

1 **1-079. Public inspection and sealing of court records.**

2 A. **Presumption of public access; scope of rule.** Court records are subject to public
3 access unless sealed by order of the court or otherwise protected from disclosure under the
4 provisions of this rule. This rule does not prescribe the manner in which the court shall provide
5 public access to court records, electronically or otherwise. No person or entity shall knowingly file
6 a court record that discloses material obtained from another court record that is sealed,
7 conditionally under seal, or subject to a pending motion to seal under the provisions of this rule.

8 B. **Definitions.** For purposes of this rule, the following definitions apply:

9 (1) “court record” means all or any part of a document, paper, exhibit, transcript,
10 or other material filed or lodged with the court, and the register of actions and docket entries used
11 by the court to document the activity in a case;

12 (2) “lodged” means a court record that is temporarily deposited with the court
13 but not filed or made available for public access;

14 (3) “protected personal identifier information” means all but the last four (4)
15 digits of a social security number, taxpayer-identification number, financial account number, or
16 driver’s license number, and all but the year of a person’s date of birth;

17 (4) “public” means any person or entity, except the parties to the proceeding,
18 counsel of record and their employees, and court personnel;

19 (5) “public access” means the inspection and copying of court records by the
20 public; and

21 (6) “sealed” means a court record for which public access is limited by order of
22 the court or as required by Paragraphs C or D of this rule.

1 C. **Limits on public access.** In addition to court records protected under Paragraphs
2 D and E of this rule, all court records in the following proceedings are confidential and shall be
3 automatically sealed without motion or order of the court:

4 (1) proceedings commenced under the Adoption Act, Chapter 32A,
5 Article 5 NMSA 1978. The automatic sealing provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to
6 persons and entities listed in Section 32A-5-8(A) NMSA 1978;

7 (2) proceedings to detain a person commenced under Section 24-1-15 NMSA
8 1978;

9 (3) proceedings for testing commenced under Section 24-2B-5.1 NMSA 1978;

10 (4) proceedings commenced under the Adult Protective Services Act,
11 Sections 27-7-14 to 27-7-31 NMSA 1978, subject to the firearm-related reporting requirements in
12 Section 34-9-19 NMSA 1978;

13 (5) proceedings commenced under the Mental Health and Developmental
14 Disabilities Code, Chapter 43, Article 1 NMSA 1978, subject to the disclosure requirements in
15 Section 43-1-19 NMSA 1978 and the firearm-related reporting requirements in Section 34-9-
16 19 NMSA 1978;

17 (6) wills deposited with the court under Section 45-2-515 NMSA 1978 that
18 have not been submitted to informal or formal probate proceedings. The automatic sealing
19 provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to persons and entities listed in Section 45-2-
20 515 NMSA 1978;

21 (7) proceedings commenced for the appointment of a person to serve as
22 guardian for an alleged incapacitated person under Chapter 45, Article 5, Part 3 NMSA 1978, as
23 provided in Rule 1-079.1 NMRA;

1 (8) proceedings commenced for the appointment of a conservator under Chapter
2 45, Article 5, Part 4 NMSA 1978, as provided in Rule 1-079.1 NMRA;

3 (9) proceedings commenced to remove a firearm-related disability under
4 Section 34-9-19(D) NMSA 1978, subject to the firearm-related reporting requirements in
5 Section 34-9-19 NMSA 1978;

6 (10) proceedings commenced under the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Act,
7 Chapter 43, Article 1B NMSA 1978, subject to the disclosure requirements in Section 43-1B-
8 14 NMSA 1978 and the firearm-related reporting requirements in Section 34-9-19 NMSA 1978;
9 and

10 (11) proceedings commenced under Section 29-3A-4 (Expungement of records
11 upon release without conviction) of the Criminal Record Expungement Act, Sections 29-3A-1 to
12 -9 NMSA 1978.

13 The provisions of this paragraph notwithstanding, the docket number and case type for the
14 categories of cases listed in this paragraph shall not be sealed without a court order.

15 **D. Protection of personal identifier information.**

16 (1) The court and the parties shall avoid including protected personal identifier
17 information in court records unless deemed necessary for the effective operation of the court's
18 judicial function. If the court or a party deems it necessary to include protected personal identifier
19 information in a court record, that is a non-sanctionable decision. Protected personal identifier
20 information shall not be made available on publicly accessible court websites. The court shall not
21 publicly display protected personal identifier information in the courthouse. Any attorney or other
22 person granted electronic access to court records containing protected personal identifier
23 information shall be responsible for taking all reasonable precautions to ensure that the protected

1 personal identifier information is not unlawfully disclosed by the attorney or other person or by
2 anyone under the supervision of that attorney or other person. Failure to comply with the provisions
3 of this subparagraph may subject the attorney or other person to sanctions or the initiation of
4 disciplinary proceedings.

5 (2) The court clerk is not required to review documents for compliance with
6 this paragraph and shall not refuse for filing any document that does not comply with this
7 paragraph. The court clerk is not required to screen court records released to the public to prevent
8 disclosure of protected personal identifier information.

9 (3) Any person requesting public access to court records shall provide the court
10 with the person's name, address, and telephone number, along with a government-issued form of
11 identification or other acceptable form of identification.

12 E. **Motion to seal court records required.** Unless provided in Paragraphs C and D
13 of this rule, no part of a court record shall be sealed except by court order. Any party or member
14 of the public may file a motion for an order sealing the court record. If applicable, the motion
15 should identify any statute, regulation, rule, or other source of law that addresses access to court
16 records in the particular type of proceeding. Any party or member of the public may file a response
17 to the motion to seal. The movant shall lodge the court record with the court under Paragraph F
18 when the motion is made, unless the court record was previously filed with the court or good cause
19 exists for not lodging the court record under Paragraph F. Pending the court's ruling on the motion,
20 the lodged court record will be conditionally sealed. If necessary to prevent disclosure, any motion,
21 response or reply, and any supporting documents, shall be filed in a redacted version that will be
22 subject to public access and lodged in a complete, unredacted version that will remain

1 conditionally sealed pending the court’s ruling on the motion. If the court denies the motion, the
2 clerk shall return any lodged court records and shall not file them in the court file.

3 **F. Procedure for lodging court records.** A court record that is the subject of a motion
4 filed under Paragraph E of this rule shall be secured in an envelope or other appropriate container
5 by the movant and lodged with the court unless the court record was previously filed with the
6 court, or unless good cause exists for not lodging the court record. The movant shall label the
7 envelope or container lodged with the court “CONDITIONALLY UNDER SEAL,” and affix to
8 the envelope or container a cover sheet that contains the information required under Rules 1-
9 008.1 and 1-010 NMRA, and which states that the enclosed court record is subject to a motion to
10 seal. On receipt of a lodged court record, the clerk shall endorse the cover sheet with the date of
11 its receipt and shall retain, but not file, the court record unless the court orders it filed. If the court
12 grants an order sealing a court record, the clerk shall substitute the label provided by the movant
13 on the envelope or container with a label prominently stating “SEALED BY ORDER OF THE
14 COURT ON (DATE),” and shall attach a file-stamped copy of the court’s order. Unless otherwise
15 ordered by the court, the date of the court order granting the motion shall be deemed the file date
16 of the lodged court record.

17 **G. Requirements for order to seal court records.**

18 (1) The court shall not permit a court record to be filed under seal based solely
19 on the agreement or stipulation of the parties. The court may order that a court record be filed
20 under seal only if the court by written order finds and states facts that establish the following:

21 (a) the existence of an overriding interest that overcomes the right of
22 public access to the court record;

23 (b) the overriding interest supports sealing the court record;

1 (c) a substantial probability exists that the overriding interest will be
2 prejudiced if the court record is not sealed;

3 (d) the proposed sealing is narrowly tailored; and

4 (e) no less restrictive means exist to achieve the overriding interest.

5 (2) The order shall require the sealing of only those documents, pages, or parts
6 of a court record that contain the material that needs to be sealed. All other parts of each document
7 or page shall be filed without limit on public access. If necessary, the order may direct the movant
8 to prepare a redacted version of the sealed court record that will be made available for public
9 access.

10 (3) The order shall state whether the order itself, the register of actions, or
11 individual docket entries are to be sealed.

12 (4) The order shall specify who is authorized to have access to the sealed court
13 record.

14 (5) The order shall specify a date or event on which it expires or shall explicitly
15 state that the order remains in effect until further order of the court.

16 (6) The order shall specify any person or entity entitled to notice of any future
17 motion to unseal the court record or modify the sealing order.

