surprisingly, Petitioner cites to no authority for this argument.

B. IT IS IMPERMISSIBLE TO SEAL ENTIRE CASES.

Sealing entire cases is not permitted under Nevada law.

NRS 125.110(1) requires the following court records to remain public regardless of any attempts to seal a case:

- (a) In case the complaint is not answered by the defendant, the summons, with the affidavit or proof of service; the complaint with memorandum endorsed thereon that the default of the defendant in not answering was entered, and the judgment; and in case where service is made by publication, the affidavit for publication of summons and the order directing the publication of summons.
- (b) In all other cases, the pleadings, the finding of the court, any order made on motion as provided in Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, and the judgment.

Further, while NRS 125.110(2) permits the court to seal certain documents such as certain testimony or exhibits if they are shown to be "private," it is a manifest abuse of discretion for the Court to seal an entire case. In <u>Johanson v. District Court</u>, 182 P.3d 94 (2009), the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

We conclude that the district court was obligated to maintain the divorce proceedings' public status under NRS 125.110 and manifestly abused any discretion it possessed when it sealed the entire case file. We further conclude that the district court abused its discretion when it issued an overly broad gag order sua sponte, without giving notice or a meaningful opportunity to be heard, without making any factual findings with respect to the need for such an order in light of any clear and present danger or threat of serious and imminent harm to a protected interest, and without examining the existence of any alternative means by which to accomplish this purpose. Gag orders must be narrowly drawn if no less restrictive means are available; they may be entered only when there exists a serious and imminent threat to the administration of justice. This was certainly not the case here.

<u>Id</u>. at 99 (emphasis added).

In violation of these requirements, the Stipulation and Order in this case is impermissibly stated in the broadest possible terms. The Stipulation portion states:

Counsel then stipulated to seal the case and to disallow any further release of case information and to demand that the current post of the September 29, 2016 hearing video, or any other hearing video from this case be immediately removed from the internet and to prohibit any portion of these proceedings from being disseminated or published and that any such publication or posting by anyone be immediately removed...

Order, at 1:27-2:6; emphasis added. The Order portion likewise states:

...IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the current post of the September 29, 2016 hearing video, and any and all other hearing video(s) from this case shall be immediately removed from the internet. All persons or entities shall be prohibited from publishing, displaying, showing or making public any portion of these case proceedings; nothing from the case at bar shall be disseminated or published and that any such publication or posting by anyone or any entity shall be immediately removed ...

Order at 2:12-19 (emphasis added). Such blanket prohibition on access to an entire case file is specifically disallowed under Nevada law, and thereby renders the Order void.

C. THERE IS NO COMPELLING STATE INTEREST IN SEALING THE COURT VIDEO.

The Order states that the video transcript of the September 29, 2016 hearing should be sealed because the hearing was closed pursuant to Eighth District Court Rule 5.02.

Yet, Rule 5.02(a) does not purport to justify the sealing of part of a hearing, let alone an entire hearing. Rule 5.02 simply provides that members of the public and others may be excluded from a hearing to the extent that private facts are revealed or discussed:

In any contested action for divorce, annulment, separate maintenance, breach of contract or partition based upon a meretricious relationship, custody of children or spousal support, the court must, upon demand of either party, direct that the trial or hearing(s) on any issue(s) of fact joined therein be private and upon such direction, all persons shall be excluded from the court or chambers wherein the action is heard, except officers of the court, the parties their witnesses while testifying, and counsel.

Here, there was no finding, nor could there be, that any particular issue discussed at the hearing pertained to <u>any</u> private fact about the parties or their children. While Petitioner makes conclusory allegations about Sanson having disseminated private information, Petitioner's motion is completely devoid of any specificity regarding what particular private information was disseminated. The information it does mention is not private:

(a) At page 4:18-19, Petitioner argues that "the Saiter family's private material" was disseminated. This conclusory statement fails without an identification of what specific private material is being referred to.

- (b) At 5:1-2, Petitioner finds objectionable that Sanson disseminated "copies of this Court's orders, and named Brandon and Tina Saiter personally, listing their case number repeatedly." Yet, none of this information is private. In fact, it falls squarely within the purview of NRS 125.110(1) which expressly states that pleadings and all court orders must remain public; the litigants' names and their case numbers are necessarily part of those documents. So, as a matter of law, this information is not private.
- (c) At 5:2-3 Petitioner states that Sanson "continues to comment on Mr. Saiter's income and business information." Again there is no specificity to this statement. Any mention of annual income or the type of business Mr. Saiter is in, is typically public record in divorce proceedings. All divorce and custody litigants are required under NRCP, Rule 16.2 to file detailed income and expense declarations that set out this information. Likewise, affidavits of financial condition must be filed when a party seeks fees in connection with a motion for support and other matters. NRCP, Rule 5.32. There is no explanation for why this case should be treated as more confidential than any other family law case.
- (d) At 5:4 Petitioner states that Sanson somehow commented on "Ms. Saiter's emotional state," though again there is no specificity to this allegation and no claim that any medical records or other confidential medical fact was disclosed.
- (e) Finally, Petitioner argues at 5:4-6 that the video contains "commentary by this Court on very sensitive, personal matters, -- which, frankly, have no place in the public forum." This too is conclusory and fails to identify the subject matter of any confidential information. If it refers to the Court's critical statements about Ms. Abrams firm's court practices, then commentary on that would be exactly the type of speech that would be of public concern and would be protected by the First Amendment -- speech about the actions and statements of an officer of the court and the actions and statements of an elected public official, made during the course of their respective service.

Again, there is nothing private, and certainly nothing about the litigants or their children, that was discussed in the courtroom and that would justify closure under EDRC Rule 5.02, let alone justify a "compelling state interest" to seal the otherwise public record.

Moreover, even if the court wanted to seal part of the hearing, the Order was required to expressly state which part was being sealed, identify the compelling state interest involved in that particular part of the hearing, and then seal only that portion of the record to protect that particular interest. It cannot simply state in conclusory terms, as the Order does, that the transcript is being sealed "in the best interests of the children."

D. THE ORDER SHOULD BE VACATED.

It is well established that orders that are void for failing to comply with applicable law should be vacated. <u>Jordon v. Gilligan</u>, 500 F.2d 701, 710 (6th Cir., 1974) ("a court must vacate any judgment entered in excess of its jurisdiction.")

This Court has broad discretion to and should set aside the Order for mistakes and errors, and can also do so pursuant to N.R.C.P. 59(e) and 60(b). Doing so is well within the Court's sound judgment, and would not be reversible absent an abuse of discretion. <u>Union Petrochemical Corp. of Nevada v. Scott</u>, 96 Nev. 337, 337, 609 P.2d 323, 323 (1980).

Indeed, this is the Court's opportunity to rectify the situation without having the parties incur additional fees and costs to appeal the enforcement of the stipulated Order against non-party Sanson.

IV. IF THE COURT GRANTS THE MOTION FOR OSC, THEN SANSON HEREBY MOVES TO DISQUALIFY THE JUDGE FROM PRESIDING OVER THE OSC.

Rule 2.11 of the Code of Judicial Conduct requires a judge to disqualify herself "in any proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned." Here, the article that VIPI issued with the video transcript was critical of the Judge as well as Abrams:

But, what judge allows a lawyer to bully her in court and then gets her to issue an overbroad, unsubstantiated order to seal and hide the lawyer's actions?

Shouldn't we expect more from our judges in controlling their courtrooms, controlling their cases, issuing orders in compliance with the law, and protecting the people against over-zealous, disrespectful lawyers who obstruct the judicial process and seek to stop the public from having access to otherwise public documents?

Sanson Decl., Ex. 4. By signing an order that purports to take the video off the internet and

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cease its further distribution, the court was effectively seeking to stifle public criticism about *herself*, an elected official. As such, the Judge has a vested interest in the outcome of an OSC hearing and would be subject to having her impartiality reasonably questioned. Consequently, Sanson hereby demands that she be disqualified from presiding over an OSC hearing.³

V. <u>PETITIONER SHOULD BE ORDERED TO PAY SANSON'S</u> <u>ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS</u>

Petitioner's motion is baseless and his request for attorneys' fees and costs should be denied. Instead, it is Petitioner who should be ordered to pay Sanson's attorneys' fees for filing a motion that lacks legal support and appears to be yet another tool used by Abrams to harass and attempt to intimidate Sanson and VIPI into stifling their constitutionally protected speech.

Sanson's counsel will submit a memorandum of fees and costs should the court grant his request.

VI. CONCLUSION

For all of the reasons stated above, Defendants respectfully request that the Court:

- a. Deny the Motion for OSC re: Contempt;
- b. Vacate the Order;
- c. Order Petitioner to pay Sanson's attorneys' fees and costs; and
- d. Order such further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

DATED: March 6, 2017 Margaret A. McLetchie, Esq. (Bar #10931)

McLetchie Shell LLC

701 East Bridger Ave., Suite 520 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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Fax: (702) 425-8220

Email: maggie@nvlitigation.com

(signature block continued on next page)

Petitioner's repeated argument that Sanson, a non-lawyer, at one point stated that only this Court can enforce its order is of no import. NRS §22.030, which applies to non-family law cases, even recognizes otherwise: "Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a contempt is not committed in the immediate view and presence of the court, the judge of the court in whose contempt the person is alleged to be shall not preside at the trial of the contempt over the objection of the person."

Anat Levy, Esq. (Bar #12250)
Anat Levy & Associates, P.C.
5841 E. Charleston Blvd., #230-421

Las Vegas, NV 89142 Cell: (310) 621-1199 E-fax: (310) 734-1538 Email: alevy96@aol.com

Attorneys for: Non-party, STEVE SANSON

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to the within action.

On the date indicated below, I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the document

entitled **SPECIAL APPEARANCE** -- **OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR OSC RE**:

CONTEMPT on the below listed recipients through the Court's wiznet E-service program:

Jennifer Abrams, Esq. Brandon Leavitt, Esq. The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm 6252 S. Rainbow Blvd., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89118 (702) 222-4021 JVAGroup@theabramslawfirm.com

bklgroup@theabramslawfirm.com

Louis Schneider, Esq. Law Offices of Louis C. Schneider, LLC 430 S. Seventh Street., Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 435-2121 LCSLawLLC@gmail.com

Maggie McLetchie, Esq. McLetchie Shell 702 E. Bridger Ave., Ste. 520 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 728-5300 Maggie@nvlitigation.com

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

Executed this 6th day of March 2017, in Las Vegas, NV

EXHIBIT 11

1 **NEO** DISTRICT COURT 2 **FAMILY DIVISION CLERK OF THE COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 3 Brandon Saiter, Plaintiff, 4 CASE NO: D-15-521372-D 5 VS. DEPT. L 6 Tina Saiter, Defendant. NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 8 Please take notice that an ORDER WITHOUT HEARING PURSUANT TO 9 EDCR 2.23 was entered by this Court on March 21, 2017. A file stamped copy is attached 10 hereto. 11 12 Tristana Cox Judicial Executive Assistant 13 Family Division, Department L 14 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 15 I hereby certify that on the above file stamped date, I placed a copy of the foregoing 16 Order Without Hearing Pursuant to EDCR 2.23 in the appropriate attorney folder 17 located in the Clerk of the Court's Office: 18 I hereby certify that on the above file stamped date, I mailed, via 19 first-class mail, postage fully prepaid the foregoing Order Without Hearing Pursuant 20 to EDCR 2.23 to: 21 Jennifer Abrams, Esq. Margaret McLetchie, Esq. 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100 701 East Bridger Ave., Suite 520 22 Las Vegas, NV 89118 Las Vegas, NV 89101 23 Louis Schneider, Esq. 430 South 7th Street 24 Las Vegas, NV 89101 25 26 Tristana Cox 27 Judicial Executive Assistant Family Division, Department L

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ORDR

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Brandon Saiter,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

CASE NO.: D-15-521372-D

DEPT. NO.: L

Tina Saiter,

Date of Hearing: 3-21-16

Defendant.

Defendant.

ORDER WITHOUT HEARING PURSUANT TO EDCR 2.23

The Court in review of Plaintiff's NRCP 60(A) Motion to Correct the Order After Hearing of September 29, 2016 filed February 2, 2017; Defendant's Opposition and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs filed February 14, 2017; Plaintiff's Reply and Opposition to Countermotion filed February 27, 2017; Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Show Cause filed February 13, 2017; Steve Sanson's Opposition filed March 6, 2017; and Defendant's Opposition To Motion For Order To Show Cause Re: Contempt and Countermotion For Attorney's Fees filed March 7, 2017, hereby FINDS and ORDERS, pursuant to EDCR 2.23, that these matters are hereby decided without a hearing and vacates the hearings set for March 21, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. and March 30, 2017 at 9:00 a.m.

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FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L
LAS VEGAS, NV 19101

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A. Relevant Factual Background

- 1. The parties were divorced pursuant to the Decree of Divorce (hereinafter "Decree") filed December 28, 2016.
- 2. Prior to the filing of the Decree, pursuant to emails between the parties' counsel on October 5, 2016, and copied on the Court on October 6, 2016, the parties, through their counsel, stipulated to seal the case.
- 3. Additionally, Plaintiff filed a Petition to Seal Records Pursuant to NRS 125.110(2), which was granted and an Order to Seal Records Pursuant to NRS 125.110(2) was filed on October 6, 2016. An Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material was also filed on October 6, 2016.
- 4. Subsequently, on January 11, 2017, Plaintiff filed his Motion to Enter the Order After Hearing of September 29, 2016.
- 5. On January 20, 2017, the Order from the September 29, 2016 hearing was prepared and filed by the Court because the parties' counsel could not agree on the precise language of the order.
- 6. On February 2, 2017, Plaintiff filed his NRCP 60(a) Motion to Correct the Court's Order After Hearing of September 29, 2016.
- 7. Defendant filed her Opposition and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs on February 14, 2017.

8. Plaintiff filed his Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's NRCP 60(a) Motion and Opposition to Defendant's Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs on February 27, 2017.

9. On February 13, 2017, Plaintiff filed his Motion for an Order to Show Cause Against Defendant's Counsel of Record, Louis Schneider, Esq. (hereinafter "Schneider"), and a third party, Steve Sanson (hereinafter "Sanson").

Jennifer Abrams, Esq. (hereinafter "Abrams") and her firm, the Abrams and Mayo Law Firm, has filed a civil suit against Schneider and Sanson, among others, in case A-17-749318-C alleging defamation, intentional infliction of emotional distress, negligent infliction of emotional distress, false light, business disparagement, harassment, concert of action, civil conspiracy, RICO violation, copyright infringement and injunction for acts that arose, in part, from the current case. This case is pending before Department 21.

BJ Plaintiff's NRCP 60(a) Motion

Plaintiff's NRPC 60(a) Motion seeks to amend the Order from the September 29, 2016 hearing, specifically requesting the following three (3) changes:

(1) "Upon Plaintiff's request, the hearing is closed to the public."

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- (2) "In an email dated September 16, 2016, Tina [Defendant] made it clear that she no longer wanted to be represented by Mr. Schneider."
- (3) Delete the "clerk's note" on page 3, lines 7 through 10 of the order.

The Court, after review of all available records, ORDERS that

Plaintiff's NRCP 60(a) Motion be granted in part and denied in part.

As to the first request to close the hearing, Abrams, pursuant to EDCR 5.02 (which was then in effect) sought to close the hearing (see video record at 12:08:02).

Rule 5.02. Hearings may be private.

(a) In any contested action for divorce, annulment, separate maintenance, breach of contract or partition based upon a meretricious relationship, custody of children or spousal support, the court must, upon demand of either party, direct that the trial or hearing(s) on any issue(s) of fact joined therein be private and upon such direction, all persons shall be excluded from the court or chambers wherein the action is heard, except officers of the court, the parties, their witnesses while testifying, and counsel...

At 12:08:04, the Court stated, "Sure." At 12:08:05, the Court Ordered "All those not a party, not representing a party would please exit the courtroom." Later in the hearing, Abrams states that her request to close the hearing is still pending (see video record at 12:13:06). However, the Court had already ruled on Abrams' request at the outset of this hearing, and the

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Court, for good cause, had allowed Defendant's parents to remain as support for the Defendant who was struggling with whether she should continue to have legal representation. Therefore, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's request to add this language to the minutes and the Order: "Upon Plaintiff's request, the hearing is closed to the public."

With regard to Plaintiff's second request as to Defendant's September 16, 2016 email to Schneider, and Plaintiff's position regarding whether Defendant stated that she did not want to be represented by Schneider therein. The Court did comment that the September 16, 2016 email was the first time where it appeared that there was any settled purpose or clear intent by Defendant not to be represented by Schneider.

However, this did not also mean that the Court made a finding or balieved that it was in the best interest of Defendant to be without assistance of counsel. The Court was concerned with issues such as, the difference in the economic knowledge/power balance between the parties, Defendant's mental and emotional competency to make the decisions on behalf of herself, issues pending such as the results of the forensic income report, and later in the hearing, the allegation that Plaintiff must pay for the community business from his post-tax personal income rather than through the business itself, leaving Plaintiff apparently unable to pay alimony to Defendant while

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grossing over \$20,000 a month, and the significant equity in the business that had not been accurately disclosed to Defendant, etc. Therefore, the Court was especially concerned that both parties continue to have the benefit of counsel pending the Court's ability to canvas and ensure the fairness of all of the settlement terms.

The Court further FINDS that Schneider had his Motion to Withdraw pending before the Court at this same hearing, which he withdrew after the Court asked him to remain on the case to look into the financial aspects of the parties' agreement, including the need to pay \$5,000 monthly business debt payment from personal post-tax income and expenses that Plaintiff listed on his Financial Disclosure Form (hereinafter "FDF") filed April 4, 2016.

With those concerns having been mentioned, the Court GRANTS

Plaintiff's request to add to the order: "In an email dated September 16,

2016, Tina [defendant] made it clear that she no longer wanted to be represented by Mr. Schneider."

As to the "Clerk's Note", those notes were specifically included at the Court's request following the hearing and constitutes a finding of the Court.

Plaintiff's FDF, filed April 4, 2016, did not include the royalty payments which were paid through mid-2016; the royalty payment was also not

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included in his December 14, 2015 FDF. Plaintiff's objection to the inclusion of the "Clerk's Note" is DENIED. Defendant's Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs is DENIED.

C. Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Show Cause

1. Parties' Arguments

ca. Plaintiff's Allegations

Plaintiff alleged that Sanson, even after being served with the order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material, continued to post the video from the September 29, 2016 hearing on various websites and posted commentary that specifically referred to the parties' names and case number. As a result, he alleged the safety of the parties' children has been compromised and the parties' privacy had been invaded because neither party wanted their divorce case to be public. Plaintiff managed to take the video down from YouTube and Vimeo after making privacy complaints, but Sanson allegedly continued to post the video on a Russian website and despite further multiple requests, refused to take down the videos.

Plaintiff argued that Sanson need not be inter-pled as a party because he interjected himself into the case by obtaining a copy of the

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hearing video and posting it online in an attempt to influence the case, bringing him within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Plaintiff further argued that Sanson's actions do not constitute free speech because the hearing was closed to the public and there is no legitimate purpose in invading the parties' privacy and risk of harm to the parties' children. Furthermore, Schneider was complicit in Sanson's actions because he acted in concert with Sanson to escalate the case and released the case material to him. Plaintiff argued that since the violation of the Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material cannot be completely purged, Sanson and Schneider's conduct constitutes criminal contempt.

b. Sanson's Allegations

It is noted that Sanson made a special appearance to oppose Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Show Cause.

