CHAPTER 3—Decorum In Proceedings

3.010 PROPER APPAREL

(1) All persons attending the court must be dressed so as not to detract from the dignity of court. Members of the public not dressed in accordance with this rule may be removed from the courtroom.

(2) When appearing in court, all attorneys and court officials must wear appropriate attire.

3.020 PROPER APPAREL FOR INCARCERATED WITNESSES AND DEFENDANTS APPEARING IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Incarcerated witnesses and defendants appearing for trial must be dressed in neat, clean civilian clothing, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

3.030 MANNER OF ADDRESS

During trial, the litigants and litigants' attorneys must not address adult witnesses, jurors or opposing parties by their first names, and, except in voir dire, must not address jurors individually.

3.040 ADVICE TO CLIENTS AND WITNESSES OF COURTROOM FORMALITIES

Attorneys must advise their clients and witnesses of the formalities of the court and must encourage their cooperation. Unrepresented parties must similarly advise their witnesses and encourage their cooperation.

3.050 PROPER POSITION OF PARTIES BEFORE COURT

Parties must:

(1) rise from their positions at counsel table and remain standing while addressing the court or the jury, except during voir dire;

(2) not approach the bench except by permission; and

(3) be allowed to move freely about the courtroom during trial unless otherwise instructed by the court.

1991 Commentary:

This 1991 change is not intended by the Committee to transfer control of the conduct of the trial process from the trial judge to the litigants. The change is intended to facilitate the identification of exhibits by witnesses; the use of diagrams, photographs, and other exhibits by the examining attorney and witnesses; and to encourage the effective use of demonstrative evidence and exhibits in a manner facilitating the fact finder's understanding of the evidence. The Committee recognizes that there is the potential for abuse of this rule change, which may

be distracting or disruptive of the proceedings, and thus the court retains the ability to maintain appropriate decorum and order.

The Committee recognizes that there are a number of factors which may affect the extent to which free movement is appropriate in a particular case. Without attempting to be all inclusive, these factors may include such things as: the physical layout of the courtroom; the age of the witness; the emotional/physical condition of the witness; the size, number, and nature of exhibits; etc. The Committee therefore encourages communication between the litigants and the trial judge at the commencement of trial covering these considerations and resolving any uncertainty.

3.060 DEFENDANT IN CRIMINAL TRIAL

During arraignment, plea and sentence, the defendant must stand unless otherwise permitted by the court.

3.070 PERSONS PERMITTED WITHIN BAR OF COURT

Except as otherwise permitted by the court, during the trial of any case or the presentation of any matter to the court, no persons, including members of litigants' families, shall be permitted within the bar of the courtroom, other than clients, attorneys, court personnel and witnesses when called to the stand.

3.080 PROCEDURE FOR SWEARING WITNESSES

The swearing of witnesses shall be conducted as a serious ceremony and not as a mere formality.

3.090 UNDUE RECOGNITION OR FAMILIARITY BY JUDGE

Judges shall refrain from showing undue recognition of or familiarity with any person in the courtroom.

3.100 PROPER USE OF COURT CHAMBERS

Except when court business is being conducted, parties must not congregate in the court's chambers or use the facilities or the court's entryway between the chambers and the bench without the permission of the court.

3.110 CONFERENCES IN CHAMBERS

Conferences may be conducted in chambers and shall be conducted without litigants present unless required by the court, requested by a party or otherwise required.

3.120 COMMUNICATION WITH JURORS

(1) Except as necessary during trial, and except as provided in subsection (2), parties, witnesses or court employees must not initiate contact with any juror concerning any case which that juror was sworn to try.

(2) After a sufficient showing to the court and on order of the court, a party may have contact with a juror in the presence of the court and opposing parties when:

(a) there is a reasonable ground to believe that there has been a mistake in the announcing or recording of a verdict; or

(b) there is a reasonable ground to believe that a juror or the jury has been guilty of fraud or misconduct sufficient to justify setting aside or modifying the verdict or judgment.

