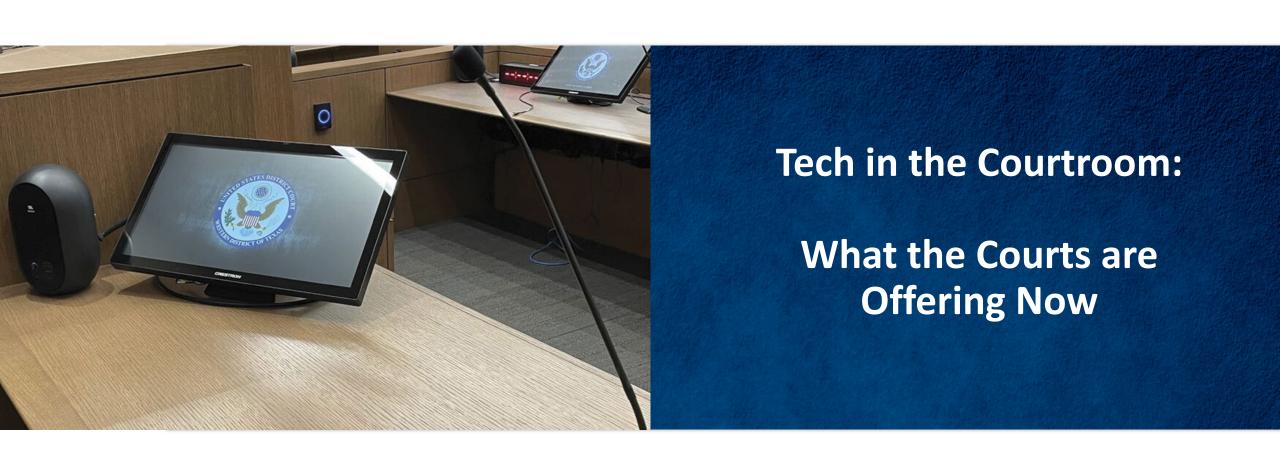


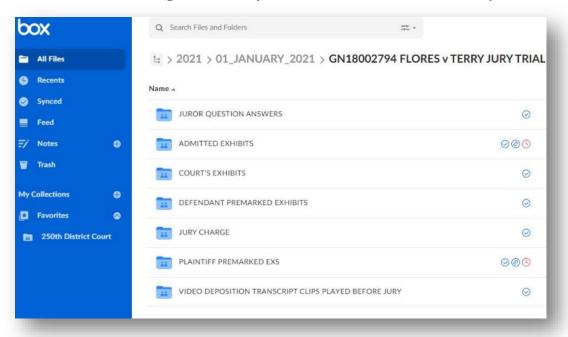
Slide Design by:





Electronic Exhibits

 Attorneys can share electronic exhibits with each other and the court via a file management system, such as Box, or by email



- Attorneys can then screen share electronic exhibits in the courtroom
- Jury has access to electronic exhibits through Box but likely will use paper exhibits during in person proceedings

Hybrid Trials (Witness or Party Appears Remotely While Other In Person)



Benefits

Reduced travel time/costs

More precise scheduling

Easier for clients to appear

Health/safety benefits

Victim participation

Avoid work/childcare scheduling issues

Courthouse space utilization

Improved access to justice

Hybrid Trials (Witness or Party Appears Remotely While Other In Person)



Challenges

Challenges Specific to Hybrid Technology

- Reverberating feedback among participants
- Inability to see and hear litigants for those participating remotely
- Courthouse spaces are note designed for hybrid hearings or remote work
- Need for improved technology support