Sanson stated he is accused of violating an Order in a case to which he is not a party and had not been given notice or opportunity to be heard. He also notes the civil cases Abrams and her counsel, Marshal Willick (hereinafter "Willick") brought against Sanson and his organization, Veterans in Politics International (hereinafter "VIPI"): case numbers A-17-749318-C and A-17-750171-C. Sanson argued that his

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT DISTRICT JUDGE FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 criticisms of Abrams and Willick's Court practices led to them filing suits against Sanson and VIPI. Sanson additionally noted Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Show Cause failed to attach a supporting affidavit from Plaintiff and concluded the motion was filed to strengthen Abrams and her civil lawsuit against Sanson and VIPI and has nothing to do with Plaintiff.

Sanson noted that neither he nor VIPI were previously named as a party or served with process; furthermore, the Order Prohibiting

Dissemination of Case Material was issued without a hearing or any due process protection for Sanson or VIPI.

The gravamen of Sanson's opposition is as follows: (1) this Court does not have jurisdiction over Sanson and (2) even if this Court has jurisdiction, the Court's Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material is void as unconstitutionally overbroad, violating both federal and state law. Sanson argued that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction under *Del Papa v. Steffen*, 920 P.2d 489, 112 Nev. 369 (1996). However, even if this Court has subject matter jurisdiction, he argues that there is a strong presumption for open courtroom proceedings. Furthermore, Sanson argued that he has the right to free speech to criticize Abrams' courtroom behavior and his posting of videos

and making commentary regarding Abrams is a valid exercise of his right to free speech. Furthermore, even if the case was sealed, under *Johanson* v. *District Court*, 182 P.3d 94, 124 Nev. 245 (2008), sealing the entire case file without notice or opportunity to be heard constitutes abuse of discretion, especially if it fails to make findings of any clear and present danger or threat of serious and imminent harm to a protected interest and without examining alternative means to accomplish that purpose; furthermore, the Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material was not narrowly drawn and failed to discuss whether any less restrictive alternatives were available. Since the Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material cannot meet the *Johanson* test, Sanson argued that the Court's Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material is impermissibly broad and thus, it should be vacated.

In addition, Sanson argued that if Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Show Cause is granted, that this Court should be disqualified per Nevada Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 2.11 because he alleged that this Court's impartiality may be questioned.

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c. Defendant's Opposition

Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Show

Cause alleged simply that said motion is aimed solely at bolstering

Abrams' civil case against Schneider and Sanson.

2. Relevant Law

Pursuant to NRS 125.110(2), once a party requests that a domestic case be sealed, the Court must seal the case. Other than pleadings, findings of the Court, Orders, and Judgments, all other records shall be sealed and shall not be open to inspection except to the parties or their attorneys, or when required as evidence in another action or proceeding (see below).

NRS 125.110 What pleadings and papers open to public inspection; written request of party for sealing.

- 1. In any action for divorce, the following papers and pleadings in the action shall be open to public inspection in the clerk's office:
 - (a) In case the complaint is not answered by the defendant, the summons, with the affidavit or proof of service; the complaint with memorandum endorsed thereon that the default of the defendant in not answering was entered, and the judgment; and in case where service is made by publication, the affidavit for publication of summons and the order directing the publication of summons.
 - (b) In all other cases, the pleadings, the finding of the court, any order made on motion as provided in Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, and the judgment.
 - 2. All other papers, records, proceedings and evidence, including exhibits and transcript of the

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testimony, shall, upon the written request of either party to the action, filed with the clerk, be sealed and shall not be open to inspection except to the parties or their attorneys, or when required as evidence in another action or proceeding. (Emphasis added.)

Under Landreth v. Malik, 251 P.3d 163, 127 Nev. 175 (2011), even if the matter at hand is outside the scope of a traditional Family Court matter, Family Court Judges do have subject matter jurisdiction over such matters and thus, Landreth overruled Del Papa v. Steffan.

The Court is mindful of the Nevada Supreme Court Rule VII, Rule (3)(4), which states that sealing is justified by identified compelling privacy or safety interests that outweigh the public interest in access to the Court record. However, under *Johanson*, the Nevada Supreme Court clarified the use of NRS 125.110 in sealing cases. In that case, the District Court entered an Order sealing the entire case file and sua sponte issued a gag order preventing all parties and attorneys from disclosing any documents or discussing any portion of the case.

The Johanson Court adopted the following standard regarding gag Orders, or an Order that prevents participants from making extrajudicial statements about their own case: (1) a party must demonstrate a clear and present danger or a serious and imminent threat to a protected competing interest, (2) the order is narrowly drawn, and (3) less restrictive

alternatives are not available. In *Johanson*, respondent argued that the Court has inherent power to completely seal divorce cases beyond NRS 125.110. However, the Nevada Supreme Court declined to adopt such broad standard and even assuming, in arguendo, that the Court indeed has such broad power, one must show the Court that sealing the entire case file is necessary to protect his, or another person's rights, or to otherwise administer justice. *Johanson*, 182 P.3d at 97-98, 124 Nev. at 250.

Under NRS 22.010, disobedience or resistance to any lawful order issued by the court constitutes contempt. Furthermore, under Cunningham v. District Court, 102 Nev. 551, 559-60, 729 P.2d 1328, 1333-34 (1986), the order must be "clear and unambiguous."

Lastly, under new EDCR 5.301, (as with EDCR 5.03, in effect in 2016), the parties and their counsel are prohibited from knowingly permitting others to (a) discuss the case with the minor children, (b) allow minor children to review the proceedings, pleadings or any records, or (c) leaving such materials in a place where it is likely or foreseeable that any minor child will access those materials.

3. Discussion

The Order to Seal Records filed October 6, 2016 states the following: "all documents filed... in the above-entitled action exception

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for pleadings, findings of the Court, Orders made on motion... and any judgments, shall be and are hereby sealed." There is no dispute as to the validity of this Order. However, as Sanson alleged, there is a dispute over the validity of the Court's Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material.

a. Does this Court have Subject Matter Jurisdiction over Sanson?

Sanson, citing *Del Papa*, argued that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over him. However, there is no discussion of how *Landreth*, which grants family courts subject matter jurisdiction over other matters, is distinguished. Accordingly, Sanson's argument facially fails in this regard. The Court FINDS that it has subject matter jurisdiction.

b. Even if this Court has Subject Matter Jurisdiction, is the Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material Impermissibly Broad?

The Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material states, pursuant to the stipulation of the parties, in the best interest of the children, and the fact that the parties have settled their case, all hearing videos shall be immediately removed from the internet and "all persons or entities shall be prohibited from publishing, displaying, showing, or making public any portion of these case proceedings." This Order clearly constitutes a gag order as to the parties as well as non-parties as

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contemplated in the *Johanson* case and hence, must be subject to the *Johanson* 3-part test.

1. Is there a Serious and Imminent Threat to a Protected Competing Interest?

The first amendment right to free speech and the freedom of the press are obviously protected competing interests when weighed against divorcing parties' privacy interests and the best interest of their children in not being exposed to the case (see EDCR 5.301 and prior EDCR 5.03).

Plaintiff framed the issue as the parties and their children being dragged through the mud by unwanted exposure through the actions of Sanson and VIPI, allegedly acting in concert with Schneider. On the other hand, Sanson framed the issue as the exercise of his right to free speech in criticizing Abrams' courtroom behavior.

At the time the Court drafted the Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material, it was very cognizant that there were four (4) minor children, ages 14, 12, 10 and 8 involved in the case and that their parents had settled this matter after over a year of great acrimony between the parties, as well as between their counsel. The Court believed it was certainly not in the best interest of the parties or the children to access YouTube, or hear from others who have accessed YouTube, or to see

their parents in Court during their divorce proceedings. This Court would not want the children, their friends or relatives to see their mother struggling with the divorce issues, struggling with whether or not to be represented, to see their maternal grandparents in the background, clearly worried about their daughter, who was very emotional and distraught during the hearing, to listen to financial and other matters being discussed in escalated tones, to hear accusations flying across the room, seeing their parents in conflict in the courtroom setting where children are not typically allowed to be present in divorce actions for very good reasons, to know their friends and relatives can access this same video material online at any time, etc. This material would clearly be disturbing emotionally and mentally to most any child who witnessed it.

It was paramount in the Court's mind that the case simmers down and that the parties get down to co-parenting and focusing on bringing some peace to the restructuring they had done in two separate homes.

There had been little peace to date; in the Court's view, continuing the case controversy based on any debate would not be in the best interest of the parties or their children. Thus, the Court FINDS that the best interest of the children would trump Sanson's and VIPI's free speech rights in this case.

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT
DISTRICT JUDGE
FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L.
LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

.

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT DISTRICT JUDGE FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L LAS VEGAS, NY 89101

2. Was the Order Narrowly Drawn?

The Court must find that the Order is facially overbroad as it is not narrowly drawn where it forbids ALL persons or entities to disseminate information obtained prior to the sealing without giving notice or opportunity to be heard on the issues. However, the Court finds that the Order to Seal Records filed October 6, 2016 forbids dissemination of videos of the hearing, which is covered as the official transcript under NRS 125.110(2):

"All other papers, records, proceedings and evidence, including exhibits and transcript of the testimony, shall, upon the written request of either party to the action. filed with the clerk, be sealed and shall not be open to inspection except to the parties or their attorneys, or when required as evidence in another action or proceeding." (Emphasis added.)

3. Less Restrictive Alternatives Not Available?

The Court Ordered removal of the video from the September 29, 2016 hearing from the entire "internet" and there was no discussion by the Court of whether there were less restrictive means available (e.g. removing the parties' names or case number from the case—which would be little help here where dealing with identification by video…). Plaintiff's motion mentioned that the parties' minor children have access to FaceBook and could have accessed the videos, and this

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT

DISTRICT JUDGE

FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L.

LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

Court is in agreement with that view. In this era, children are frequently online, especially watching videos on YouTube at age two (2) and older.

