IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF RENO DEPUTE

COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

IN THE MATTER OF PROHIBITING)
PHOTOGRAPHING, VIDEO
RECORDING, AND AUDIO
RECORDING OF
NON-PROCEEDINGS, AND OTHER)
DISRUPTIVE CONDUCT ON THE
GROUNDS OF THE RENO
MUNICIPAL COURT
)

Administrative Order: 2023-02

NRS 5.021(2)(c) permits the Chief Judge of the Reno Municipal Court to enter Administrative Orders as necessary for the orderly conduct of court business. Pursuant to this authority, the Chief Judge of the Reno Municipal Court hereby enters this Administrative Order Prohibiting Photographing, Video Recording, Audio Recording and other disruptive conduct within the Reno Municipal Court.

Nevada Supreme Court Rules, Part IV, regulates cameras and electronic media coverage applicable to courtroom proceedings. Courtroom proceedings are defines as any "trial, hearing, motion, hearing on order to show cause or petition, or any other matter held in open court which the public is entitled to attend." This Administrative Order does not conflict or interfere with Supreme Court Rules, Part IV. Instead, this Administrative Order regulates the photographing, filming, recording and disruptive behavior of non-proceedings in the common areas and on the grounds of the Reno Municipal Court, which are not governed by Supreme Court Rules, Part IV.

The Reno Municipal Court has been apprised of recent incidents of individuals video recording patrons, defendants, persons under subpoena to appear at court, including witnesses to crimes and victims of crimes. These video recordings also include recordings in various commons areas of the courthouse, filming court employees while engaged in work activities causing a

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slowing of the efficient and orderly operation of the court. Moreover, some of these video recordings have captured clerks and court marshals at their respective stations while working on confidential files while on telephone calls concerning confidential matters. These incidents require this Court to create guidelines prohibiting photographing, video recording, audio recording and other disruptive behavior on the grounds of the Reno Municipal Court.

Courts and courthouse premises are subject to the unique control of the Court. *Sheppard v. Maxwell*, 384 U.S. 333, 358 (1966). The purpose of the courthouse is the impartial and efficient administration of justice. *Comfort v. MacLaughlin*, 473 F.Supp.2d 1026 (C.D. Cal. 2006). Regulating behavior within the grounds of the courthouse is properly within the scope of the orderly conduct of court business pursuant to NRS 5.021(2)(c) and is required to meet the purpose of the courthouse for all intended users pursuant to *Comfort*.

In analyzing the constitutionality of restrictions placed on protected speech, courts differentiate between public and nonpublic forms. *Occupy Fresno v. County of Fresno*, 835 F.Supp.2d 849, 856 (2011), *See also Int'l Soc. For Krishna Consciousness, Inc. v. Lee*, 505 U.S. 672, 678 (1992). Traditional public forms are those places which have, "immemorially been held in public trust for the use of the public, and time out of mind have been used for purposes of assembly, communicating thoughts between citizens and discussing public questions." *Pleasant Grove City, Utah v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460 (2009). It is the location and purpose of the property that is the critical factor in determining the nature of the property for forum analysis. *U.S. v. Kokinda* 497 U.S. 720, 728-30 (1990).

While courthouses are open to the public, they are considered non-public forums for purposes of First Amendment analysis. *U.S. v. Grace*, 461 U.S. 171, 177 (1983) (Government owned property does not automatically acquire status as a public form simply because the building is open to the public). The physical characteristics of the property alone are insufficient in determining forum. *Kokinda* 497 U.S. at 727.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals plainly held courthouses are nonpublic forums for purposes of First Amendment analysis. *Sammartano v. First Judicial District Court*, 303 F.3d 959, 966 (9th Cir. 2002). The Court held that the Public Safety Complex, which housed the

courthouse, existed for the purpose of conducting business of the county and the municipal and state courts, and was never a place considered for expressive activity. *Id.* As with the facility discussed in *Sammartano*, the Reno Municipal Court was designed, constructed and built for the purpose of conducting business related to the functioning of the municipal court and is properly considered a nonpublic forum for purposes of the First Amendment. Indeed, courthouses, like the Reno Municipal Court, have the primary purpose of conducting the impartial and efficient administration of justice. *Comfort v. MacLaughlin*, 473 at 1026.

Nonpublic forums may adopt viewpoint neutral regulations to control access that are reasonable in light of its purpose and function of the building. *Cornelius v. NAACP Legal Defense & Educ. Fund, Inc.*, 473 U.S. 788, 806 (1985). Furthermore, the government need only enlist regulations that fulfill a legitimate and demonstrated need, and is not required to choose the least restrictive alternative. *Id.* citing *Swarner v. United States*, 937 D.2d 1478, 1482-83 (9th Cir. 1991).

Patrons of the Reno Municipal Court, including individuals charged with crimes, witnesses and victims under subpoena required to appear for court, those making payments, signing up for community service or otherwise conducting court business are entitled to a base level of decorum and respect. Those present to conduct court business should reasonably expect to handle court matters without facing intrusive, aggressive and invasive filming, photographing or recording of them while at court.

Additionally, many conversations that take place throughout the courthouse are confidential and subject to privilege, such as those between attorney and client, those between victim and victim advocate, those between social worker and client and between therapist and client for purposes of psychological evaluations used to guide treatment plans for Reno Municipal Court's various therapeutic courts. *See generally* NRS 49.095, NRS 49.2457, NRS 49.252, NRS 49.247 and NRS 49.2504. The identity of certain individuals, documents and proceedings may also be kept confidential. *See* NRS 178.5691; NRS 433A.714. Furthermore, those entitled to seal their record of arrest and/or conviction may not be able to enjoy the full benefit of sealing where their identity is exposed while awaiting their court proceeding. *See generally NRS chapter 179*.