18 **H. Sealed court records as part of record on appeal.**

19 (1) Court records sealed in the magistrate, metropolitan, or municipal court, or
20 records sealed in an agency proceeding in accordance with the law, that are filed in an appeal to
21 the district court shall remain sealed in the district court. The district court judges and staff may
22 have access to the sealed court records unless otherwise ordered by the district court. Requests to
23 unseal the records or modify a sealing order entered in the magistrate, metropolitan, or municipal

1 court shall be filed in the district court under Paragraph I of this rule if the case is pending on
2 appeal.

3 (2) Court records sealed under the provisions of this rule that are filed in the
4 appellate courts shall remain sealed in the appellate courts. The appellate court judges and staff
5 may have access to the sealed court records unless otherwise ordered by the appellate court.

6 **I. Motion to unseal court records.**

7 (1) A sealed court record shall not be unsealed except by court order or under
8 the terms of the sealing order itself. A party or member of the public may move to unseal a sealed
9 court record. If applicable, the motion should identify any statute, regulation, rule, or other source
10 of law that addresses access to court records in the particular type of proceeding. A copy of the
11 motion to unseal shall be served on all persons and entities who were identified in the sealing order
12 under Subparagraph (G)(6) for receipt of notice. If necessary to prevent disclosure, the motion,
13 any response or reply, and supporting documents shall be filed in a redacted version and lodged in
14 a complete and unredacted version.

15 (2) In determining whether to unseal a court record, the court shall consider the
16 matters addressed in Subparagraph (G)(1). If the court grants the motion to unseal a court record,
17 the order shall state whether the court record is unsealed entirely or in part. If the court's order
18 unseals only part of the court record, or unseals the court record for only certain persons or entities,
19 the order shall specify the particular court records that are unsealed, the particular persons or
20 entities who may have access to the court record, or both. If, in addition to the court records in the
21 envelope or container, the court has previously ordered the sealing order, the register of actions,
22 or individual docket entries to be sealed, the unsealing order shall state whether those additional
23 court records are unsealed.

1 **J. Failure to comply with sealing order.** Any person or entity who knowingly discloses
2 any material obtained from a court record sealed or lodged under this rule may be held in contempt
3 of court or subject to other sanctions as the court deems appropriate.

4 [Adopted by Supreme Court Order No. 10-8300-004, for all court records filed on or after July 1,
5 2010; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 10-8300-023 temporarily suspending Paragraph
6 D for ninety (90) days effective August 11, 2010; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 10-
7 8300-037, extending the temporary suspension of Paragraph D for an additional ninety (90) days,
8 effective November 10, 2010; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 11-8300-006, effective
9 for all court records filed, lodged, publicly displayed in the courthouse, or posted on publicly
10 accessible court websites on or after February 7, 2011; as amended by Supreme Court Order No.
11 13-8300-017, effective for all cases pending or filed on or after December 31, 2013; as
12 provisionally amended by Supreme Court Order No. 16-8300-003, effective for all cases pending
13 or filed on or after May 18, 2016; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 17-8300-002, effective
14 for all cases pending or filed on or after March 31, 2017; as amended by Supreme Court Order No.
15 18-8300-005, effective for all cases filed, or pending, but not adjudicated, on or after July 1, 2018,
16 and for motions to seal or unseal filed in all cases on or after July 1, 2018; as provisionally amended
17 by Supreme Court Order No. 21-8300-033, effective for all cases filed or pending on or after
18 January 28, 2022; provisional amendments approved by Supreme Court Order No. S-1-RCR-
19 2024-00099, effective for all cases pending or filed on or after December 31, 2025.]

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21 **Committee commentary.** — This rule recognizes the presumption that all documents filed
22 in court are subject to public access. This rule does not address public access to other records in
23 possession of the court that are not filed within the context of litigation pending before the court,

1 including personnel or administrative files. Nor does this rule address the manner in which a court
2 must provide public access to court records.

3 Although most court records are subject to public access, this rule recognizes that in some
4 instances, public access to court records should be limited. However, this rule makes clear that no
5 court record may be sealed simply by agreement of the parties to the litigation. Unless otherwise
6 provided in this rule, public access to a court record may not be limited without a written court
7 order entered under this rule. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, any limits on the public's
8 right to access court records do not apply to the parties to the proceeding, counsel of record and
9 their employees, and court personnel. While employees of a lawyer or law firm who is counsel of
10 record may have access to sealed court records, the lawyer or law firm remains responsible for the
11 conduct of their employees in this regard.