Electronic Submissions of Agreed / Unopposed Orders in Lieu of Hearings



Current Status of Zoom Hearings



 Courts have become more accessible to certain people through zoom hearings

Attorneys have become familiar with zoom hearings

Rule Replacing Emergency Rules Related to Remote Court Appearances

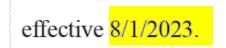
Tex. R. Civ. P. 21d

Rule 21d - Appearances at Court Proceedings

- (a) Definitions
- (1) "Court proceeding" means an appearance before the court, such as a hearing or trial. (2) "Participant" means any party, attorney, witness, court reporter, or juror who
- (b) Participant Method of Appearance.
- (1) Unless the notice of court proceeding states otherwise, a person who participates in a court proceeding does so by physical presence in the courtroom. Upon appropriate notice by a party or the court, a court may allow or require a participant to appear at a court proceeding by videoconference, teleconference, or other available electronic means.
- (2) A court must not require:
- (A) a party or lawyer to appear electronically for a court proceeding in which oral testimony is heard, absent good cause or the agreement of the parties; or
- (B) a lawyer, party, or juror to appear electronically for a jury trial, absent the agreement
- (c) Judge Method of Appearance; Location. A judge may appear at a court proceeding by videoconference, teleconference, or other available electronic means. However, even if appearing electronically, a judge must conduct the court proceeding from a location
- (d) Objection. A party may object to any method of appearance, stating good cause for the objection. The objection must be made within a reasonable time after the party receives notice of the appearance. The court may, but is not required to, conduct a hearing on the objection. Before proceeding by the objected-to method of appearance, the court must rule on the objection and timely communicate the ruling to the parties in a written order or on
- (e) Factors. In determining good cause under this rule, the court should consider factors such as:
- (1) case type;
- (2) court proceeding type;
- (3) the number of parties and witnesses;
- (4) the complexity of the legal and factual issues;
- (5) the type of evidence to be submitted, if any

Tex. R. Civ. P. 21d

Rule 21d - Appearances at Court Proceedings



- Court may allow or require remote appearance of witness with notice by party or the court
- **Evidentiary hearing: Court cannot require party or lawyer** to appear electronically absent good cause
- Jury Trial: Court cannot require a lawyer, party, or juror to appear electronically without agreement of the parties
- Judge can preside by video or teleconference but must be in courthouse if required by law
- Party may object to any method of appearance stating good cause for objection

Rule Replacing Emergency Rules Related to Remote Court Appearances

Tex. R. Civ. P. 21d

Rule 21d - Appearances at Court Proceedings

- (a) Definitions
- (1) "Court proceeding" means an appearance before the court, such as a hearing or trial. (2) "Participant" means any party, attorney, witness, court reporter, or juror who
- (b) Participant Method of Appearance.
- (1) Unless the notice of court proceeding states otherwise, a person who participates in a court proceeding does so by physical presence in the courtroom. Upon appropriate notice by a party or the court, a court may allow or require a participant to appear at a court proceeding by videoconference, teleconference, or other available electronic means.
- (2) A court must not require:
- (A) a party or lawyer to appear electronically for a court proceeding in which oral testimony is heard, absent good cause or the agreement of the parties; or
- (B) a lawyer, party, or juror to appear electronically for a jury trial, absent the agreement
- (c) Judge Method of Appearance: Location. A judge may appear at a court proceeding by videoconference, teleconference, or other available electronic means. However, even if appearing electronically, a judge must conduct the court proceeding from a location
- (d) Objection. A party may object to any method of appearance, stating good cause for the objection. The objection must be made within a reasonable time after the party receives notice of the appearance. The court may, but is not required to, conduct a hearing on the objection. Before proceeding by the objected-to method of appearance, the court must rule on the objection and timely communicate the ruling to the parties in a written order or on
- (e) Factors. In determining good cause under this rule, the court should consider factors such as:
- (1) case type;
- (2) court proceeding type:
- (3) the number of parties and witnesses;
- (4) the complexity of the legal and factual issues;
- (5) the type of evidence to be submitted, if any:

Tex. R. Civ. P. 21d

effective 8/1/2023.

Rule 21d - Appearances at Court Proceedings

- (e) Factors. In determining good cause under this rule, the court should consider factors such as:
- (1) case type;
- (2) court proceeding type;
- (3) the number of parties and witnesses;
- (4) the complexity of the legal and factual issues;
- (5) the type of evidence to be submitted, if any;
- (6) technological restrictions such as lack of access to or proficiency in necessary technology;
- (7) travel restrictions such as lack of transportation, distance, or inability to take off work;
- (8) whether a method of appearance is best suited to provide necessary language access services for a person with limited English proficiency or accommodations for a person with a disability; and
- (9) any previous abuse of a method of appearance.



