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ADMITTED BY CLERK
PAUL W. HENNINGFIELD
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL
CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUDGE

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 83-4

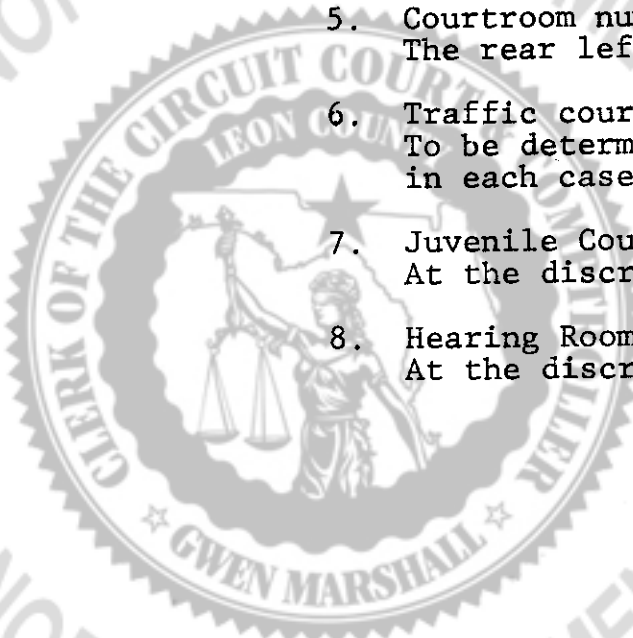
IN RE: Cameras in the Courtrooms - Leon County

Pursuant to the Supreme Court of Florida Order in case number 46,835, dated April 12, 1979, which authorizes cameras in the courtroom, this order is promulgated to govern the use of cameras in the courtroom of Leon County, Florida.

The findings by the Florida Supreme Court in case number 46,835 are hereby adopted and made a part of this order. Specifically appendix 3, of said order, which sets forth Standards of Conduct and Technology Governing Electronic Media and Still Camera Coverages of Judicial Proceedings shall govern the conduct of the media when covering judicial proceedings.

It is necessary that specific locations be designated for use of cameras in each of the courtrooms of Leon County as follows:

1. Courtroom number one (1);
The balcony area only.
2. Courtroom number two (2);
Area to be determined by the presiding judge in each case.
3. Courtroom number three (3);
The rear left or right corner of said courtroom.
4. Courtroom number four (4);
The rear right corner of said courtroom.
5. Courtroom number five (5);
The rear left corner of said courtroom.
6. Traffic courtroom;
To be determined by the presiding judge in each case.
7. Juvenile Court;
At the discretion of the presiding judge.
8. Hearing Rooms and Chambers;
At the discretion of each presiding judge.

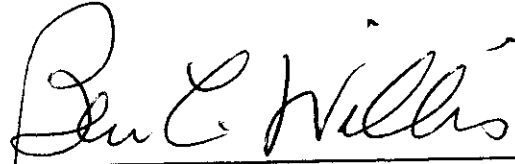


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Administrative Order No. 83-4
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This order shall become effective immediately.

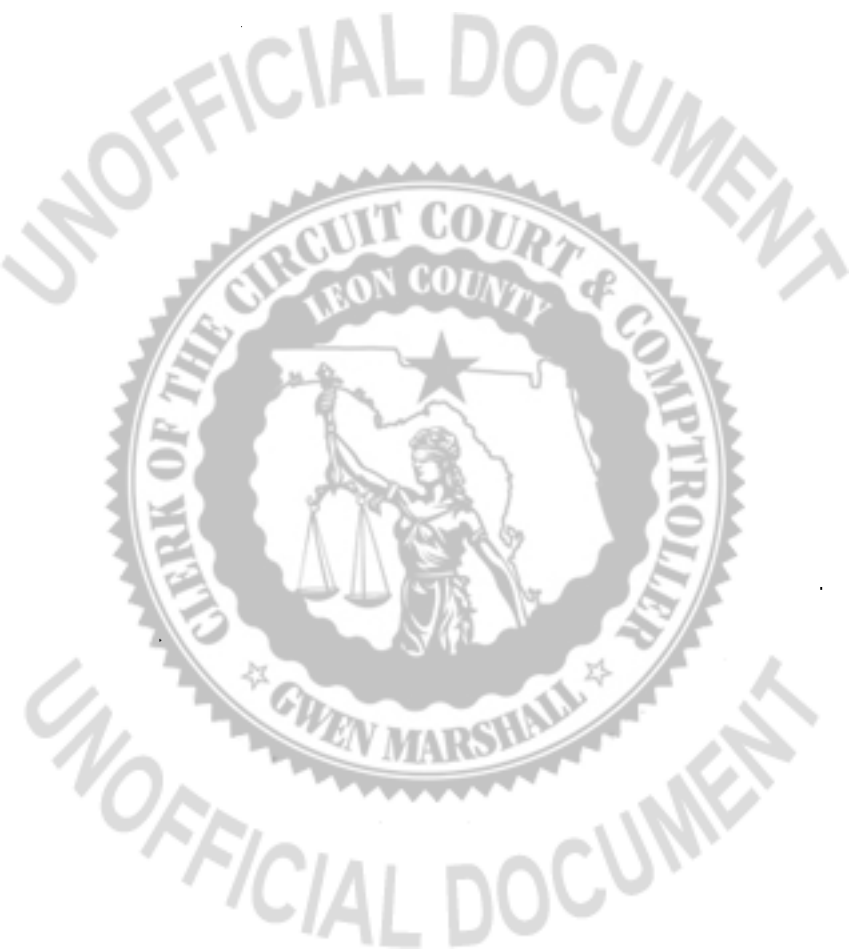
DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Tallahassee, Florida
this 10th day of January, 1983.



