Judges' Hearing Checklist: Courtroom Closures for Child Witnesses

Court Closures Generally¹

- Generally, court proceedings should be open to the public.
- Denial of a public trial warrants automatic reversal; it is not subject to review for harmless error.
- The right to public trial includes jury selection.
- Trial courts are "obligated to take every reasonable measure to accommodate public attendance" at criminal proceedings, including:
 - Reserving some seating in the courtroom for public attendance.
 - o Dividing prospective jurors into smaller groups to prevent overcrowding.
 - o Instructing prospective jurors to not interact with members of the audience.

Federal Constitutional Limitations on Court Closures (Waller, 467 U.S. 39 (1984))	
Required	Court closure is only appropriate when:
Findings	 The party seeking closure has an overriding interest likely to be prejudiced by keeping the court
	open.
	 The closure is no more expansive than necessary to protect the overriding interest.
	 The trial court has considered reasonable alternatives to closure.
	 And the court makes adequate findings on the record to support the closure.
Arkansas Law on De Minimis Closures (Schnarr, 2017 Ark. 10)	
Required	A de minimis closure does not violate the defendant's right to a public trial; to determine whether a closure
Findings	is de minimis, a court must consider and make findings on the record concerning:
	 The length of the closure.
	 The significance of the proceedings that took place during the closure.
	 The scope of the closure.

¹ The information in this checklist applies to criminal proceedings against adults. Arkansas Code Annotated § 9-27-325 provides guidance on court closures in proceedings for juvenile delinquency, child maltreatment, and children in foster care.