Tech in the Future Courtroom

Types of Technology That Could Be Incorporated Into Courtrooms



Integrated Cameras

- One to frame the judge or the witness
- One to point to the attorney tables or the podium sharing



Enhanced Audio

- State-of-the-art microphones placed optimally
- Noise Cancelling
 Apps (i.e., Krisp App)
 for Zoom hearings /
 hybrid witness)



Access to Screens for All

 Screens that can be viewed from every angle of the courtroom



Modern Evidence Presentation

- High quality document camera
- Laptops
- HDMI cables for attorneys to use their own laptops



Wireless Presentation Options

 Such as AirPlay or AirMedia that allow for wireless screen sharing



Designed with the Future in Mind



View of new courtroom from gallery to the bench.

Integrated Cameras

Integrated Cameras

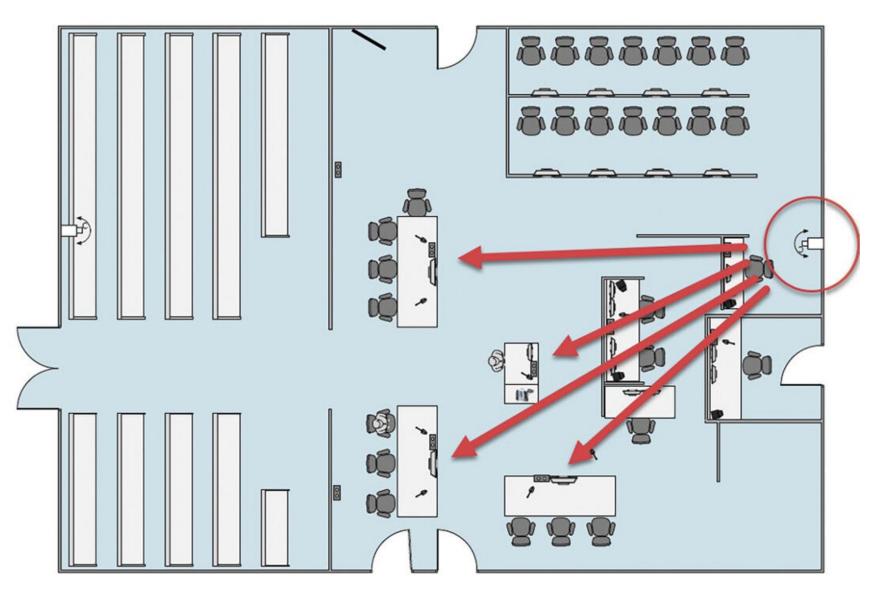


Diagram showing angles associated with the camera behind the witness stand

State-of-the-Art Audio

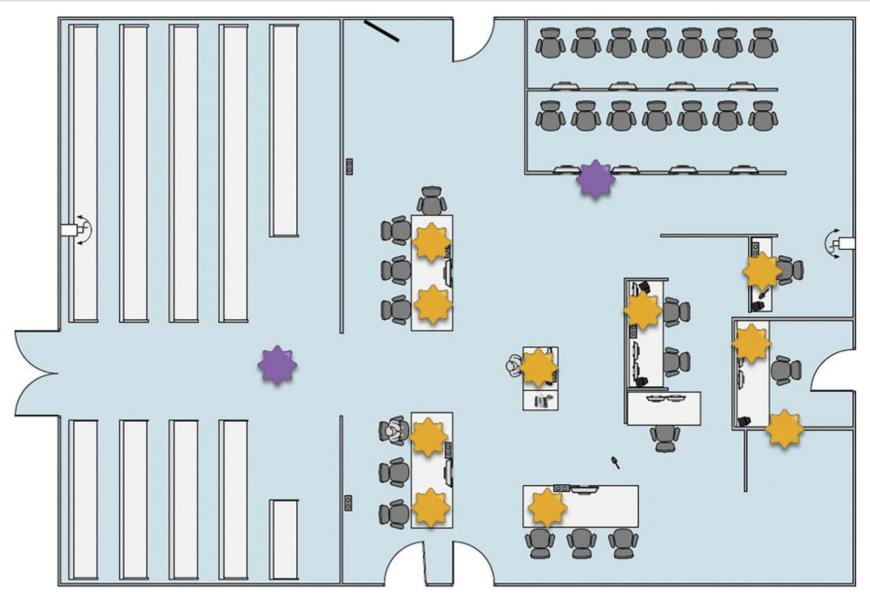


Diagram of microphone locations (gold and purple indicators)