At this time, the Court FINDS that the only sure way it can conceive of that would have worked to assure the restriction of the video being shown only to interested adults, and not to children, would have been through advertised scheduled showings in a place where children are not allowed.

Again, the Court FINDS as the Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material failed to give notices to any of the "All persons or entities," including Sanson, no one was given any means to challenge the validity of the order. Thus, any non-party, without prior notice, could have been dragged into court unconstitutionally, despite lack of any reasonable connection with the case.

Accordingly, the Court FINDS that the Order Prohibiting

Dissemination of Case Material to be unconstitutionally overbroad

and as such, the Court HEREBY ORDERS the Order Prohibiting

Dissemination of Case Material shall be struck and vacated.

Although the Court must find that the Order fails and cannot be enforced as written, nonetheless, this Court must always have the best interests of children in mind in all decision-making, and as such is

compelled to find that, after the Court made it clear what the concerns were, the Court does not find it was appropriate to continue to post the hearing video on the internet where the parties' minor children would have easy access to emotionally and mentally disturbing material, without attempting to reach an intended audience in a more responsible way. Notwithstanding, there is nothing this Court can do in this case to enforce this viewpoint.

4. Disqualification of the Court

Since the Court finds that the Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material is overbroad and Orders that it be struck and vacated, it need not rule on Sanson's request that should this court grant Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to Show Cause, that the Court disqualify itself under Nevada Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 2.11 because Sanson argued that he can reasonably infer that this Court is seeking to stifle criticism and thus, the Court's impartially may be questioned.

The Court would note that there is a great deal of case law under which his argument fails and Sanson fails to cite any rule of law in his support. Following his reasoning, if Sanson criticizes any or every Judge, each and every Judge who he criticized must recuse from hearing any case where Sanson involves himself. What then becomes of the

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT
DISTRICT JUDGE
FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L.
LAS VEGAS, NV 19101

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT DISTRICT JUDGE FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 independence of the judiciary? Independent, except for Sanson?

Independent, except for this or that reporter, or newspaper, or news station?

D, ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

The Court FINDS and Orders that without a valid Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material, that Plaintiff's Order to Show Cause cannot stand.

Although the Order to Seal Records (1) excludes any pleadings, findings, orders and judgments per NRS 125.110 requirements and under subsection (2) this includes the video as the "official transcript" in family court; this however, is not a fact that is widely known. The Court does not believe anyone working outside of the area of family court (or some inside for that matter) would be aware that the video is the official transcript of the hearing. Thus, the statute reads as if it is limited to documents only and does not give proper notice to anyone as to the prohibitory use of a hearing video as a hearing transcript.

Additionally, at this juncture, the Plaintiff's Motion for an Order to

Show Cause is unquestionably vague as to how the parties were or even

Plaintiff (real party/parties in interest in this case) was harmed by the posting

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT
DISTRICT JUDGE
FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L.
LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

of the information on-line. Accordingly, the Court CANNOT FIND that either Schneider or Sanson violated the Order to Seal Records.

The Court further FINDS that Plaintiff's Motions appear to be more about bolstering Abrams' civil action against Schneider and Sanson, especially since neither party has alleged specific harm. Proper venue to hear this matter appears to be Abrams' civil action against Schneider and Sanson, or the State Bar of Nevada, if appropriate.

Furthermore, it seems illogical that Plaintiff is seeking an order to compel Defendant to personally appear in this matter when his Motion for an Order to Show Cause is predominantly regarding allegations against Sanson. Plaintiff stated that both he and Defendant were mortified that case materials were being posted on-line. Plaintiff stated that he attempted to resolve the matter, but Sanson refused to remove the case materials. Schneider's alleged role in the matter was not made clear to the Court. In his Motion for an Order to Show Cause, Plaintiff made no claims against Defendant. The Court declines to Order Defendant to personally appear.

E. ATTORNEY'S FEES

Furthermore, the Court ORDERS that all parties to bear their own fees and costs in this matter.

The Court Orders that the Clerk shall remove the hearings from the Court's calendar set for March 21, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. and March 30, 2017 at 9:00 a.m. and the case shall be CLOSED with the Notice of Entry of this Order, which shall be prepared by Department L. The Order and Notice of Entry of Order may be emailed and faxed to both counsel for the parties and counsel for Mr. Sanson, who shall be advised there shall be no appearances. Department L shall additionally mail the Order and Notice of Entry of Order totall counsel.

Dated this day of

.2017

JENNIFER L. ELLIOTT DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L

DISTRICT JUDGE
FAMILY DIVISION, DEPT. L
LAS VEGAS, NV \$9101

EXHIBIT 12

(https://www.nvbar.org/)



ABOUT US

About Us

The State Bar of Nevada is a public corporation that operates under the supervision of the Nevada Supreme Court. The state bar regulates attorneys in Nevada and provides education and development programs for the legal profession and the public. Since its foundation in 1928, the State Bar of Nevada has committed itself to serving its members and the public. From its admissions, lawyer regulation and client protection divisions to services such as lawyer referral, law related education and access to justice, the State Bar of Nevada has a wide variety of programs designed to meet its mission. The state bar has two office locations in Las Vegas and Reno and supports a staff of about 50 people who perform a wide variety of services.

"Our mission is to govern the legal profession, to serve our members, and to protect the public interest."

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+

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Our Mission (https://www.nvbar.org/about-us/our-mission/)



State Bar of Nevada

3100 W. Charleston Blvd. Suite 100

Las Vegas, NV 89102 (https://maps.google.com/?q=3100 W. Charleston Blvd. Suite 100 Las Vegas NV 89102)

1 (702) 382-2200 (tel:+17023822200)

49.	Reply to Oppositions to Motion to Disqualify Eighth Judicial District Court Elected Judiciary, and for Permanent Assignment to the Senior Judge Program or, Alternatively, to a District Court Judge Outside of Clark County	2/23/2018	JVA001471 - JVA001539
41.	Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to an Award of Attorney's fees, Costs, and Statutory Sanctions	1/24/2018	JVA001260 - JVA001265
46.	Reply to Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs Pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. 41.670	2/5/2018	JVA001398 - JVA001451
66.	Reply to Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion to Reassign Case to Judge Michelle Leavitt and Request for Written Decision and Order and Opposition to Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	5/18/2018	JVA001718 - JVA001731
55.	Reply to Plaintiffs' Opposition to "Motion to Reconsider March 2, 2018 Minute Order granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Disqualify" and Countermotion and Attorney's Fees	4/10/2018	JVA001633 - JVA001663
25.	Reply to Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion to Strike and Opposition to Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	5/30/2017	JVA000809 - JVA000817
35.	Schneider Defendants' Motion for Statutory Damages ad Attorney's Fees, Costs, and Damages Pursuant to NRS 41.670; and Motion for Sanction	9/12/2017	JVA001005 - JVA001013
18.	Schneider Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Slapp Suit Pursuant to NRS 41.660 and Request for Attorney's Fees, Costs, and Damages Pursuant to NRS 41.670	3/28/2017	JVA000337 - JVA000367
19.	Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660 (Anti-Slapp)	3/28/2017	JVA000368 - JVA000405
81.	Stipulation and Order to Dismiss with Prejudice All Claims Against Hanusa Parties	10/13/2017	JVA001754 - JVA001756

30.	Transcript Re: All Pending Motions	7/5/2017	JVA000884 - JVA000950
26.	VIPI Defendants' Omnibus Reply to: (1) Plaintiffs' Opposition to Special motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660 (Anti-Slapp); and (2) Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion to Dismiss and Countermotion for Attorneys' Fees	5/30/2017	JVA000818 - JVA000859
29.	VIPI Defendants' Supplement to VIPI Defendants' Omnibus Reply to: (1) Plaintiffs' Opposition to Special motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660 (Anti-Slapp); and (2) Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion to Dismiss and Countermotion for Attorneys' Fees	6/9/2017	JVA000867 - JVA000883

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Electronically Filed 03/28/2017 06:02:12 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

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Margaret A. McLetchie, Nevada Bar No. 10931

Alina M. Shell, Nevada Bar No. 11711

MCLETCHIE SHELL LLC

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Email: maggie@nvlitigation.com

Attorneys for Defendants STEVE W. SANSON

and VETERANS IN POLITICS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JENNIFER V. THE ABRAMS and ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM, Plaintiff.

VS.

LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER; LAW OFFICES OF LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER, LLC; STEVE SANSON; HEIDI J. HANUSA; CHRISTINA ORTIZ; JOHNNY SPICER; DON WOOLBRIGHT; VETERANS IN INTERNATIONAL, **POLITICS** SANSON CORPORATION; KAREN STEELMON; and DOES I THROUGH X, Defendants.

Case No.: A-17-749318-C

Dept. No.: I

DECLARATION

DECLARATION OF STEVE SANSON IN SUPPORT OF SPECIAL ANTI-SLAPP MOTION TO DISMISS

I, STEVE SANSON, hereby declare as follows:

- I make this declaration in support of my Special Anti-SLAPP Motion to 1. Dismiss. This declaration based on my personal knowledge, except as to matters stated to be based on information and belief. I am competent to testify as to the truth of these statements if called upon to do so.
- I am the President of Defendant Veterans in Politics International, Inc. 2. ("VIPI"). VIPI is a non-profit corporation that advocates on behalf of veterans and that works

to expose public corruption and wrongdoing. We routinely publish articles online on our VIPI website, various Facebook pages and through group emails. We also host an online weekly talk show which features public officials and others who discuss veterans, political, judicial and other issues of public concern.