12 Paragraph C of this rule recognizes that all court records within certain classes of cases
13 should be automatically sealed without the need for a motion by the parties or court order. Most
14 of the classes of cases set forth in Paragraph C have been identified by statute as warranting
15 confidentiality. However, this rule does not purport to cede to the Legislature the final decision on
16 whether a particular type of case or court record must be sealed. Paragraph C simply lists those
17 classes of cases in which all court records shall be automatically sealed from the commencement
18 of the proceedings without the need for a court order. Nonetheless, a motion to unseal some or all
19 of the automatically sealed court records in a particular case still may be filed under Paragraph I
20 of the rule.

21 For some of the classes of cases identified in Paragraph C, automatic sealing is subject to
22 other statutory disclosure or reporting requirements. For example, under NMSA 1978, § 34-9-
23 19 (2016), the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is required to send to the Federal Bureau

1 of Investigation’s National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) information about
2 a court order, judgment, or verdict about each person who has been “adjudicated as a mental
3 defective” or “committed to a mental institution” under federal law. Automatic sealing under
4 Paragraph C, therefore, does not prevent the AOC from sending the information to the NICS in
5 the proceedings described in Subparagraphs (C)(4), (5), (9), and (10). A person who is the subject
6 of the information compiled and reported by the AOC to NICS has a right to obtain and inspect
7 that information. *See* NMSA 1978, § 34-9-19(K) (2016). Another example includes records sealed
8 under Section 29-3A-4 (Expungement of records upon release without conviction) of the Criminal
9 Record Expungement Act, NMSA 1978, §§ 29-3A-1 to -9 (2019, as amended through 2021),
10 which will be available to law enforcement and courts if a person is charged with a future
11 crime. *See* NMSA 1978, § 29-3A-2(C)(2) (2019). These records will also be released in
12 connection with any application for or query regarding qualification for employment or association
13 with any financial institution regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or the
14 Securities and Exchange Commission. *See* NMSA 1978, § 29-3A-7 (2019).

15 Aside from entire categories of cases that may warrant limits on public access, numerous
16 statutes also identify particular types of documents and information as confidential or otherwise
17 subject to limits on disclosure. *See, e.g.*, NMSA 1978, § 7-1-4.2(H) (2017) (providing for
18 confidentiality of taxpayer information); NMSA 1978, § 14-6-1(A) (1977) (providing for
19 confidentiality of patient health information); NMSA 1978, § 29-10-4 (1993) (providing for
20 confidentiality of certain arrest record information); NMSA 1978, § 29-12A-4 (2003) (limiting
21 disclosure of local crime stoppers program information); NMSA 1978, § 29-16-8 (2006)
22 (providing for confidentiality of DNA information); NMSA 1978, § 31-25-3 (1987) (providing for
23 confidentiality of certain communications between victim and victim counselor); NMSA 1978,

1 § 40-8-2 (2001) (providing for sealing of certain name change records); NMSA 1978, § 40-6A-
2 312 (2005) (providing for limits on disclosure of certain information during proceedings under the
3 Uniform Interstate Family Support Act); NMSA 1978, § 40-10A-209 (2001) (providing for limits
4 on disclosure of certain information during proceedings under the Uniform Child-Custody
5 Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act); NMSA 1978, § 40-13-7.1 (2005) (providing for confidentiality
6 of certain information obtained by medical personnel during treatment for domestic abuse); NMSA
7 1978, § 40-13-12 (2008) (providing for limits on internet disclosure of certain information in
8 domestic violence cases); NMSA 1978, § 44-7A-18 (2001) (providing for limits on disclosure of
9 certain information under the Uniform Arbitration Act). However, Paragraph C does not
10 contemplate the automatic sealing of these items. Instead, if a party believes a particular statutory
11 provision warrants sealing a particular court record, the party may file a motion to seal under
12 Paragraph E of this rule. Any statutory confidentiality provision notwithstanding, the court must
13 still engage in the balancing test set forth in Subparagraph (G)(1) of this rule before deciding
14 whether to seal any particular court record. When determining whether a motion to seal should be
15 granted, the court should consider any statute, regulation, rule, or other source of law that addresses
16 access to court records in the particular type of proceeding. *See, e.g.*, NMSA 1978, §§ 45-5-
17 303(J), 45-5-407(M) (2019) (providing that a court may seal the record in a guardianship or
18 conservatorship proceeding on motion of the alleged incapacitated person, individual subject to
19 guardianship or conservatorship, or parent or guardian of a minor subject to conservatorship after
20 the petition has been dismissed or the guardianship or conservatorship has been terminated).