BEN C. WILLIS
CIRCUIT JUDGE

Copies furnished to:

All Circuit Judges, Second Judicial Circuit
Honorable Hal S. McClamma
Honorable Charles D. McClure
Honorable John E. Crusoe
Court Administrator



APPENDIX 3

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND TECHNOLOGY
GOVERNING ELECTRONIC MEDIA AND STILL
PHOTOGRAPHY COVERAGE OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Equipment and personnel.

(a) Not more than one portable television camera [film camera--16 mm sound on film (self blimped) or video tape electronic camera], operated by not more than one camera person, shall be permitted in any trial court proceeding. Not more than two television cameras, operated by not more than one camera person each, shall be permitted in any appellate court proceeding.

(b) Not more than one still photographer, utilizing not more than two still cameras with not more than two lenses for each camera and related equipment for print purposes shall be permitted in any proceeding in a trial or appellate court.

(c) Not more than one audio system for radio broadcast purposes shall be permitted in any proceeding in a trial or appellate court. Audio pickup for all media purposes shall be accomplished from existing audio systems present in the court facility. If no technically suitable audio system exists in the court facility, microphones and related wiring essential for media purposes shall be unobtrusive and shall be located in places designated in advance of any proceeding by the chief judge of the judicial circuit or district in which the court facility is located.

(d) Any "pooling" arrangements among the media required by these limitations on equipment and personnel shall be the sole responsibility of the media without calling upon the presiding judge to mediate any dispute as to the appropriate media representative or equipment authorized to cover a particular proceeding. In the absence of advance media agreement on disputed equipment or personnel issues, the presiding judge shall exclude all contesting media personnel from a proceeding.

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2. Sound and light criteria.

(a) Only television photographic and audio equipment which does not produce distracting sound or light shall be employed to cover judicial proceedings. Specifically, such photographic and audio equipment shall produce no greater sound or light than the equipment designated in Schedule A annexed hereto, when the same is in good working order. No artificial lighting device of any kind shall be employed in connection with the television camera.

(b) Only still camera equipment which does not produce distracting sound or light shall be employed to cover judicial proceedings. Specifically, such still camera equipment shall produce no greater sound or light than a 35 mm Leica "M" Series Rangefinder camera, and no artificial lighting device of any kind shall be employed in connection with a still camera.

(c) It shall be the affirmative duty of media personnel to demonstrate to the presiding judge adequately in advance of any proceeding that the equipment sought to be utilized meets the sound and light criteria enunciated herein. A failure to obtain advance judicial approval for equipment shall preclude its use in any proceeding.

3. Location of equipment personnel.

(a) Television camera equipment shall be positioned in such location in the court facility as shall be designated by the chief judge of the judicial circuit or district in which such facility is situated. The area designated shall provide reasonable access to coverage. If and when areas remote from the court facility which permit reasonable access to coverage are provided all television camera and audio equipment shall be positioned only in such area. Video tape recording equipment which is not a component part of a television camera shall be located in an area remote from the court facility.

(b) A still camera photographer shall position himself or herself in such location in the court facility as shall be designated by the chief judge of the judicial circuit or district in which such



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facility is situated. The area designated shall provide reasonable access to coverage. Still camera photographers shall assume a fixed position within the designated area and, once a photographer has established himself or herself in a shooting position, he or she shall act so as not to call attention to himself or herself through further movement. Still camera photographers shall not be permitted to move about in order to obtain photographs of court proceedings.

(c) Broadcast media representatives shall not move about the court facility while proceedings are in session, and microphones or taping equipment once positioned as required by 1.(c) above shall not be moved during the pendency of the proceeding.

4. Movement during proceedings.

News media photographic or audio equipment shall not be placed in or removed from the court facility except prior to commencement or after adjournment of proceedings each day, or during a recess. Neither television film magazines nor still camera film or lenses shall be changed within a court facility except during a recess in the proceeding.

5. Courtroom light sources.

With the concurrence of the chief judge of a judicial circuit or district in which a court facility is situated, modifications and additions may be made in light sources existing in the facility, provided such modifications or additions are installed and maintained without public expense.

