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## IN ASSEMBLY

March 17, 2022

Introduced by M. of A. WEPRIN -- Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. CAHILL, GALEF, QUART -- read once and referred to the Committee on Judiciary -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

AN ACT to amend the judiciary law, in relation to audio-visual coverage of judicial proceedings; and to repeal section 218 of the judiciary law and section 52 of the civil rights law relating thereto

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1	Section 1. Section 218 of the judiciary law is REPEALED and a new
2	section 218 is added to read as follows:
3	<u>§ 218. Audio-visual coverage of judicial proceedings. 1. Authori-</u>
4	zation. Subject to the authority of the judge or justice presiding over
5	the proceeding to exercise sound discretion to prohibit filming or
б	photographing of particular participants in judicial proceedings to
7	ensure safety and the fair administration of justice, audio-visual and
8	still photography coverage of public judicial proceedings in the appel-
9	late and trial courts of this state shall be allowed in accordance with
10	this section.
11	2. Equipment and personnel. The following shall be permitted in any
12	trial or appellate court proceeding:
13	(a) At least two compact video cameras, each operated by no more than
14	one camera person. Additional permitted cameras shall be within the sole
15	discretion and authority of the judge or justice presiding over the
16	proceeding.
17	(b) Not more than two still photographers, using not more than two
18	still cameras each.
19	(c) Not more than one audio system for radio broadcast purposes.
20	Audio pickup for all media purposes shall be provided by existing audio
21	systems present in the courtroom. If no technically suitable audio
22	system exists in the courtroom, microphones and related wiring essential
23	for media purposes shall be permissible provided they are unobtrusive
24	and shall be located in places designated in advance of any proceeding
25	by the judge or justice presiding over the proceeding.

EXPLANATION--Matter in <u>italics</u> (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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1	(d) Any pooling arrangements among members of the media concerning
2	equipment and personnel shall be the sole responsibility of such members
3	without calling upon the judge or justice presiding over the proceeding
4	to mediate any dispute as to the appropriate media representative or
5	equipment authorized to cover a particular proceeding. In the absence of
6	advance media agreement concerning disputed equipment or personnel
7	issues, the judge or justice presiding over the proceeding may exclude
8	all contesting media personnel from a proceeding.
9	3. Livestreaming. (a) Within six months of the effective date of this
10	section, and subject to appropriation by the legislature, the chief
11	administrator of the courts shall provide for:
12	(i) the installation and maintenance of cameras in all Supreme, Coun-
13	ty, City, and Appellate courtrooms;
14	(ii) the transmission of live proceedings on a publicly available
15	website, free of charge, in audio-visual form; and
16	(iii) the preservation of all recordings in archival form on a public-
17	ly available website for continued access, free of charge.
18	(b) Within eighteen months of the effective date of this section, and
19	subject to appropriation by the legislature, the chief administrator of
20	the courts shall provide for:
21	(i) the installation and maintenance of cameras in all Family, Town,
22	and Village courtrooms;
23	(ii) transmission of live proceedings on a publicly available website,
24	free of charge, in audio-visual form; and
25	(iii) preservation of all recordings in archival form on a publicly
26	available website for continued access, free of charge.
27	4. Sound and light criteria. Video and audio equipment, including
28	still camera equipment, whether film or digital, shall not be permitted
29	if it produces disorienting sound or light. No artificial lighting
30	device of any kind shall be used in connection with the video equipment
31	or still camera.
32	5. Location of equipment personnel. Video camera equipment and still
33	camera photographers shall be positioned in such location in the court-
34	room as shall be designated by the chief administrative judge of the
35	court or the chief administrative judge's designee. The area designated
36	shall provide reasonable access to coverage of the proceedings. Still
37	camera photographers shall assume a fixed position within the designated
38	area and shall not be permitted to move about to obtain photographs of
39	court proceedings. Media representatives shall not move about the court
40	facility while proceedings are in session, and microphones or taping
41	equipment shall not be moved during the pendency of the proceeding.
42	6. Equipment movement during proceedings. News media photographic or
43	audio equipment shall not be placed in or removed from the court facili-
44	ty except before commencement or after adjournment of proceedings each
45	day, or during a recess. Neither video cassettes or film magazines nor
46	still camera film, digital media cards or lenses shall be changed within
47	a courtroom except during a recess in the proceeding.
48	7. Courtroom light sources. With the concurrence of the chief adminis-
49	trative judge of the court, modifications and additions may be made in
50	light sources existing in the courtroom, provided such modifications or
51	additions are installed and maintained without public expense.
52	8. Conferences of counsel. To protect the attorney-client privilege
53	and the effective right to counsel, there shall be no audio pickup or
54	broadcast of conferences that occur in a courtroom between attorneys and
55	their clients, between co-counsel of a client, or between counsel and
56	the presiding judge held at the bench.

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<ol> <li>9. Impermissible use of media material. Film. digital files, vide- otape, still photographs, or audio reproductions captured or recorded during or by virtue of coverage of a judicial proceeding shall not be admissible as evidence in the proceeding out of which it arose, in any proceeding subsequent or collateral thereto, or upon retrial or appeal of such proceedings.</li> <li>10. Written order. An order restricting audio-visual coverage with respect to a particular participant shall be in writing and be included in the record of such proceeding. The order must state good cause why would be qualitatively different from the effect on members of the public in general and that such effect will be qualitatively different from coverage by other types of media. Before prohibiting audio-visual coverage, the presiding judge must first consider the imposition of special limitations, such as a delayed or modified still or audio-visual coverage of the proceedings.</li> <li>11. Closing the courtroom. No audio-visual coverage or livestreaming will be permitted during any period in which the courtroom is lawfully loced to the general public in accordance with the United States and New York Constitutions, New York law and court rules.</li> <li>12. Appellate review. Interlocutory review of an order restricting audio-visual coverage shall be expedited in accordance with the trules of the applicable appellate court.</li> <li>13. Regulations. The provisions of this act shall supersed any provision to the contrary in Part 131 of the Rules of the Chief Adminis- trative Judge. 22 NYCRR Part 23. Part 131 of the Rules of the Chief Adminis- strike 2.2 NYCRR Part 2.2 NyCRR Part 2.2 of the subles of the Chief Judge. 22 NYCRR Part 2.2 and any other court rule regarding audio-visual coverage of judicial proceedings.</li> <li>§ 2. Section 52 of the civil rights law is REPEALED.</li> <li>§ 3. Subdivision 5 of section 751 of the judiciary law, as added by the pulsions the discretion of the court is sufficed</li></ol>		
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