This Court also finds that the possibility of being filmed, photographed and/or recorded while awaiting their appearance at court may have a chilling effect on appearance rates and participation in the criminal justice system. A similar chilling effect was identified in *Washington v. U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security*, 614 F.Supp.3d 863 (W.D. Wash. 2020). This Court is obligated to provide unencumbered and equal access to the justice system as well as to the courthouse without the threat of being invasively filmed, photographed, or recorded in order to access justice. This Court, therefore, finds it reasonable and necessary to adopt reasonable, viewpoint neutral restrictions prohibiting photography, video recording and audio recording in the common areas of the Reno Municipal Court in order to facilitate the orderly and efficient administration of justice and to preserve the safety, decorum and order of the court.

ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the attached local rule Regarding Photography, Video Recording or Audio Recording in the Courthouse shall be implemented as Reno Municipal Court Rule 10.1, and shall become effective immediately and shall remain in effect until further notice.

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10.1 RULE REGARDING PHOTOGRAPHY, VIDEO RECORDING, OR AUDIO RECORDING IN PUBLIC AREAS OF THE RENO MUNICIPAL COURT

Photography, video recording, or audio recording in the public areas of the Reno Municipal Court is strictly prohibited except as authorized by the Chief Judge of the Reno Municipal Court.

1. Definitions

- a. "Photography, video recording or audio recording," shall include, but is not limited to, capturing photographs, recording by audio, video and/or any device capable of electronic recording, which includes, but is not limited to, cell phones, cameras, and audio recorders.
- b. "Public areas of the Reno Municipal Court" are defined as all such areas under the administrative control of the Reno Municipal Court, including, but not limited to, the following areas:
 - The 1st floor lobby area outside of the Clerks windows, which are designed for public access to interface with Reno Municipal Court clerks;
 - The 1st floor lobby area outside of the Marshals offices, directly adjacent to the Clerks windows;
 - iii. The 1st floor hallway outside Courtrooms "A" and "B" of the RenoMunicipal Court, including the seating area within the hallway;
 - iv. The ante rooms outside Courtrooms "A" and "B";
 - v. The 1st elevator lobby and hallway leading to the public restrooms;
 - vi. The 1st floor public restrooms;

vii. The 1 st floor security room, also known as the "Security Bubble,"
located across the hallway from Courtroom "A";
viii. The stairway leading to the 2 nd floor of the Reno Municipal Court;
ix The 2 nd floor hallway outside of Courtrooms "C" and "D", including
the seating area within the hallway;
x. The 2 nd floor ante rooms outside Courtrooms "C" and "D";
xi. The 2 nd floor hallway adjacent to the office of Pretrial Services and
the offices of the Reno Municipal Court Case Managers;
xii. The 2 nd floor elevator lobby;
xiii. The 2 nd floor hallway leading to the public restrooms;
xiv. The 2 nd floor restrooms;
xv. The 3 rd floor hallway outside Courtroom "E;"
xvi. The ante room outside Courtroom "E;"
xvii. The 3 rd floor hallway outside the 3 rd floor conference room;
xviii. The 3 rd floor hallway adjacent to the office of the Court Evaluator;
xix. The 3 rd floor elevator lobby;
xx. The 3 rd floor hallway leading to the public restrooms;
xxi. The 3 rd floor public restrooms;
xxii. The entire 3 rd floor on days when Community Court presides.
person who violates any provision of this Administrative Order may be asked
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- Any person who violates any provision of this Administrative Order may be asked
 to cease and desist from any such activity and may be removed from the grounds of the
 Reno Municipal Court by Reno Municipal Court Marshals for noncompliance.
- 3. Any person who actively interferes with any court employee, patron, defendant, witness, victim or any other person present at the Reno Municipal Court to conduct

court business may be asked to leave the courthouse and may be removed by Reno Municipal Court Marshals for noncompliance.

IT IS FURHTER ORDERED that this rule is effective immediately and shall remain in effect unless and until (1) this Rule is rescinded, or (2) the Reno Municipal Court enacts a local rule which supersedes this Rule.

DATED this 5th day of December , 2023.

HON. CHRISTOPHER HAZLETT-STEVENS

Chief Judge

Reno Municipal Court

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the Reno Mur	nicipal Court,
Reno, Nevada, and that on this date I served a true and correct copy of the foreg	going document,
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 2020-03 on the party(ies) set forth below:	v ⁶
Placing said document in a sealed envelope placed for collecting	and mailing in the
United States mail, at Reno, Nevada, postage prepaid, following ordinary bu	usiness practices.
X Electronic mail:	
rmcmanagers@reno.gov sotoj@reno.gov dbalaam@washoecounty.us jtrevino@washoeschools.net rflocchini@tmcc.edu todd_renwick@police.unr.edu lavansino@rsic.org rramirez@dps.state.nv.us kfield@renoairport.com pretrialservices@washoecourts.us pretrialservicesjail@washoecourts.us CACriminalDivision@reno.gov LegalDefenders@reno.gov gina@wcbar.org kimberlyf@nvbar.org landond@reno.gov Reno/Carson Messenger Service.	
Federal Express or other overnight delivery.	
Inner-office mail following ordinary business practices.	
Personal Delivery.	
DATED this 5 th day of <u>December</u> , 2023.	

Cynthia McTier