3.130 DISCLOSURE OF RELATED MATTERS WHEN SEEKING COURT ORDER

When a party seeks to obtain an order from a judge, the party must inform that judge of any ruling, hearing or application for a ruling or hearing before any other judge that concerns the subject of the order requested.

3.140 RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEYS

(1) An application to resign made pursuant to ORS 9.380 must contain the name, address and telephone number of the party and of the new attorney, if one is being substituted, and the date of any scheduled trial or hearing. On and after August 1, 2005, the attorney's fax number and e-mail address, if any, must also be included. It must be served on that party and the opposing party's attorney. If no attorney has appeared for the opposing party, the application must be served on the opposing party, either in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the opposing party's last known address. A notice of change or withdrawal of attorney must be promptly filed.

(2) The attorney who files the initial appearance for a party, or who personally appears for a party at arraignment on an offense, is deemed to be that party's attorney-of-record, unless at that time the attorney otherwise notifies the court and opposing party(ies) in open court or complies with subsection (1).

(3) When an attorney is employed or appointed to appear in an already pending case, the attorney must immediately notify the court and the opposing party in writing or in open court. That attorney shall be deemed to be the attorney-of-record unless that attorney otherwise notifies the court.

<u>1987 Commentary</u>:

In subsection (3), a change of attorneys in a pending case requires notification to the opposing party and to the court. This rule makes no changes to ORCP procedures for taking a default judgment. It only addresses who will be considered the attorney of record in a case.

1991 Commentary:

UTCR 3.140 is intended neither to establish new standards of professional responsibility nor to provide a method of discharging existing standards of professional responsibility. See DR 2-110.

3.150 NO REACTION TO JURY VERDICT

After the jury returns a verdict, all persons present in the courtroom must remain seated until the jury has left the room and must refrain from visibly or audibly reacting to the verdict in a manner which disrupts the dignity of the courtroom.

3.160 EXPLANATION OF PROCEEDINGS TO JURORS

In jury cases, after sustaining a dismissal of the case before verdict, the judge, in dismissing the jury, should, without discussion of the facts, briefly explain the procedure and why a verdict was unnecessary.

3.170 ASSOCIATION OF OUT-OF-STATE COUNSEL (*PRO HAC VICE*)

(1) An attorney authorized to practice law before the highest court of record in any state or country ("out-of-state attorney") may appear on behalf of a party in any action, suit, or proceeding pending in this state before a court or administrative body even though that attorney is not licensed to practice law in this state, if the attorney satisfies all of the following requirements:

(a) Shows that the attorney is an attorney in good standing in another state or country.

(b) Certifies that the attorney is not subject to pending disciplinary proceedings in any other jurisdiction or provides a description of the nature and status of any pending disciplinary proceedings.

(c) Associates with an active member in good standing of the Oregon State Bar ("local attorney") who must participate meaningfully in the matter.

(d) Certifies that the attorney will: comply with applicable statutes, law, and procedural rules of the state of Oregon; be familiar with and comply with the disciplinary rules of the Oregon State Bar; and submit to the jurisdiction of the Oregon courts and the Oregon State Bar with respect to acts and omissions occurring during the out-of-state attorney's admission under this rule.

(e) If the attorney will engage in the private practice of law in this state, provides a certificate of insurance covering the attorney's activities in this state and providing professional liability insurance substantially equivalent to the Oregon State Bar Professional Liability Fund plan.

(f) Agrees, as a continuing obligation under this rule, to notify the trial court or administrative body promptly of any changes in the out-of-state attorney's insurance or status.

(g) If application will be for an appearance before a court, pays any fees required by subsection (6) below for appearance under this rule. No fee is required if application will be for an appearance before an administrative body.