- 3. On October 5, 2016, acting in my capacity as President of VIPI, I posted an article on the publicly-accessible website <veteransinpolitics.org>, containing the court video transcript of the September 29, 2016 hearing in the *Saiter* case. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the article that I posted. The video showed what in my opinion was Plaintiff Jennifer Abrams being disrespectful to Judge Elliot, and Judge Elliot failing to adequately control her courtroom.
- 4. The article also contains accurate transcriptions of the words exchanged by Plaintiff Jennifer Abrams and Judge Elliot. I believe that the behavior of attorneys and judges, acting as officers of the court in taxpayer-funded courtrooms, is an issue of great concern both to VIPI's readership and the public at large.
- 5. After publishing the article about the *Saiter* case, VIPI was contacted by individuals—including judges, attorneys, and other litigants—who wanted to share their own stories about their experiences litigating against Plaintiff Jennifer Abrams.
- 6. On or about October 5, 2016, Plaintiff Jennifer Abrams sent Judge Elliot an email about the article in which she complained that the article placed her in a bad light, and requesting that Judge Elliot force VIPI to take the article down. A true and correct copy of the email chain is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.
- 7. Because I believed VIPI was within its rights to post a video of a court proceeding, I did not take the article or video down.
- 8. On October 8, 2016, I was personally served with an October 6, 2016 Court Order Prohibiting Dissemination of Case Material issued by Judge Elliot. Attached hereto as Exhibit 3 is a true and correct copy of the Order.
- 9. The Order purported to seal all of the documents and proceedings in the Saiter case on a retroactive basis. While I did not agree that the records should be sealed or

that there was a legal basis to take the video down, out of an abundance of caution, I took the video down temporarily until I could get further legal advice.

- 10. Once I learned that the Court had no jurisdiction over VIPI or me with regard to posting video of the September 29, 2016 Saiter hearing, acting in my capacity as President of VIPI, I reposted the video online on October 9, 2016, along with an article which reported on what had taken place and an analysis of the practice of sealing court documents, on the publicly-accessible website <veteransinpolitics.org>. A true and correct copy of the article is attached hereto as Exhibit 4. I believe that both VIPI's readership and the public have a right to know how judges and attorneys behave in open court, and that overzealous sealing of courtroom proceedings encroaches on that right.
- 11. On November 6, 2016, acting in my capacity as President of VIPI, I posted an article criticizing Plaintiff Abrams' practice of sealing the records in many of her cases on the publicly-accessible website <veteransinpolitics.org>. A true and correct copy of the article is attached hereto as Exhibit 5.
- 12. In this article, I state my opinion that the litigation tactics employed by Plaintiff Abrams, an officer of the court, hinder public access to the courts. It is my belief that public access to court proceedings serves vital public policy interests, and that the practice of sealing court proceedings is detrimental to those public policy interests.
- 13. On November 14, 2016, acting in my capacity as President of VIPI, I posted the video of the September 16, 2016 *Saiter* hearing on the publicly-accessible website <youtube.com>. A true and correct copy of the article is attached hereto as Exhibit 6.
- 14. I believe that this video accurately depicts Plaintiff Abrams' misbehavior during the *Saiter* hearing, and that the description of this video is an expression of my opinion that Ms. Abrams' behavior in the video constituted a form of bullying. As Ms. Abrams is an officer of the court, and her behavior was on display in open court, this is a matter of great importance to VIPI's readership and the public at large.
- 15. On November 16, 2016, acting in my capacity as President of VIPI, I posted an article on the publicly-accessible website <veteransinpolitics.org>, criticizing Judge Rena

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Hughes for making misleading statements to children in Family Court. A true and correct copy of the article is attached hereto as Exhibit 7.

- I believe that my exposure and criticism of the misbehavior of judges in 16. open court is a matter of great concern to VIPI's readership and the public at large.
- On January 9, 2017, I was served with a complaint filed by Ms. Abrams 17. against me, VIPI and each of its officers and directors, its former web administrator, and her opposing counsel in the Saiter family court proceeding seeking damages and other relief for a variety of causes of action, including defamation.
- None of those officers or directors had anything to do with the postings I 18. made on behalf of VIPI, nor did they know about the posting in advance.
- 19. In addition, Abrams sued Sanson Corp., an entity which has nothing to do with VIPI or its activities.
- Starting on January 6, 2017 and continuing into February, 2017, I have 20. received emails from VIPI's online service providers advising that Jennifer Abrams sent "take down" letters to them, and that they were either taking materials off my site or shutting down my service until an investigation could be made. Attached as Exhibit 8 are true and correct copies of take down notices that I received from YouTube, Facebook, Vimeo, and Constant Contact.
- As indicated in Exhibit 8, Facebook took down several of VIPI's posts 21. regarding Ms. Abrams, while YouTube took down the court transcript video of Abrams in the family court proceeding.
- 22. Constant Contact has shut down VIPI's account. As a result, VIPI no longer send emails using that account to its followers and members.
- 23. While VIPI has now switched to distributing its emails via MailChimp, an email marketing service, our readership has fallen significantly with this new service provider.
- 24. I have spent considerable time and aggravation dealing with these take down notices that I believe are completely unwarranted and that are disrupting VIPI's

operations.

- VIPI is a non-profit organization of veterans who have risked their lives to 25. preserve our democracy. We take pride in the work that we do to expose government-related wrongdoing and corruption.
- VIPI has never accepted payment from anyone in exchange for publishing 26. articles or disseminating a particular news story to its members or the public.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated this 21 day of March, 2017 in Las Vegas, NV.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
701 EAST BRIEZER AVE, SUITE \$20
LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Administrative Order 14-2 and N.E.F.C.R. 9, I hereby certify that on this 28th day of March, 2017, I did cause a true copy of the foregoing DECLARATION OF STEVE SANSON IN SUPPORT OF SPECIAL ANTI-SLAPP MOTION TO DISMISS in *Abrams v. Schneider et al.*, Clark County District Court Case No. A-17-749318-C, to be served electronically using the Wiznet Electronic Service system, to all parties with an email address on record.

Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. JVAGroup@theabramslawfirm.com **THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM** 6252 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89118

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Attorney for Defendants Ortiz, Hanusa,
Spicer, Steelmon, Woolbright, and Sanson Corporation

/s/ Pharan Burchfield
EMPLOYEE of McLetchie Shell LLC

EXEIBIT 1



Steve Sanson

Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court

Jennifer Abrams Las Vegas Divorce Attorney attacks Judge Jennifer Elliot in open court

10/5/2016 1:53 AM (UTC -07:00)

01:12:05 / 956 views / 2 likes / 1 dislikes / 5 comments

5 indexed comments



Steve Sanson A behind the scenes look inside our courtroom

No boundaries in our courtrooms!

In Clark County Nevada, we have noticed Justice of the Peace handcuffing Public Defenders unjustly as well as Municipal Court Judges incarcerating citizens that are not even before their court.

The above are examples of the court room over stepping boundaries. But what

happens when a Divorce Attorney crosses the line with a Clark County District Court Judge Family Division?

In a September 29, 2016 hearing in Clark County Family Court Department L Jennifer Abrams representing the plaintiff with co-council Brandon Leavitt and Louis Schneider representing the defendant. This case is about a 15 year marriage, plaintiff earns over 160,000 annually and defendant receives no alimony and no part of the business.

There was a war of words between Jennifer Abrams and Judge Jennifer Elliot.

Start 12:13:00 in the video the following conversation took place in open court.

Judge Jennifer Elliot:

I find that there is undue influence in the case.

There are enough ethical problems don't add to the problem.

If that's not an ethical problem I don't know what is.

Court is charged to making sure that justice is done.

Your client lied about his finances.

I am the judge and in a moment I am going to ask you to leave.

Your firm does this a lot and attack other lawyers.

I find it to be a pattern with your firm.

You are going to be taking out of here if you don't sit down.

I am the Judge not you.

Jennifer Abrams:

Excuse me I was in the middle of a sentence.

Is there any relationship between you and Louis Schneider?

At what point should a judge sanction an attorney?

Is a judge too comfortable or intimidated by an attorney that they give them leeway to basically run their own courtroom?

If there is an ethical problem or the law has been broken by an attorney the Judge is mandated by law to report it to the Nevada State Bar or a governing agency that could deal with the problem appropriately. 10/5/2016 9:48 AM (UTC -07:00)



campilobaxter Dang, I thought there was actually going to be an attack in there. 10/5/2016 12:17 PM (UTC -07:00)



One Stop Tech Shop Typical for ccfc and abrams law firm 10/5/2016 3:52 PM (UTC -07:00)



SelectLasVegas This is crazy....If there is no money and they agree...Really? Insane, no

wonder there is a backlog. 10/7/2016 4:58 AM (UTC -07:00)



Pamela Lawson Good job Judge Elliot. Somebody should have been found in contempt! 10/7/2016 1:35 PM (UTC -07:00)

EXHIBIT 2



----Original Message----

From: Jennifer Abrams <jabrams@theabramslawfirm.com>

To: 'veteransinpoliti@cs.com' <veteransinpoliti@cs.com>; ElliottJ@clarkcountycourts.us>

Cc: lcslawllc <lcslawllc@yahoo.com>; vipipresident <vipipresident@cs.com>

Sent: Mon, Oct 10, 2016 7:03 pm

Subject: RE: Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The information contained in this e-mail is from The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm which may be confidential and may also be attorney-client privileged. The information is intended for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed and others who have been specifically authorized to receive it. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby instructed to return this e-mail unread and delete it from your inbox and recycle bin. You are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, distribution, use or copying of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited.

Mr. Sanson,

Whoever provided you with the legal analysis below is mistaken. I am not providing you with legal advice here but the authority you cite deals with civil, not family law cases. The hearing was closed and such was announced at the very beginning. See EDCR 5.02, NRS 125.080, and NRS 125.110. I had the case sealed at my client's request because he does not want his children, their friends, or anyone in his circle of friends, family, or business associates to see his private divorce proceedings broadcast on the internet.

The Freedom of Information Act is inapplicable – it applies to the Federal Government, not State divorce cases. And most importantly, I am not a public figure or an elected official. I am a private citizen with a private law practice. The umbrella of "a journalist" does not apply as I am not running for public office and there are no "voters" that have any right to know anything about my private practice or my private clients.