State-of-the-Art Audio



View of the witness stand with microphone, speaker, and evidence presentation screen

Access to Video for All

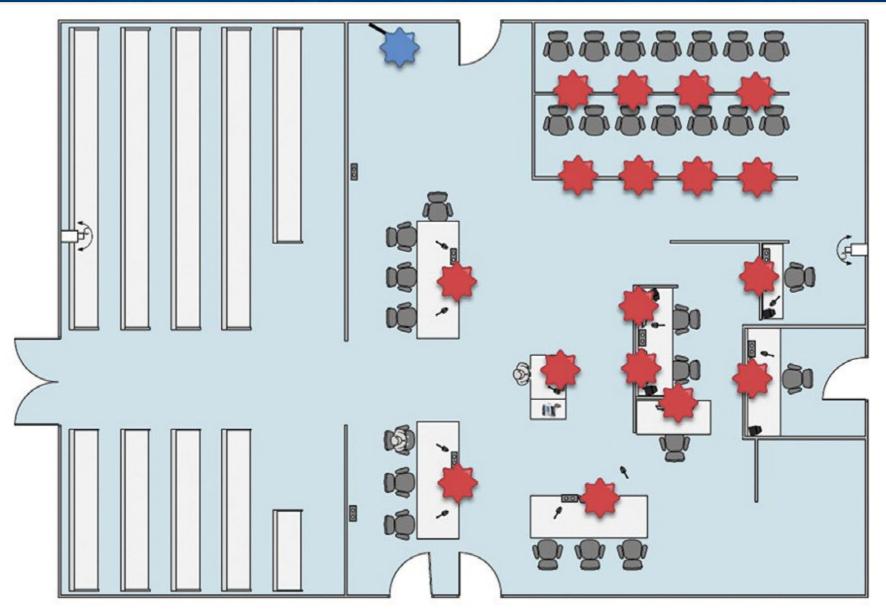
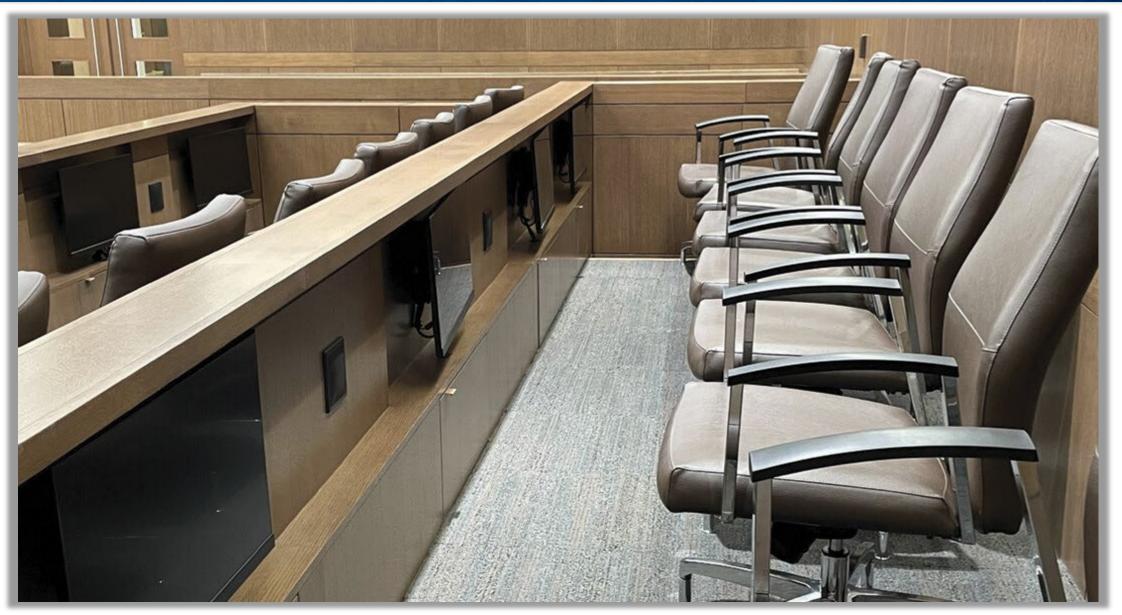


