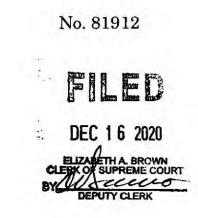
## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TROY MOATS, Petitioner, vs. THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK; AND THE HONORABLE ADRIANA ESCOBAR, DISTRICT JUDGE, Respondents, and TROY BURGESS, Real Party in Interest.



## ORDER DIRECTING ANSWER AND GRANTING AMICUS MOTION

This original petition for a writ of prohibition or mandamus challenges a district court order compelling petitioner to appear for a and/or neuropsychological examination and barring psychological petitioner from recording the examination or having a third-party observer present. Having reviewed the petition, it appears that an answer may assist the court in resolving this matter. Therefore, real party in interest, on behalf of respondents, shall have 28 days from the date of this order within which to file and serve an answer, including authorities, against issuance of the requested writ. NRAP 21(b)(1). We further direct real party in interest to address the propriety of writ relief, in addition to addressing the merits of the petition, in its answer. Petitioner shall have 14 days from service of the answer to file and serve any reply. We also grant the Nevada Justice Association's motion for leave to file an amicus brief in support of petitioner. See Howard Delivery Serv., Inc. v. Zurich Am. Ins. Co., 547 U.S. 651, 661 (2006) (considering amicus curiae arguments regarding the legislative history of a statute); Miller-Wohl Co. v. Comm'r of Labor &

OF NEVADA *Indus.*, 694 F.2d 203, 204 (9th Cir. 1982) (indicating that the classic role of an amicus curiae is to assist in cases of general public interest and to supplement the efforts of counsel by drawing the court's attention to law that may have escaped consideration).

It is so ORDERED.

Hibbon A.C.J.

cc: H&P Law, PLLC Winner & Sherrod Claggett & Sykes Law Firm

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA