Applying the *Riverside Press-Enterprise* Tests

to determine whether or not a court may deny access to pretrial hearings.

First, determine whether the hearing is presumed to be open or not.

Ask: has this type of hearing traditionally been an open hearing?

And, will opening this hearing play a positive role in the functioning of judicial process?

If BOTH answers are "no," the hearing is not presumed to open. The judge can close it.

BUT, if either answer is "yes," then the hearing is presumed to be open. To close a presumptively open hearing:

- There must be some overriding interest that will be harmed if the hearing is open; and
- There must be a substantial probability that we interest will be harmed if the hearing is open.

If both those conditions exist, the court must still consider reasonable alternatives to closure. (Such alternatives could include *voir dire* of potential jurors or change of venue to reduce the chance of prejudice to a defendant.)

If there are no alternatives, then the hearing must be closed in a narrowly tailored way. This means closing only that portion of the hearing that could cause harm, not the entire hearing.

Finally, the court must prepare a thorough written record explaining the reasons for the closure.