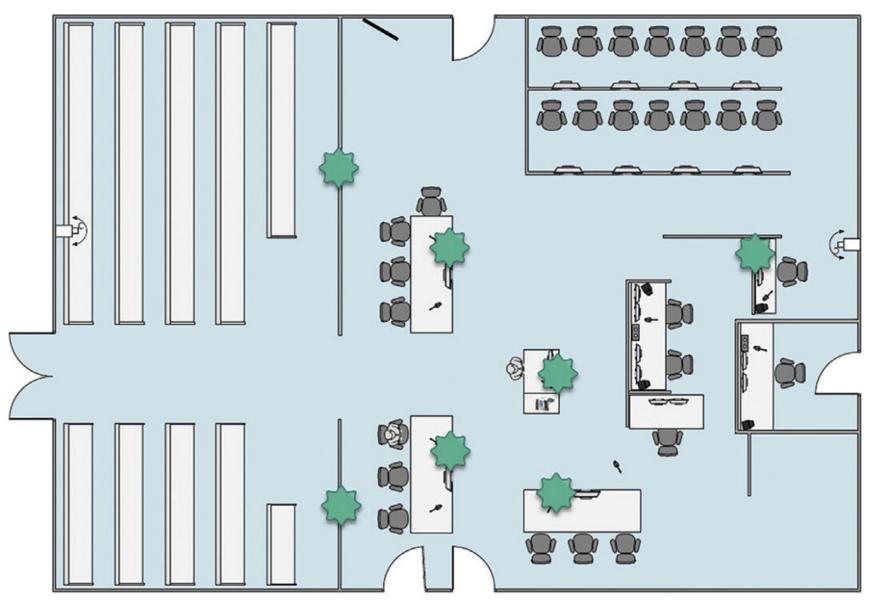
Diagram showing screen locations (red and blue indicators)

Access to Video for All



View of jury box with speakers and movable screens

Wireless Presentation Option



Courtroom diagram with evidence inputs in the room. Note the two litigation support locations by the gallery rail.

Summary of all Technology Available in Each Courtroom

Cameras

- One facing the judge and witness
- One facing attorneys and parties
- Views are controlled by the courtroom deputy or judge if preferred

Microphone

- Standard coverage plus options at jury rail and gallery
- Wireless handheld and lavaliere

Video

- Eight screens in the jury box
- Screens at attorney tables
- Screens at lower and upper bench
- Screen at witness stand
- Large screen for gallery
- Picture in picture available

Inputs

- Connections at all attorney locations
- Connection at witness stand
- Connection at litigation support locations
- Document camera
- Wireless sharing

Other

- Controls at courtroom deputy station and judge
- White noise
- Integrated voice conferencing and video conferencing (zoom)
- Standard interpreter, FTR, etc.