21 Paragraph D of this rule recognizes that certain personal identifier information often
22 included within court records may pose the risk of identity theft and other misuse. Accordingly,
23 Paragraph D discourages the inclusion of protected personal identifier information in a court record

1 unless the court or a party deems its inclusion necessary for the effective operation of the court's
2 judicial function. Although the decision to include protected personal identifier information in the
3 court record is a non-sanctionable decision, the rule nonetheless prohibits public access to
4 protected personal identifier information on court websites and also prohibits the court from
5 publicly displaying protected personal identifier information in the courthouse, which includes
6 docket call sheets, court calendars, or similar material intended for public viewing.

7 The court need not review individual documents filed with the court to ensure compliance
8 with this requirement, and the clerk may not refuse to accept for filing any document that does not
9 comply with the requirements of Paragraph D. Moreover, the clerk is not required to screen court
10 records released to the public to prevent the disclosure of protected personal identifier information.
11 However, anyone requesting public access to court records shall provide the court with his or her
12 name, address, and telephone number, along with a government-issued form of identification or
13 other acceptable form of identification. The court may also consider maintaining a log of this
14 information.

15 Paragraphs E and F set forth the procedure for requesting the sealing of a court record. Any
16 person or entity may file a motion to seal a court record, and all parties to the action in which the
17 court record was filed, or is to be filed, must be served with a copy of the motion. Any person or
18 entity may file a response to the motion to seal the court record, but, if the person or entity filing
19 the response is not a party to the underlying litigation, that person or entity does not become a
20 party to the proceedings for any other purpose.

21 Ordinarily, the party seeking to seal a court record must lodge it with the court at the time
22 the motion is filed. A lodged court record is only temporarily deposited with the court, pending
23 the court's ruling on the motion. Accordingly, a lodged court record is not filed by the clerk and

1 remains conditionally sealed until the court rules on the motion. To protect the lodged court record
2 from disclosure, pending the court’s ruling on the motion, the movant must enclose the lodged
3 court record in an envelope or other appropriate container, and must attach a cover sheet to the
4 envelope or container that includes the case caption, notes that the enclosed court record is the
5 subject of a pending motion to seal, and is clearly labeled “conditionally under seal.” If necessary
6 to prevent disclosure pending the court’s ruling, the motion, any response or reply, and other
7 supporting documents should either be lodged with the court as well, or filed in redacted and
8 unredacted versions, so the court may permit public access to the redacted pleadings until the court
9 rules on the motion.

10 Although a lodged court record is not officially filed with the court, unless and until the
11 motion to seal is granted, the clerk need not keep lodged court records in a physically separate
12 location from the rest of the court file. In this regard, the rule does not purport to require the clerk
13 to maintain lodged court records in any particular manner or location. As long as the lodged record
14 is protected from public disclosure, each court retains the discretion to decide for itself how it will
15 store lodged court records, and this rule anticipates that most courts will choose to store and protect
16 lodged and sealed court records in the same way that those courts have traditionally stored and
17 protected sealed and conditionally sealed court records filed with the court before the adoption of
18 this rule.

19 When docketing a motion to seal, the clerk’s docket entry should be part of the publicly
20 available register of actions, and should reflect that a motion to seal was filed, the date of filing,
21 and the name of the person or entity filing the motion. However, any docket entries related to the
22 motion to seal should avoid including detail that would disclose the substance of the conditionally
23 sealed material before the court has ruled. If necessary to prevent disclosure, in rare cases, a court

1 order granting a motion to seal may provide for the sealing of previous or future docket entries
2 related to the sealed court records if the court’s register of actions contains, at a minimum, a docket
3 entry containing the docket number, an alias docket entry or case name, such as Sealed Pleading
4 or In the Matter of a Sealed Case, and an entry indicating that the pleading or case has been sealed
5 so that anyone inspecting the court’s docket will know of its existence.

6 If the court denies the motion to seal, the clerk will return the lodged court record to the
7 party; it will not become part of the case file, and will, therefore, not be subject to public access.
8 However, even if the court denies the motion, the movant still may decide to file the previously
9 lodged court record, but it then will be subject to public access. If the court grants the motion to
10 seal, it must enter an order in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph G. The order must
11 state the facts supporting the court’s decision to seal the court record and must identify an
12 overriding interest that overcomes the public’s right to public access to the court record and that
13 supports the need for sealing. The rule itself does not identify what would constitute an overriding
14 interest, but anticipates that what constitutes an overriding interest will depend on the facts of the
15 case and will be developed through case law on a case by case basis. The rule further provides that
16 the sealing of the court record must be narrowly tailored and that there must not be a less restrictive
17 alternative for achieving the overriding interest. To that end, the rule encourages the court to
18 consider partial redactions if possible rather than the wholesale sealing of pages, documents, or
19 court files. Paragraph G also requires the court to specify whether any other matter beyond the
20 court record (including the order itself, the register of actions, or docket entries) will be sealed to
21 prevent disclosure. The sealing order also must specify who may, and may not, have access to a
22 sealed court record, which may include prohibiting access to certain parties or court personnel. In
23 addition, the sealing order must specify a date or event on which the order expires, or provide that

1 the sealing remains in effect until further order of the court. Finally, the order must list those
2 persons or entities who must be given notice of any subsequently filed motion to unseal the court
3 record or modify the sealing order.

4 Any court records sealed under the provisions of this rule remain sealed even if
5 subsequently forwarded to the appellate court as part of the record on appeal. However, sealed
6 court records forwarded to the appellate court as part of the record on appeal may be reviewed by
7 the appellate court judges and staff unless otherwise ordered by the appellate court. Any other
8 motions requesting modification to a sealing order in a case on appeal must be filed with the
9 appellate court.

10 Motions to unseal previously sealed court records are governed by Paragraph I of this rule.
11 A party or any member of the public may move to unseal a court record, and the rule does not
12 provide a time limit for filing a motion to unseal a court record. Motions to unseal follow the same
13 general procedures and standards used for motions to seal. When determining whether a motion to
14 unseal should be granted, the court should consider any statute, regulation, rule, or other source of
15 law that addresses access to court records in the particular type of proceeding. *See, e.g.,* NMSA
16 1978, §§ 45-5-303(K), 45-5-407(N) (2019) (“A person not otherwise entitled to access court
17 records . . . for good cause may petition the court for access to court records of the [guardianship
18 or conservatorship]. The court shall grant access if access is in the best interest of the alleged
19 incapacitated person or [the protected person or protected person subject to conservatorship] or
20 furthers the public interest and does not endanger the welfare or financial interests of the alleged
21 incapacitated person or [the protected person or individual].”).

22 A copy of a motion to unseal must be served on all persons and entities identified in the
23 sealing order as entitled to receive notice of a future motion to unseal.

1 Although most court records should remain available for public access, if a court record is
2 sealed under this rule, all persons and entities who do have access to the sealed material must act
3 in good faith to avoid the disclosure of information the court has ordered sealed. Nonetheless, the
4 protections provided by this rule should not be used to effect an unconstitutional prior restraint of
5 free speech. But, in the absence of a conflict with a countervailing First Amendment principle that
6 would permit disclosure, any knowing disclosure of information obtained from a court record
7 sealed by the court may subject the offending person or entity to being held in contempt of court
8 or other sanctions as deemed appropriate by the court.

9 ~~[Adopted by Supreme Court Order No. 10-8300-004[, for all court records filed on or after July 1,~~
10 ~~2010]; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 11-8300-006[, effective for all court records filed,~~
11 ~~lodged, publicly displayed in the courthouse, or posted on publicly accessible court websites on or~~
12 ~~after February 7, 2011]; as provisionally amended by Supreme Court Order No. 16-8300-003[,~~
13 ~~effective for all cases pending or filed on or after May 18, 2016]; as amended by Supreme Court~~
14 ~~Order No. 17-8300-002[, effective for all cases pending or filed on or after March 31, 2017]; as~~
15 ~~amended by Supreme Court Order No. 18-8300-005[, effective for all cases filed, or pending, but~~
16 ~~not adjudicated, on or after July 1, 2018, and for motions to seal or unseal filed in all cases on or~~
17 ~~after July 1, 2018]; as provisionally amended by Supreme Court Order No. 21-8300-033[, effective~~
18 ~~for all cases filed or pending on or after January 28, 2022]; provisional amendments approved by~~
19 Supreme Court Order No. S-1-RCR-2024-00099.]