I am a zealous advocate and will continue to pursue my client's interests without any hesitation whatsoever.

Sincerely,

Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Board Certified Family Law Specialist Fellow of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118

Tel: (702) 222-4021 Fax: (702) 248-9750

www.TheAbramsLawFirm.com

From: veteransinpoliti@cs.com [mailto:veteransinpoliti@cs.com]

Sent: Monday, October 10, 2016 4:08 PM

To: Elliott)@clarkcountycourts.us

Cc: Jennifer Abrams; lcslawllc@yahoo.com; vipipresident@cs.com

Subject: Re: Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court

Judge Elliot and all involved.

I have to admit this seal that was done on this case is the fastest I have ever seen family court or any court in this state move. Now, I know they have the capability to be fast.

I have talked to many lawyers and Judges, I even spoke to a Justice in DC just to make sure I had all my facts correct.

I must say that you can not seal a case just to seal a case, especially if one of the reasons its been done is to shield the attorney and not the litigants I am referring to Abrams email to you Judge, she said the following (Further, the information is inaccurate and intended to place me in a bad light). Is she protecting herself? Absolutely.

When we expose folks we do it under the umbrella of a journalist and we use the Freedom of information Act.

The case was sealed without a hearing and the video was requested, paid for and posted prior to the sealing. The order to seal the case can not be retroactive.

I have also taking the liberty to investigate the following, general rules on

sealing: http://www.leg.state.nv.us/courtrules/SCR_RGSRCR.html (see particularly 3-1 and 4). The entire case cannot be sealed. RJ

article: http://www.reviewjournal.com/news/standards-sealing-civil-cases-tougher from when current rules went in. Policy discussion in a criminal case, first couple of pages of https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=6580253056313342241&q=seal+court+record&hl=en&as_sdt=4,29 A unanimous NV opinion keeping records of a divorce open (involving a former judge)

https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=3787817847563480381&q=seal+court+record&hl=en&as_sdt=4,29.

It looks like the Nevada State Supreme Court has strict rules on sealing cases as well.

We might have sent out the second article prematurely.. We have also received

numerous attorneys pointing us in the direction of other cases Abram's have had her outburst and bullied other Judges and Attorneys. Is she going asked for those cases to be sealed as well?

In addition, we are going to ask for an opinion from the Nevada Judicial Discipline Commission and Nevada State Bar in regards to the sealing of this case.

Steve Sanson
President Veterans In Politics International
702 283 8088

----Original Message----

From: Elliott, Jennifer < ElliottJ@clarkcountycourts.us>

To: veteransinpoliti < veteransinpoliti@cs.com >

Cc: jabrams < iabrams@theabramslawfirm.com >; lcslawllc < lcslawllc@yahoo.com >; vipipresident

<vi>ipipresident@cs.com>

Sent: Thu, Oct 6, 2016 4:00 am

Subject: Re: Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court

Hi Steve, thank you for your quick response. I need you to know that I was wrong regarding the finances as they had been disclosed at the outset of the case, from the first filing, albeit late. At the further hearing we had in this matter I put on the record that I believe that he did not hide anything on his financial disclosure form; it was a misunderstanding that was explained and the record was corrected. We thereafter worked out all the remaining financial matters in the Decree. The hearing that you have was the pinnacle of the conflict between counsel and unfortunately this was affecting the resolution of the case.

A case always goes much better when the attorneys are able to work well together and develop more trust from the beginning. The ability to build trust in this case went south from the gate and created a dynamic that was toxic to seeing and reaching the merits of the case. Thus pleadings filed were accusatory on both sides and a court only knows what comes before it through papers properly filed or reports that have been ordered.

At this juncture it is my belief that both sides felt all financial information had truly been revealed and that both adjusted their positions enough to achieve a solution that was acceptable to both parties.

I understand that VIP does try to educate and provide information to voters so they will be more informed about who they are putting into office. In this case, the dynamic and the record was changed for the better after that hearing. I think that information would be important to the voters as well. It is my hope that you will reconsider your position. Thank you Steve!

Sent from my iPhone

On Oct 5, 2016, at 11:16 PM, "veteransinpoliti@cs.com" <veteransinpoliti@cs.com> wrote:

Hi Judge;

I respect you reaching out and asking us to take the video down. We have known you for a very long time, and I know that you understand once we start a course of action we do not raise our hands in defeat. However, with that said we have no intentions on making the litigants uncomfortable, but our job is the expose folks that have lost their way.. Maybe the attorney for the plaintiff should have put her client before her own ego and be respectful of the court, be respectful of her client, advise her client not to perjure himself, treat

people with respect (her own co-council she told him to sit down), the years we have been doing this we are tired of attorneys running a tax payers courtroom. They feel that they are entitled and they will walk over anybody to make a buck.

In combat we never give up and we will not start given up, because we exposed someone.

Steve Sanson
President Veterans In Politics International
www.veteransinpolitics.org
702 283 8088

----Original Message-----

From: Elliott, Jennifer < ElliottJ@clarkcountycourts.us >

To: veteransinpoliti < veteransinpoliti@cs.com >; jabrams < jabrams@theabramslawfirm.com >

Sent: Wed, Oct 5, 2016 6:02 pm

Subject: Fwd: Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court

Hi Steve,

I was made aware of this video today and would kindly request that VIP please take it down. Since this hearing the court and parties worked further on resolving the issues and the case was resolved. Leaving this video up can only serve to inflame and antagonize where the parties are trying to move on with terms that will help them restructure their lives in two different homes. We all hope for the best post-divorce atmosphere; the parties will be working together to co-parent their children and I would loath to think they or their friends would encounter this and have to feel the suffering of their parents or relive their own uncomfortable feelings of loss. I know you care about children and families as much as you do about politics and justice, and I appreciate your courtesy in this regard. Thank you for your anticipated cooperation, Judge Jennifer Elliott

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jennifer Abrams < jabrams@theabramslawfirm.com>

Date: October 5, 2016 at 1:48:20 PM PDT

To: "elliottj@clarkcountycourts.us" <elliottj@clarkcountycourts.us>

Cc: Louis Schneider < lcslawllc@yahoo.com>

Subject: Fwd: Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open

Court

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The information contained in this e-mail is from The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm which may be confidential and may also be attorney-client privileged. The information is intended for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed and others who have been specifically authorized to receive it. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby instructed to return this e-mail unread and delete it from your inbox and recycle bin. You are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, distribution, use or copying of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited.

Judge Elliott,

The below was brought to my attention. These parties don't need a video or other information about their personal divorce posted on the internet. Further, the information is inaccurate and intended to place me in a bad light. I ask that you please demand that this post, video, etc. be immediately removed.

Mr. Schneider is copied on this email.

JVA

Begin forwarded message:

From: Marshal Willick < marshal@willicklawgroup.com>

Date: October 5, 2016 at 11:02:11 AM PDT

To: "Jennifer V. Abrams Esq. (jabrams@theabramslawfirm.com)" < jabrams@theabramslawfirm.com>, "yafasedek3@gmail.com"

<yafasedek3@gmail.com>

Subject: FW: [Junk released by Allowed List] Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court

Marshal S. Willick

From: Veterans In Politics International Inc.

[mailto:devildoq1285@cs.com]

Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2016 9:59 AM

To: Marshal Willick

Subject: [Junk released by Allowed List] Nevada Attorney attacks a

Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court

Having trouble viewing this email? Click here www.veteransinpolitics.org

Hi, just a reminder that you're receiving this email because you have expressed an interest in Veterans I Politics International Inc.. Don't forget to add <u>devildog1285@cs.com</u> to your address book so we'll be sur land in your inbox!

You may <u>unsubscribe</u> if you no longer wish to receive our emails.





No boundaries in our courtrooms!

<u>NBGOMING ENEMIS</u>

WEBSITE NEWS GOALS AND VALUES OFFICERS CONTACT US









devildog1285@cs.com www.veteransinpolitics.org

SHARETINE EWALL

SIGN UP FOR EMAILS

Veterans In Politics International Inc., PO Box 28211, Las Vegas, NV 89126

<u>SafeUnsubscribe™ marshal@willicklawgroup.com</u>

Forward this email | Update Profile | About our service provider

Sent by devildog1285@cs.com in collaboration with

Constant Contact , 4

Try it free today

Spam Phish/Fraud Not spam
Forget previous vote

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 4





- 0
- 9
- •



District Court Judge Bullied by Family Attorney Jennifer Abrams



FIND OUT NORE

<u>District Court Judge Jennifer Elliott orders</u> video of family court case to be removed.



Clark County, Nevada

Confirm that you like this.

Click the "Like" button.

EXHIBIT 5



Share Share:



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- 8
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- es.

served with the Order. The document orders all videos of Abrams' September 29, 2016 judicial browbeating to be taken off the internet.

Click onto District Court Judge Bullied by Family Attorney Jennifer Abrams

The Order further prohibits anyone from "publishing, displaying, showing or making public any portion of these case proceedings."

The order goes on to state that "nothing from the case at bar shall be disseminated or published and that any such publication or posting by anyone or any entity shall be immediately removed."

While the order claims in a conclusory fashion to be "in the best interests of the children," nothing in the order explains why. Indeed, the September 29, 2016 video of the proceedings that is on the internet focuses on Abrams's disrespectful exchange with the judge, and does not materially involve the children in the case.

Learn More

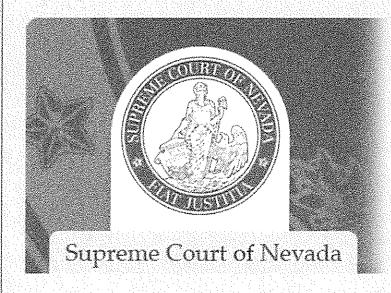
Moreover, while the Court Order is broadly stated and purports to prohibit the public viewing or dissemination of "any portion of these case proceedings," such blanket prohibition on public access to the entire case is specifically **disallowed by law.**

Entire cases cannot be sealed. Moreover, even if a judge wants to seal part of the case, the judge must specifically justify such sealing and must seal only the minimum portion necessary to protect a "compelling privacy or safety interest."