(2) The information required by subsection (1) of this rule must be presented as follows:

(a) If application will be for an appearance before a court , to the Oregon State Bar (Bar) in a form established by the Bar. The Bar may accomplish the submission of information by requiring a certificate with attachments or other means administratively convenient to the Bar. Upon receipt of all information necessary under subsection (1) of this section and receipt of the fee required by subsection (6) below, the Bar will acknowledge receipt in a form determined by the Bar. In making the acknowledgment, the Bar may attach copies or comment on any submitted material the Bar finds may be appropriate for a court to consider with an application under this section. The local attorney must then submit the Bar's acknowledgment with any information the Bar includes to the court by motion signed by the local attorney requesting the court to grant application under this section. The court may rely on the acknowledgment of the Bar as a basis to conclude that all information required to be submitted and fees required to be paid for granting an application under this section have been submitted and paid. Bar records on materials it receives under this section will be available to a court on request for two years or such longer period as the Bar considers administratively convenient.

(b) If the application is for an appearance before an administrative body, to the administrator of the agency before which the proceeding will occur or that person's designee or to any other appropriate officer, employee or designee of that agency as set forth by procedures or rules established by that agency. Application may be accomplished by an application certificate with attachments or other means administratively convenient to and established by the agency. Agency records on materials the agency or designee receives under this section will be available to the Bar on request for two years or such longer period as the agency considers administratively convenient.

(3) The court or administrative body shall grant the application by order if the application satisfies the requirements of this rule, unless the court or administrative body determines for good cause shown that granting the application would not be in the best interest of the court or administrative body or the parties. At any time and upon good cause shown, the court or administrative body may revoke the out-of-state attorney's permission to appear in the matter.

(4) Each time a court or administrative body grants an application under this rule or revokes an out-of-state attorney's permission to appear in a matter, the local attorney must provide a notice to the Bar of such occurrence in a manner and within the time determined by the Bar.

(5) This rule applies to all judicial and administrative proceedings in this state. When a court or administrative body grants an application for approval to appear under this rule, the authorization allows that individual attorney to appear in all proceedings for a single case that occur within a year after the application is granted. Applications will not be granted for firms. There must be separate application and approval for any of the following: appearance by another out-of-state attorney representing the same or any other party; representation by the same out-of-state attorney in this state on another matter; any

appearance that occurs later than that one-year period. The Bar or an administrative body may establish such abbreviated procedures and requirements as Bar or body finds administratively convenient to limit unnecessary submission of duplicate information by an attorney who has already had application granted to appear in one proceeding and is seeking to appear in other proceedings or to renew an application at the end of a current one-year grant for a case.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, for each application under this rule to appear before a court, the applicant must pay to the Bar a fee of $250 at the time of submission of information under subsection (2) of this section, including when application is sought to renew an application at the end of a current one-year grant for a case. The fee will not be refundable.

(7) Subject to the following, the Bar or any administrative agency acting under this section, may use electronic means to accomplish acts required or authorized under this section:

(a) The Bar shall provide acknowledgment under paragraph (2)(a) of this rule for court purposes by electronic means only upon approval of the State Court Administrator.

(b) No administrative agency may provide electronic means of notifying the Bar of a grant of application or revocation under this section without prior approval of the Bar.

(8) An applicant is not required to pay the fee established by subsection (6) of this section if the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of the Bar that the applicant is employed by a government body and will be representing that government body in an official capacity in the proceeding that will be the subject of the application.

NOTE: UTCR 3.170 is adopted by the Oregon Supreme Court under ORS 9.241 and may be modified only by order of that Court.

NOTE: As modified by Supreme Court Order #99-081 dated July 15, 1999.

3.180 MEDIA OR OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS COVERAGE OF COURT EVENTS

(1) Courtrooms. Upon request or on the court's own motion, after notice to all parties, public access coverage shall be allowed in any courtroom, except as provided under this rule.

(2) There shall be no public access coverage of the following:

(a) Proceedings in chambers.

