

## LOCAL CIVIL RULE 83.3 and LOCAL CRIMINAL RULE 53

### PHOTOGRAPHING, RECORDING, BROADCASTING, AND OR TELEVISION TRANSMITTING IN COURTROOM AND ENVIRONS THE COURTHOUSE

(A) **General:** The taking of photographs and operation of ~~tape recorders in a courtroom or its environs~~ any recording technology (other than by an official court reporter or employee of the court) in the courthouse, and ~~radio or television~~ any broadcasting or transmitting in any manner from a courtroom or its environs the courthouse during ~~the progress of~~ or in connection with judicial proceedings, including proceedings before a magistrate judge or bankruptcy judge, whether or not Court is actually in session, is prohibited. A judge may, however, permit (1) the use of electronic or photographic means for the presentation of evidence or the ~~perpetuation~~ preservation of a record; and (2) the photographing, recording, broadcasting, or televising transmitting, recording, or photographing of investitive, ceremonial, or naturalization proceedings. ~~Environs, as used in this Local Rule, shall include any floor on which any courtroom or hearing room is located, including all hallways, stairways, windows, and elevators immediately adjacent to any such floor.~~

(B) **Exception Permitted Photography:** ~~With~~ The taking of photographs within the courthouse, not otherwise in connection with a judicial proceeding, is permitted when properly authorized by a permission of the party or parties to be photographed, pictures may be taken by any permanent occupant of supervisory courthouse employee any office and with the consent of the person or persons to be photographed within the environs aforesaid when the Court is not in session.

(C) **Remote Participation:** Any person remotely participating in any court proceeding may not record or cause to be recorded any such proceeding without the express consent of the presiding judge.

**JUSTIFICATION FOR THE AMENDMENTS TO  
LOCAL CIVIL RULE 83.3 and LOCAL CRIMINAL RULE 53**

The Court proposes updating Local Civil Rule 83.3 and Local Criminal Rule 53 regarding photographing, recording, broadcasting, or televising events in the “courtroom and environs” to make plain that no external participant may record a court proceeding. In doing so, the Court seeks to address advancements in technology and media that broaden the way proceedings could be captured. Through this amendment, the Court seeks to make clear that only one official court record exists. Official court reporters remain available to document proceedings and provide official court transcripts.

**LOCAL CIVIL RULE 83.3 and LOCAL CRIMINAL RULE 53**

**PHOTOGRAPHING, RECORDING, BROADCASTING,  
OR TRANSMITTING IN THE COURTHOUSE**

(A) **General:** The taking of photographs and operation of any recording technology (other than by an official court reporter or employee of the court) in the courthouse, and any broadcasting or transmitting in any manner from the courthouse during or in connection with judicial proceedings, including proceedings before a magistrate judge or bankruptcy judge, whether or not Court is actually in session, is prohibited. A judge may, however, permit (1) the use of electronic or photographic means for the presentation of evidence or the preservation of a record; and (2) the photographing, recording, broadcasting, or transmitting of investitive, ceremonial, or naturalization proceedings.

(B) **Permitted Photography:** The taking of photographs within the courthouse, not otherwise in connection with a judicial proceeding, is permitted when properly authorized by a supervisory courthouse employee and with the consent of the person or persons to be photographed.

(C) **Remote Participation:** Any person remotely participating in any court proceeding may not record or cause to be recorded any such proceeding without the express consent of the presiding judge.