

KeyCite Yellow Flag - Negative Treatment  
Declined to Follow by [Fleck v. Trustees of University of Pennsylvania](#),  
E.D.Pa., February 5, 2014

212 F.3d 1332  
United States Court of Appeals,  
Eleventh Circuit.

James Soloman **SMITH**, Jr., Barbara **Smith**,  
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

**CITY OF CUMMING**, a Municipal Corporation,  
Earl A. Singletary, et al., Defendants-Appellees.

No. 99-8199.  
|  
May 31, 2000.

**Synopsis**

Plaintiffs brought § 1983 action against **city** and its police chief, alleging that **city** police had harassed plaintiffs and that one plaintiff had been prevented from videotaping police actions in violation of his First Amendment rights. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, No. 97-01753-1- CV-JEC, [Julie E. Carnes](#), J., granted summary judgment for defendants and denied motion to amend complaint. Plaintiffs appealed. The Court of Appeals, [Barkett](#), Circuit Judge, held that plaintiffs had First Amendment right, subject to reasonable time, manner, and place restrictions, to photograph or videotape police conduct, but failed to show that they were deprived of such right.

Affirmed.

West Headnotes (3)

- [1] **Civil Rights**  
  - 🔑Police, Investigative, or Law Enforcement Activities
  - Constitutional Law**
  - 🔑Interaction with Public Safety Officials

Individuals had First Amendment right, subject to reasonable time, manner, and place restrictions, to photograph or videotape police conduct, but individuals could not establish § 1983 claim absent showing that defendant **city**

and police chief violated that right. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1](#); [42 U.S.C.A. § 1983](#).

64 Cases that cite this headnote

- [2] **Constitutional Law**  
  - 🔑Matters of Public Concern
  - Constitutional Law**
  - 🔑Government Property and Events

The First Amendment protects the right to gather information about what public officials do on public property, and specifically, a right to record matters of public interest. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1](#).

62 Cases that cite this headnote

- [3] **Civil Rights**  
  - 🔑Rights Protected

[Section 1983](#) requires plaintiffs to prove that the conduct complained of deprived them of a right, privilege or immunity secured by the constitution or laws of the United States. [42 U.S.C.A. § 1983](#).

3 Cases that cite this headnote

**Attorneys and Law Firms**

\*[1332 Clifford Harold Hardwick](#), Hardwick & Associates, Roswell, GA, for Plaintiffs-Appellants.

[Kimberly Houston Ridley](#), [Debra E. LeVorse](#), Freeman & Hawkins, [Thomas G. Tidwell](#), Hawkins & Parnell, Atlanta, GA, for Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

Before [BIRCH](#) and [BARKETT](#), Circuit Judges, and

ALARCON\*, Senior Circuit Judge.

### Opinion

BARKETT, Circuit Judge:

James and Barbara Smith filed suit against the City of Cumming, Georgia (the “City”), and its police chief, Earl Singletary, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging that the City police had harassed the Smiths, including a claim that Mr. Smith had been prevented from videotaping police actions in violation of Smith’s First Amendment rights. They appeal from summary judgment granted to the City and Singletary and from the denial of the Smiths’ motion to amend their complaint so as to name another City police chief, Ralph “Buck” Jones,<sup>1</sup> as a defendant in the \*1333 place of a defendant originally identified as “John Doe.” We affirm.

[1] [2] As to the First Amendment claim under Section 1983, we agree with the Smiths that they had a First Amendment right, subject to reasonable time, manner and place restrictions, to photograph or videotape police conduct. The First Amendment protects the right to gather information about what public officials do on public property, and specifically, a right to record matters of public interest. See *Blackston v. Alabama*, 30 F.3d 117, 120 (11th Cir.1994) (finding that plaintiffs’ interest in filming public meetings is protected by the First Amendment); *Fordyce v. City of Seattle*, 55 F.3d 436, 439 (9th Cir.1995) (recognizing a “First Amendment right to film matters of public interest”); *Iacobucci v. Boulter*, No. CIV.A. 94-10531, 1997 WL 258494 (D.Mass, Mar. 26, 1997) (unpublished opinion) (finding that an independent reporter has a protected right under the First Amendment and state law to videotape public meetings); see also *United States v. Hastings*, 695 F.2d 1278, 1281 (11th

Cir.1983) (finding that the press generally has no right to information superior to that of the general public) (citing *Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 609, 98 S.Ct. 1306, 55 L.Ed.2d 570 (1978)); *Lambert v. Polk County*, 723 F.Supp. 128, 133 (S.D.Iowa 1989) (“[I]t is not just news organizations ... who have First Amendment rights to make and display videotapes of events....”); *Thompson v. City of Clio*, 765 F.Supp. 1066, 1070-71 (M.D.Ala.1991) (finding that city council’s ban on member’s attempt to record proceedings regulated conduct protected by the First Amendment); cf. *Williamson v. Mills*, 65 F.3d 155 (11th Cir.1995) (reversing district court’s grant of qualified immunity to a law enforcement officer who seized the film of and arrested a participant in a demonstration for photographing undercover officers). Thus, the district court erred in concluding that there was no First Amendment right.

[3] Nonetheless, under Section 1983, the Smiths must prove that the conduct complained of deprived them of “a right, privilege or immunity secured by the constitution or laws of the United States.” *Nail v. Community Action Agency of Calhoun County*, 805 F.2d 1500, 1501 (11th Cir.1986). Although the Smiths have a right to videotape police activities, they have not shown that the Defendants’ actions violated that right. We find no merit in the remaining arguments presented in this appeal. AFFIRMED.

### All Citations

212 F.3d 1332, 28 Media L. Rep. 1959, 13 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. C 711

### Footnotes

\* Honorable Arthur L. Alarcon, Senior U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, sitting by designation.

<sup>1</sup> Jones and Singletary served together for several months as co-chiefs of police. Later, Singletary was chosen as chief, and when he left Cumming, Jones succeeded him as chief.