



# Policy of the Provincial Court of British Columbia

## Access to Court Proceedings Policy

<b>Effective Date:</b>	<b>Policy Code:</b>
February 28, 2011	ACC-1
<b>Scope of Application:</b>	
Applies to all members of the public including media who access court proceedings of the Provincial Court of British Columbia.	

### Purpose of Policy

To clarify the circumstances and procedures under which members of the public and media have access to court proceedings.

### Policy

Members of the public and the media are welcome to attend all sessions of the Court, and members of the media may report on court proceedings in full. In rare circumstances, either legislation requires, or a judge may order, that a proceeding, or part of a proceeding, be held in private. In those circumstances, neither the general public nor the media may be present while Court is in session.

#### 1. Decorum when Court in Session

1.1 The judge and those participating in court proceedings need to hear clearly everything that is said, and to concentrate on the evidence and submissions. Therefore, persons observing when a Court is in session must act so as not to disturb the Court process. For example, doors to the courtroom should be closed gently if the Court is in session. Members of the public are asked to remain silent when in the Courtroom and to refrain from speaking loudly in the hallways outside of courtrooms.

1.2 If a member of the public or media must enter or exit a courtroom while Court is in session, he or she is urged to do so as quietly and with as little disruption to the proceedings as is possible.

1.3 The basic principle to be remembered is that the conduct of a trial or hearing must not be disturbed; on occasion and to protect the process, a judge may exercise his or her discretion to order that no one enter or leave the courtroom. Such an order might occur during the testimony of a particular witness, during an address by counsel to the Court, or when the Court is giving a decision about a matter. If such an order has been made, the sheriff on duty will enforce it.



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## 2. Movement Beyond the Bar

2.1 No member of the media or the public is permitted beyond the Bar in a courtroom, which by convention and long-established practice is an area reserved for counsel or self-represented litigants engaged in the presentation of a matter to the Court, unless express permission is given by the presiding Judge or Judicial Justice of the Peace.

2.2 If a member of the media wishes to make an application to the presiding Judge to, for instance, comment upon a discretionary publication ban application, they may rise in the general gallery of the courtroom and ask the presiding Judge to allow him/her to come into the body of the Court beyond the bar to orally make an application related to the proceeding.

## 3. General Guidelines for Media

3.1 Members of the media should also consult the [Use of Electronic Devices in Courtrooms Policy](#) and the [Media Accreditation Process](#) as well as [ACC-3 Information Regarding Bans on Publication](#).

3.2 When attending Provincial Courthouses in British Columbia, members of the media are asked to conduct themselves with the safety and dignity of the people coming and going from the Court uppermost in their minds.

3.3 They should also be mindful of any publication bans or restrictions imposed by legislation or by the presiding judge.

3.4 These guidelines in no way interfere with the discretion of the presiding judge to resolve issues that arise in a specific trial or matter.

3.5 Whenever in courthouses, media who have sought and obtained accreditation are asked to keep their identification tags on their person at all times and produce them when so requested by a Sheriff or court official.

3.6 Accredited media possessing identification tags will have priority in areas designated for the media unless circumstances relating to issues of safety and/or security make it impossible.

3.7 Accredited members of the media should give the Sheriff or Court Clerk as much advance notice as practical when they intend to use any audio recording device in any Courthouse.

3.8 Breaches of these policies will be reviewed by the Court's Community Engagement Committee which will recommend an appropriate course of action. Sanctions will



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normally be applied only to the media company or companies found to have breached the policies and not to the entire media community.

## 4. Cameras

4.1 As a general rule, when court is in session, the use of cameras – including television cameras and cell phone cameras – is prohibited in any Provincial Court in British Columbia. Camera operators may take cameras into courtrooms for safekeeping if they terminate the power supply. Members of the media may apply to the Court for permission to record a particular session of the Court (see below under “Televising courtroom proceedings”).

4.2 Similarly, visual recording or photographing of a courtroom when Court is not in session is not permitted without the express permission of the Chief Judge.

4.3 Filming or visual recording requests in a courthouse for educational and court related information purposes may be approved at the discretion of the Chief Judge. Photographing, videotaping and filming in the court facilities are not otherwise permitted. Exceptions to the policy may be made if the approval of the Chief Judge has been obtained in advance.

4.4 Visual recording of judges’ chambers and sheriff cells is strictly prohibited.

## 5. Televising Court Proceedings

5.1 Applications may be made to a judge of the Court to televise or broadcast all or part of the proceedings in a particular case. It is the policy of the Court that such applications may be granted in the discretion of the presiding judge, provided that he or she finds that it is in the public interest that the proceedings, or part of them, be televised or broadcast, and that to do so will not:

- 5.1.1 affect the right of a party to a fair trial;
- 5.1.2 cause discomfort to any witness;
- 5.1.3 interfere with any privacy interests that may override the public interest in televising the proceedings;
- 5.1.4 have the potential effect of deterring witnesses in any future similar cases;
- 5.1.5 cause additional expense to the Court; or
- 5.1.6 otherwise potentially hamper the ongoing administration of justice in relation to Provincial Court proceedings.

5.2 The presiding judge may use the [BC Supreme Court Practice Direction on Television Coverage](#) of Court Proceedings as a guide in assessing the merits of an application.



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5.3 The onus of establishing that these conditions are met is on the applicant. The Court may adjourn an application in order that persons whose interests are engaged may obtain legal advice or representation, if to do so is not contrary to the interests of the parties or the public interest in having the matter proceed expeditiously.

5.4 The BC Supreme Court Practice Direction on Television Coverage of Court Proceedings can be found [here](#).

## 6. Computers

6.1 Members of the public and the media are permitted to use portable computers in Provincial Court provided that they do not disturb the proceedings or interfere with the operation of the court's own electronic equipment, and that the computers (subject to item 7 below) are used solely for the purpose of note-taking.

## 7. Electronic Devices in Courtrooms

See also [Use of Electronic Devices in Courtrooms Policy](#). This policy sets out the permitted and prohibited use of electronic devices in courtrooms of the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and the Provincial Court of British Columbia.

## 8. Media Accreditation

See also [Media Accreditation Process](#). This policy describes the process by which media personnel can become accredited with the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and the Provincial Court of British Columbia.

## 9. Judges' Reasons for Judgement

9.1 When a Judge issues written reasons for judgment, they will be filed with the Court registry, where a copy may be obtained. In addition, written reasons for judgment are often available on the [Provincial Court's website](#). If, instead, the reasons for judgment are delivered orally without written reasons being provided, a transcript of oral reasons for judgment can be ordered, on an expedited basis if necessary.

9.2 Information in that regard can be obtained from the Court Registry. If it is anticipated there will be considerable media interest in a particular decision, efforts will be made by the Court to ensure that the decision is posted to the Court website as soon as possible after the decision has been delivered in court.



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## 10. Interviews by the Media

10.1 Judges of the Court speak through their decisions and Reasons for Judgment. Judges therefore do not comment on specific cases that are or have been before the Court or may come before the Court in the future.

### **Contact:**

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### **Policy History:**

Approved by: Chief Judge Thomas J. Crabtree

Date: February 2011

History of Revisions:

- Reformats but does not change content of Section 2 and Section 4 “Policies Regarding Public and Media Access in the Provincial Court of British Columbia” February 2011, updated October 2011, and November 2012
- April 2014: Item 4.2, “Chief Judge” replaces “Court”
- May 2014: Item 4.4 added