The issue of open proceedings is so important that in 2008 the Review Journal reported the Nevada Supreme Court convened a special task force to address the issue of over-sealing.

Click onto Standards for sealing civil cases tougher

The Supreme Court thereafter enacted rules requiring judges to specify in writing why sealing a record or redacting a portion of it is justified. (Supreme Court Rules, Part VII, Rule 3.) Judges must identify "compelling privacy or safety interests that outweigh the public interest in access to the court record."



This requirement applies even when a party in a family law case tries to seal a case under NRS 125.110, the statute on which Abrams seems to routinely rely. This statute provides that certain evidence in a divorce case, such as records, exhibits, and transcripts of particular testimony, may be deemed "private" and sealed upon request of one of the parties. However, the Court must justify why these records have to be sealed, and cannot seal the entire case - complaints, pleadings and other documents <u>must remain public</u>.

In the 2009 case of <u>Johansen v. District Court</u>, the Nevada Supreme Court specifically held that broad unsupported orders sealing

documents in divorce cases are subject to reversal given the important public policies involved.

The Court stated:

"We conclude that the district court was obligated to maintain the divorce proceedings' public status under NRS 125.110 and manifestly abused any discretion it possessed when it sealed the entire case file. We further conclude that the district court abused its discretion when it issued an overly broad gag order sua sponte, without giving notice or a meaningful opportunity to be heard, without making any factual findings with respect to the need for such an order in light of any clear and present danger or threat of serious and imminent harm to a protected interest, and without examining the existence of any alternative means by which to accomplish this purpose. Gag orders must be narrowly drawn if no less restrictive means are available; they may be entered only when there exists a serious and imminent threat to the administration of justice. This was certainly not the case here."

Click onto Johanson v. Dist. Ct., 182 P. 3d 94 - Nev: Supreme Court 2008

In the *Saiter* case, no notice was given to the general public for a hearing before the Order was issued, there was no opportunity for the public to be heard, no specific findings were made in the Order, and the Order was not drafted narrowly.

Indeed, it was drafted in the broadest possible terms to effectively seal the entire case! It is also questionable whether Judge Elliott had jurisdiction to issue the Order against the general public, who was not before her in court.

This all raises the question: What basis and justifications were given in the other cases which Abrams sought to seal?

Of course Jennifer Abrams should be responsible and accountable for her own actions.

But, what judge allows a lawyer to bully her in court and then gets her to issue an overbroad, unsubstantiated order to seal and hide the lawyer's actions?

Shouldn't we expect more from our judges in controlling their courtrooms, controlling their cases, issuing orders in compliance with the law, and protecting the people against over-zealous, disrespectful lawyers who obstruct the judicial process and seek to stop the public from having access to otherwise public documents?

Surely, we should have this minimum expectation. Even in Nevada.

Learn More

1	/23	/20	17

Law Frowns on Nevada Attorney Jennifer A	Abrams' "Seal-Happy" Practices
--	--------------------------------

Confirm that you like this.

Click the "Like" button.

EXHIBIT 6

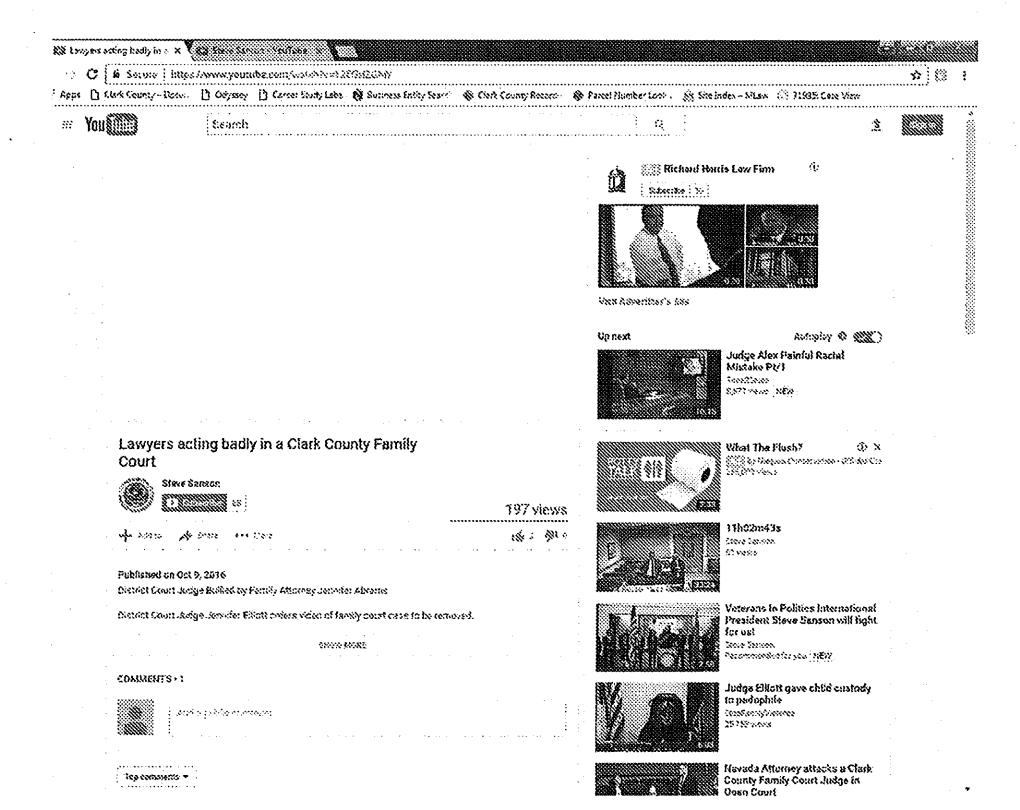


EXHIBIT 7





Home News Goals & Values Officers Radio Events Photos

You are here: <u>Home / Home - Featured</u> / Deplorable actions by Family Court Juc

Deplorable actions by Family Court Judge Rena Hughes against a minor child

A child's nightmare; Judge Hughes alienated a daughter from her mother

Clark County, Nevada in the 2014 elections former Judge Kenneth Pollock battled to retain his seat in the Clark County District Court Family Division Department J and had an upset by Rena Hughes.





Home News Goals & Values Officers Radio Events Photos



We have always echoed how important it is to know the candidates running for Judgeship because they will impact your life on a very personal level for the rest of your life. The events that took place on June 15, 2016 with a minor child is an example of family court going horribly wrong.

The matter was brought to the court; Father requested a change of custody because of mother's decision to Home School the child.



The Father is the defendant and represented by Lesley Cohen and the mother was in proper person without counsel.

The video's you are about to see is upsetting, damaging to the child and absolutely appalling (click onto videos).





Home News Goals & Values Officers Radio Events Photos

Part 2 Heart wrenching video between the Judge Hughes and a minor defenseless child.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bsDah-cz1uc

Judge Rena Hughes

Gave dad sole legal and sole physical custody.

Annie

Please I don't want to go.

Judge Rena Hughes

That's too bad Annie.

This is based on Mothers failure to facilitate visitation and to compel the child to visit.

When your mother was last in court, I told her if you do not go with your dad you would spend the entire summer with him.

You decided and your mom decided you were not going to go.

Annie

She didn't decide.

Judge Rena Hughes

Child support obligation will cease immediately and you are to enroll Annie in public school in your district.

There is to be no contact with Ms. Silva and the minor child.

Submit a memorandum of fees and cost.

Annie

Please I want to be with my mama.





 44 Str. 1724. 11.						
Home	News	Goals & Values	Officers	Radio	Events	Photos

<u>Annie</u>

I beg of you.

Judge Rena Hughes

You don't need to beg I have made a decision for your best interest.

Annie

How do you know my best interest, you don't know me.

Judge Rena Hughes

Because I told you that I am a grownup and you are a child.

Annie

Please, please, please.

Can I please see my mama, please?

Judge Rena Hughes

Annie stop!

I already discussed it with you, it won't do any good, and you are just upsetting yourself.

Annie

I miss her.

I just want to see her please, I don't want to go with him.

Judge Rena Hughes

You have a father and you are going to spend time with him.

<u>Annie</u>

I don't want too.

Judge Rena Hughes

That's too bad you are going to do it anyway.





	<u> </u>					
Home	News	Goals & Values	Officers	Radio	Events	Photos

Part 3 threatened the minor child with Child Haven

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Gg-_v2Xjvs

Judge Rena Hughes

The Marshall will accompany you to your car, if you have any difficulties the child will go to Child Haven.

It's not fun in Child Haven, they put you in a holding cell, and it's like it would be jail!

Annie

Can I please see my mama?

Judge Rena Hughes

You already saw her.

Annie

You don't understand, I Love her!

I am going to miss her so much, please don't do this to me.

Judge Rena Hughes

I am done do you want to submit the order?

Annie

I don't want to go!

There are many unanswered questions and statements:

☐ Why was the child punished? Drug Abusers and Domestic Violence parents have custody of their children.





	Home	News	Goals & Values	Officers	Radio	Events	Photos
	□ Why was th	ne child in the	courtroom much less si	tting at counsel t	table during th	e ruling?	
	questioning Rule 7.50 re written orde enforceable the same sh	of this child? equires either er requirement . No agreement all, by consen	Deleave the courtroom are Mom has a constitution a writing signed by the standard to the law says an oral and or stipulation between the entered in the minuparty against whom the	nal right to be preparty or a stipulate or or a stipulate or descriping or the parties or the form of the form of the states in the form of the states in the form of the states in the	resent at every ation placed or used, only a v heir attorneys of an order, or	step of the pront to the record to written order is will be effective unless the san	waive the waive
	□ Why Judge	Hughes did no	ot ask the child "why sh	e does not want	to live with da	ad"?	
			olate the mother from the olate the mother from the olate the mother from the olate th		ourt appearing	to take advant	tage of the
7	_		a candidate on 3/12/14 strong suites. Where wa				
i manual			ace this child into that kees is a sitting in a holdin		threaten a chi	ld with Child I	Haven
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Where is the	e child's attorr	ney or advocate for her r	ights?!			