(b) Any notes or conversations intended to be private including, but not limited to, counsel and judges at the bench and conferences involving counsel and their clients.

(c) Dissolution, juvenile, paternity, adoption, custody, visitation, support, mental commitment, trade secrets, and abuse, restraining and stalking order proceedings.

(d) At a victim's request, sex offense proceedings.

(e) *Voir dire*.

(f) Any juror anywhere during the course of the trial in which he or she sits.

(g) Recesses.

(3) Limitations on Denial of Public Access Coverage in Courtrooms. A judge may deny a request for or terminate public access coverage only if the judge makes findings of fact on the record setting forth substantial reasons for the denial. The judge may prohibit public access coverage if there is a reasonable likelihood of any of the following:

(a) The public access coverage would interfere with the rights of the parties to a fair trial or would affect the presentation of evidence or outcome of the trial.

(b) Any cost or increased burden resulting from the public access coverage would interfere with the efficient administration of justice.

(4) A judge may summarily prohibit public access coverage of a particular witness only if the judge finds on the record that public access coverage would endanger the welfare of the witness or materially hamper the witness' testimony.

(5) Areas Outside of Courtrooms. The presiding judge may allow public access coverage in any area outside the courtroom that is on the courthouse premises and under the control and supervision of the court. Courts are encouraged to designate an area or areas outside the courtroom that is on the courthouse premises for public access coverage. For areas subject to this subsection, each judicial district, by SLR, may establish, for any court location, procedures for obtaining permission for public access coverage that differ from this subsection or may designate locations where public access coverage is allowed or prohibited. SLR 3.181 is reserved for SLR adopted under this subsection.

(6) Public Access Coverage Defined. As used in this rule:

(a) "Public access coverage" means coverage by means of any public access coverage equipment.

(b) "Public access coverage equipment" means any of the following in the possession of persons other than the court or the court's staff: television equipment; still photography equipment; audio, video, or other electronic recording equipment.

(7) Equipment and Personnel for Public Access Coverage. The court may limit the location of public access coverage equipment. One pool video camera and one pool still camera and one pool tape recorder shall be permitted.

(a) No public access coverage device shall be operated by more than one person.

(b) No person shall use public access coverage equipment that interferes or distracts from proceedings in the courtroom.

(c) The video camera must be mounted on a tripod or other device or installed in the courtroom. The tripod or other device must not be moved while the proceedings are in session. Video equipment must be screened where practicable or located and operated as directed by the court.

(d) No artificial lighting devices of any kind shall be allowed.

(e) Any pooling arrangement required by limitations on equipment and personnel imposed by the judge or by this rule must be the sole responsibility of the persons seeking public access coverage, without calling upon the judge to mediate any disputes involved therein.

In the absence of agreement on such issues by persons seeking public access coverage, the judge may exclude any or all public access coverage.

(8) Upon request, any person engaging in public access coverage of a court event or in a courtroom, courthouse, its premises, or environs under the control and supervision of the court must provide to the court, without expense, or to any other person, if the requestor pays actual copying expense, a copy of any public access coverage the person performed.

(9) A judge may impose other restrictions or limitations necessary to preserve the solemnity, decorum, and dignity of the court and to protect the parties, witnesses, and jurors. A judge may terminate any or all public access coverage at any point upon finding, based on substantial reasons in the record, that this UTCR or other rules imposed by the judge have been violated.

(10) Nothing in this rule is intended to limit the court's contempt powers.

(11) Nothing in this rule shall alter or affect the rules of the Supreme Court promulgated under "Video-Trial Project No. 88-38." Under that project, the audio-video coverage constitutes the entire record. In all other courts, the record shall be preserved with court reporters or audiotape. Restrictions on releasing audio-video coverage in courts participating in the Video-Trial Project shall be set forth in separate rules.

NOTE: UTCR 3.180 was adopted by the entire Oregon Supreme Court, and any changes to the rule will be made only with the consent of the Supreme Court.