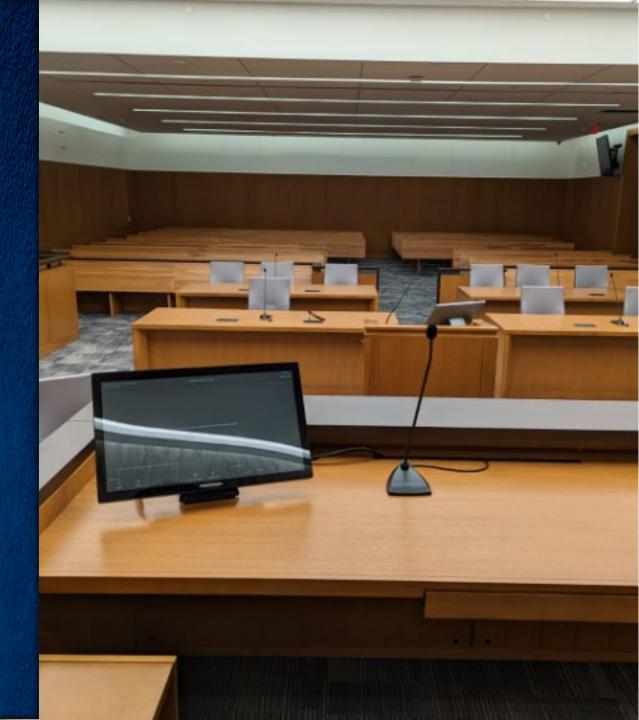
State Courts





Bench AV "control center" with ability to:

- Adjust lighting/AC
- Control white noise "Sidebar Mode"
- Select who is "live" to present
- Override all AV in the room





Clerk/JEA Location:

 Clerks/JEA/Court Reporter location has an additional, mobile AV controller for use in a more dynamic way if needed

High Tech Attorney Tables

- Dedicated HDMI cable for attorney laptop
- "Show Me" button that will auto-select (with Judicial oversight) display
- Each attorney table equipped with monitor





Courtroom Lecterns:

- Movable
- Full control of the AV system
- High resolution document camera
- Zoom station can be set up to integrate into cameras in court for remote witness testimony or hybrid hearings

Annotation Features:

Witness and Lectern locations also have Annotation capability.