6. Conferences of counsel.

To protect the attorney-client privilege and the effective right to counsel, there shall be no audio pickup or broadcast of conferences which occur in a court facility between attorneys and their clients, between co-counsel of a client, or between counsel and the presiding judge held at the bench.

7. Impermissible use of media material.

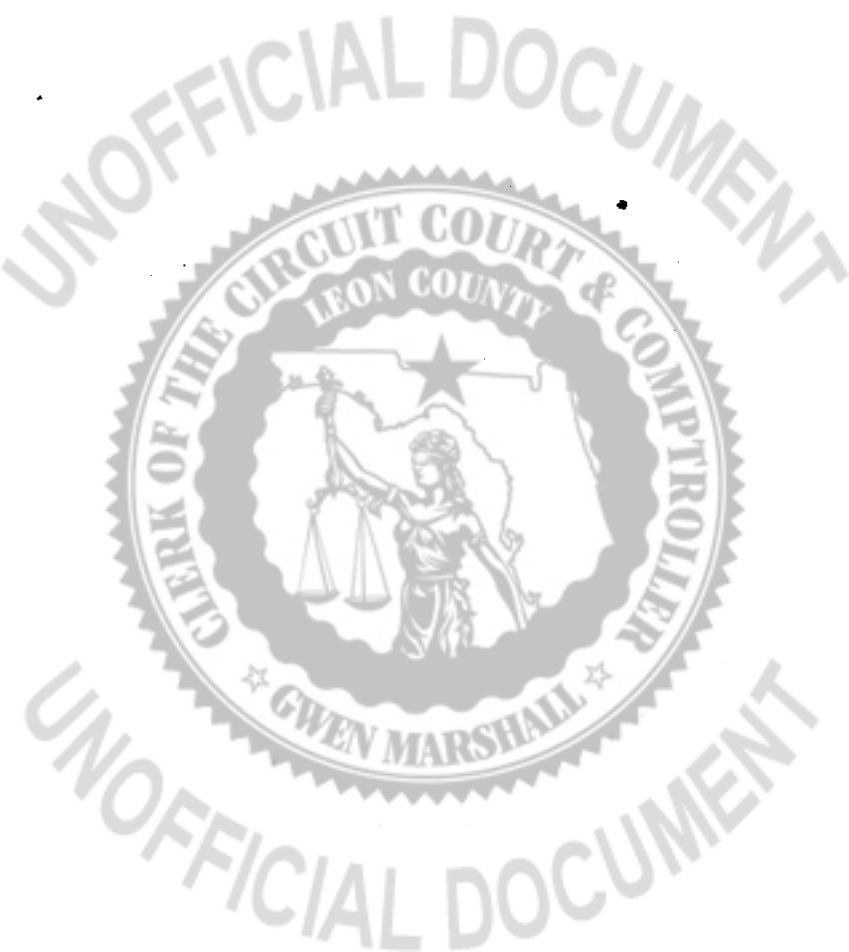
None of the film, video tape, still photographs or



audio reproductions developed during or by virtue of coverage of a judicial proceeding shall be admissible as evidence in the proceeding out of which it arose, any proceeding subsequent or collateral thereto, or upon any retrial or appeal of such proceedings.

8. Appellate review.

Review of an order excluding the electronic media from access to any proceeding, excluding coverage of a particular participant or upon any other matters arising under these standards shall be pursuant to Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.100(d).



SCHEDULE A

FILM CAMERAS-----16mm Sound on Film (self blimped)

1.	CINEMA PRODUCTS	CP-16A-R	Sound Camera
2.	ARRIFLEX	16mm-16BL Model	Sound Camera
3.	FREZZOLINI	16mm (LW16)	Sound on Film Camera
4.	AURICON	"Cini-Voice"	Sound Camera
5.	AURICON	"Pro-600"	Sound Camera
6.	GENERAL CAMERA	SS III	Sound Camera
7.	ECLAIR	Model ACL	Sound Camera
8.	GENERAL CAMERA	DGX	Sound Camera
9.	WILCAM REFLEX	16mm	Sound Camera

VIDEO TAPE ELECTRONIC CAMERAS

1.	Ikegami	HL-77	HL-33	HL-35	HL-34	HL-51
2.	RCA	TK 76				
3.	Sony	DXC-1600	Trinicon			
3a.	ASACA	ACC-2006				
4.	Hitachi	SK 80	SK 90			
5.	Hitachi	FP-3030				
6.	Philips	LDK-25				
7.	Sony BVP-200	ENG Camera				
8.	Fernseh	Video Camera				
9.	JVC-8800 u	ENG Camera				
10.	AKAI	CVC-150	VTS-150			
11.	Panasonic	WV-3085	NV-3085			
12.	JVC	GC-4800u				

VIDEO TAPE RECORDERS /used with video cameras

1.	Ikegami	3800
2.	Sony	3800
3.	Sony	BVU-100
4.	Ampex	Video Recorder
5.	Panasonic	1 inch Video Recorder
6.	JVC	4400
7.	Sony	3800H



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