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1							1

☐ Why was the mother who is in proper person not present while these adult decisions took place? The mother's rights were grossly disregarded.

This Judge has psychologically damaged this child.

This judge appears to be nonchalant and insensitive to this child as she takes custody away from her mother (whom the child has been with her whole life). This is one of the most traumatizing situations a child can go through (removal from the most important person in their life unjustly and for no good reason).

More damage to this child was done on this day, instead of solving a problem, getting supports who can assist this family to co-parent the Judge rips this child away from her mother without just cause!

This judge threated this child like a criminal!

Judge Rena Hughes should be tossed off the bench!

Please watch the video in full and come to your own conclusion.

BY <u>STEVE SANSON</u> IN <u>HOME - FEATURED</u>, <u>NEWS</u>, <u>PRESS</u>

<u>RELEASE</u> TAGS <u>CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT COURT</u>, <u>FAMILY COURT</u>

<u>JUDGE</u>, <u>FAMILY DIVISION DEPARTMENT J</u>, <u>JUDGE RENA HUGHES</u>,

<u>MINOR CHILD</u>

October 8, 2016

3

<u>DISTRICT COURT JUDGE BULLIED BY FAMILY ATTORNEY JENNIFER ABRAMS</u> > <u>NEVADA ATTORNEY ATTACKS A CLARK COUNTY FAMILY COURT JUDGE IN OPEN</u> <u>COURT</u>





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About author

Steve Sanson (Steve Sanson)

More posts

ROPULAR LATEST	
<u>Ouote</u>	Henderson City Councilman Sam Bateman Swims in a Sea of "Conflicts of Interest" in his Run for Henderson Justice of the Peace
Should public burning or defacing the American Flag a "Hate Crime"?!	Attorney Marshall Willick's letters against opposing party found defamatory per se in 2008; Willick settled before trial on issue privilege.

pharan@nvlitigation.com

From:

maggie

Sent:

Tuesday, February 14, 2017 8:36 AM

To:

pharan@nvlitigation.com

Subject:

FW: IP Counter Notification Form #620138334841917



ATTORNEYS AT LAW

701 East Bridger Ave., Suite 520 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702)728-5300 (T) / (702)425-8220 (F) www.nvlitigation.com

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From: Veterans In Politics [mailto:devildog1285@cs.com]

Sent: Monday, February 13, 2017 4:32 PM

To: maggie <maggie@nvlitigation.com>; alevy96@aol.com **Subject:** Fwd: IP Counter Notification Form #620138334841917

----Original Message----

From: Facebook <case++aazqbnow7bemgn@support.facebook.com>

To: devildog1285 <devildog1285@cs.com>

Sent: Mon, Feb 13, 2017 1:42 pm

Subject: IP Counter Notification Form #620138334841917

Hi,

We have restored or ceased disabling access to the content you identified in your counter-notification.

If you cannot see this content, it is possible we were unable to restore it due to technical limitations. In this case, you may re-upload the content at your discretion.

Thanks,

Noah Intellectual Property Operations Facebook

EXHIBIT 8

Anat Levy

From: Steve Sanson < vipipresident@cs.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 8:56 PM

To: alevy96@aol.com
Cc: devildog1285@cs.com

Subject: Re: IP Counter Notification Form #386426505041326

Constant Contact

Dear Mr. Sanson,

Due to a number of legal complaints that Constant Contact has received regarding your account, we must suspend services. We have received multiple allegations of copyright and trademark infringement which are a violation of our terms and conditions. Per our Terms and Conditions we reserve the right to terminate your services at any time, please see "section 8. Termination."

I've provided a copy of our terms and conditions here for your reference:

https://www.constantcontact.com/legal/terms

Please contact me with any questions.

Thank you,

--

Megen MacKenzie
Legal Compliance Coordinator
Constant Contact
3675 Precision Dr,
Loveland, CO 80538
Email: mmackenzie@constantcontact.com

Phone: (970) 203-7345 Fax: (781) 652-5130

Web: www.constantcontact.com

Constant Contact

Hello Steve,

Our legal department generally does not forward on any legal documents we receive from attorneys because we do not want to get involved in legal disputes. However, I can send you the attorney's contact information and you can request they send you the documents.

Additionally, we also received a formal cease and desist letter on the account this week from Willick Law Group.

The attorneys who have contacted us are:

Carlos A. Morales, Esq. Willick Law Group

3591 E. Bonanza Road, Ste. 200 Las Vegas, NV 89110-2101 ph. 702/438-4100 x 128 fax 702/438-5311

e-mail: Carlos@willicklawgroup.com main website: www.willicklawgroup.com QDRO website: www.qdromasters.com

Marshal S. Willick, Esq. 3591 E. Bonanza Road, Ste. 200
Las Vegas, NV 89110-2101
Fellow, American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers
Fellow, International Academy of Family Lawyers
Certified Specialist in Family Law, Nevada Board of Legal Specialization & NBTA ph. 702/438-4100 x 103
fax 702/438-5311
e-mail: marshal@willicklawgroup.com
main website www.willicklawgroup.com

QDRO website: www.qdromasters.com

Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.
Board Certified Family Law Specialist
Fellow of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers
THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM
6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
Tel: (702) 222-4021

Fax: (702) 248-9750

www.TheAbramsLawFirm.com

If you have any questions, please contact Patty Andrews, I believe you spoke with her this past week regarding this account. Her direct line is 781-482-7466.

Thank you,

Megen

Megen MacKenzie
Legal Compliance Coordinator
Constant Contact
3675 Precision Dr,
Loveland, CO 80538

Email: mmackenzie@constantcontact.com

Phone: (970) 203-7345 Fax: (781) 652-5130

Web: www.constantcontact.com

Facebook:

Hello,

We've removed or disabled access to the following content that you posted on Facebook because we received a notice from a third party that the content infringes their copyright(s):

"Nevada Attorney attacks a Clark County Family Court Judge in Open Court" http://conta.cc/2dKh34w

If you believe that this content should not have been removed from Facebook, you can contact the complaining party

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* * * * * * * * * *

JENNIFER V. ABRAMS and THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM,

Appellant,

VS.

LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER; LAW OFFICES OF LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER, LLC; STEVE W. SANSON; VETERANS IN POLITICS INTERNATIONAL, INC;

Respondent.

SC NO: Electronically Filed Oct 15,2018,09:44 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown

Clerk of Supreme Court

APPELLANT'S INDEX TO APPENDIX -DATE ORDER

VOLUME III

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Dennis L. Kennedy, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 1462
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(702)562-8820
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Jgilmore@BaileyKennedy.com

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Attorney for Sanson Parties

Joseph W. Houston, Esq.
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702)982-1200
Email: jwh7408@yahoo.com
Attorney for Schneider Parties

APPENDIX INDEX

#	DOCUMENT	FILE STAMP DATE	PAGES
	Volume I		
1.	Complaint for Damages	1/9/2017	JVA00001 - JVA000080
2.	Declaration of Service	1/13/2017	JVA00081
3.	Declaration of Service	1/13/2017	JVA00082
4.	Declaration of Service	1/13/2017	JVA00083
5.	Declaration of Service	1/25/2017	JVA00084
6.	Amended Complaint for Damages	1/27/2017	JVA000085- JVA000164
7.	Defendant Louis Schneider's and Law Offices of Louis Schneider's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint Pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5)	1/30/2017	JVA000165 - JVA000177
8.	Declaration of Service	2/8/2017	JVA000178
9.	Declaration of Service	2/8/2017	JVA000179
10.	Declaration of Service	2/8/2017	JVA000180
11.	Declaration of Service	2/8/2017	JVA000181
12.	Opposition to "Defendant Louis Schneider's and Law Offices of Louis Schneider's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint Pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5)" and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	2/14/2017	JVA000182 - JVA000204
	Volume II		
13.	Notice of Motion to Dismiss; Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support Thereof	2/16/2017	JVA000205 - JVA000265
14.	Motion to Strike	2/16/2017	JVA000266 - JVA000273

15.	Opposition to "Defendants Steve Sanson and Veterans in Politics International, Inc's Motion to Dismiss" and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	3/6/2017	JVA000274 - JVA000315
16.	Opposition to "Motion to Strike" and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	3/6/2017	JVA000317 - JVA000330
17.	Errata to Opposition to "Defendants Steve W. Sanson and Veterans in Politics International, Inc's Motion to Dismiss" and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	3/6/2017	JVA000331 - JVA000336
18.	Schneider Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Slapp Suit Pursuant to NRS 41.660 and Request for Attorney's Fees, Costs, and Damages Pursuant to NRS 41.670	3/28/2017	JVA000337 - JVA000367
19.	Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660 (Anti-Slapp)	3/28/2017	JVA000368 - JVA000405
	Volume III		
20.	Declaration of Steve Sanson in Support of Special Anti-Slapp Motion to Dismiss	3/28/2017	JVA000406 - JVA000469
21.	Declaration of Margaret A. McLetchie in Support of Special Anti-Slapp Motion to Dismiss	3/28/2017	JVA000470 - JVA000538
	Volume IV		
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* * * * * * * * * *

JENNIFER V. ABRAMS AND THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM,

Appellant,

VS.

STEVE W. SANSON; VETERANS IN POLITICS INTERNATIONAL, INC; LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER; AND LAW OFFICES OF LOUIS C. SCHNEIDER, LLC;

Respondent.

SC NO: 73838/75834 DC NO: A-17-749318-C

APPELLANTS'
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ORDER

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