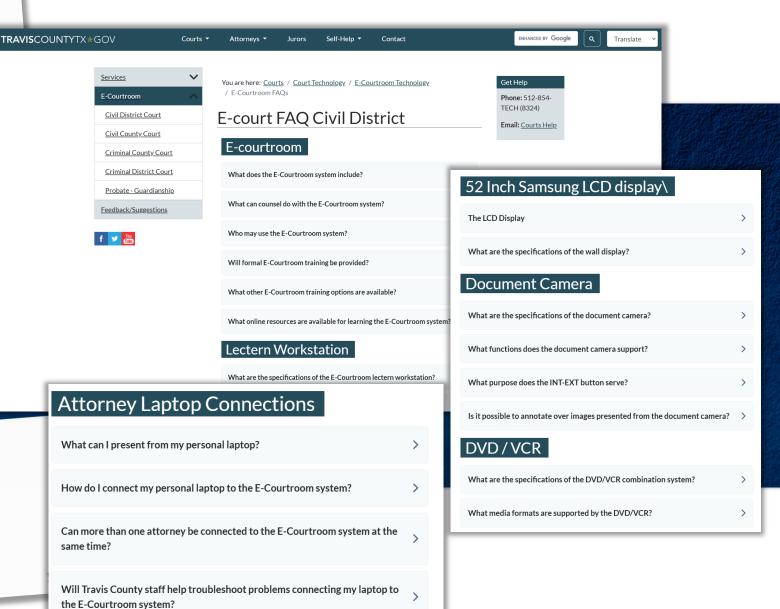


Travis County Courts

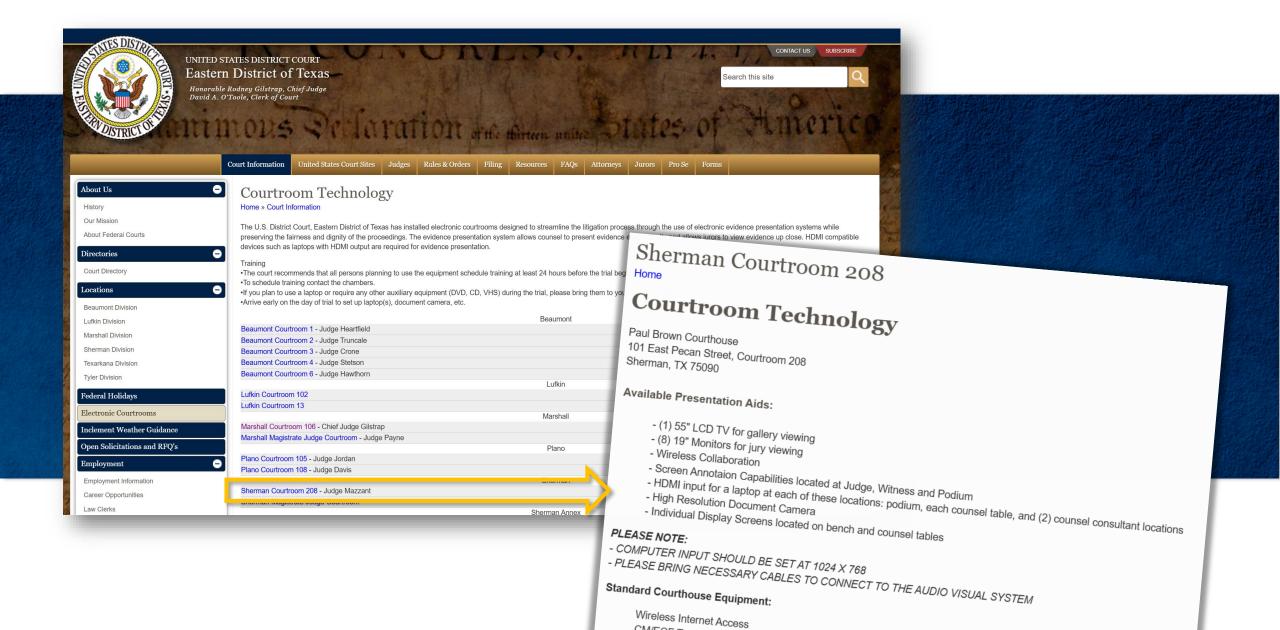
E-Courtroom Training Guide



E-Courtroom Training Guides



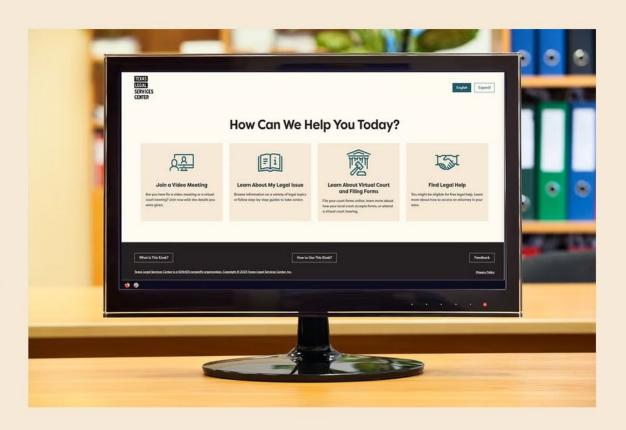
E-Courtroom Training Guides



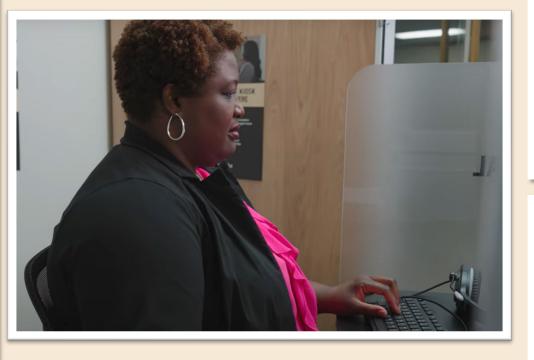
State-Wide Virtual Court Kiosks

Virtual court kiosks are computer stations that help community members connect with courts and find legal help.

Kiosks are located across Texas and are available to everyone. All kiosks are accessible in English and Spanish.



At a Virtual Court Kiosk You Can:





Attend a Virtual Court Hearing or Video Meeting

Headphones and private space is provided at each kiosk. Virtual Court Navigators can help guide you during online hearings.



Learn About Your Legal Issue

Learn how to do legal research and browse resources for your legal problem.



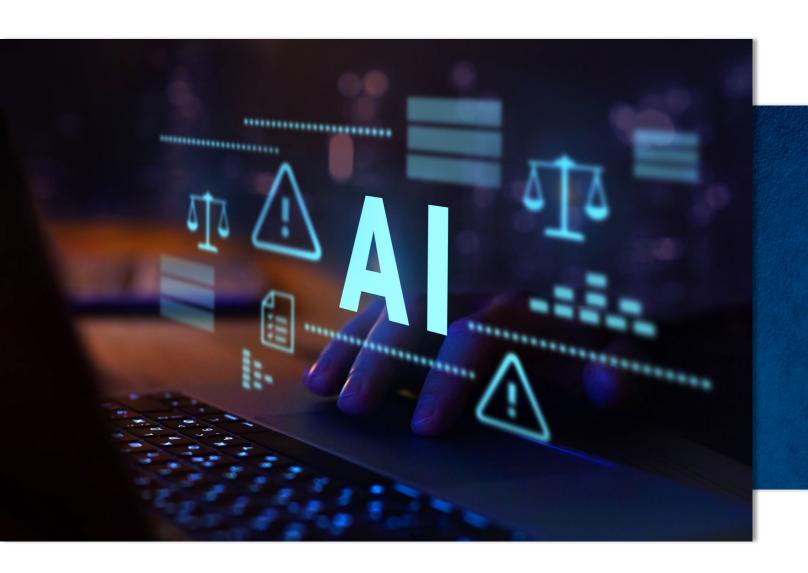
Learn About Virtual Court and File Forms Online

Learn how virtual court works and submit court forms. Printers and/or scanners are available for free.

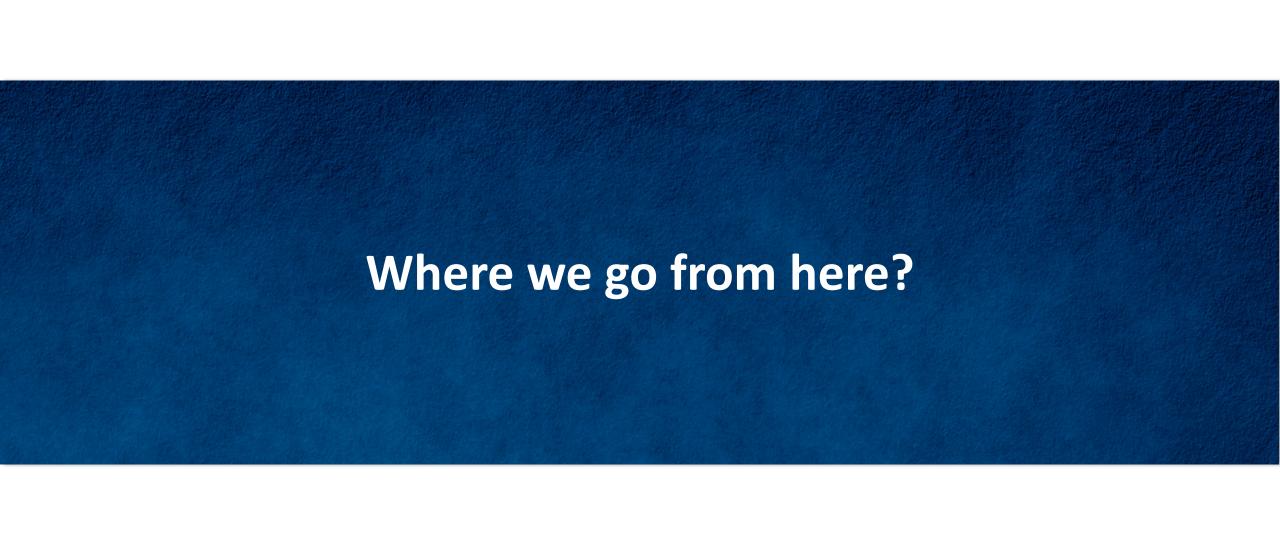


Get Legal Help

Browse the legal aid directory, find legal help clinics, and learn how to choose and hire a lawyer.



Prepare for Al Issues





Slide Design by:

